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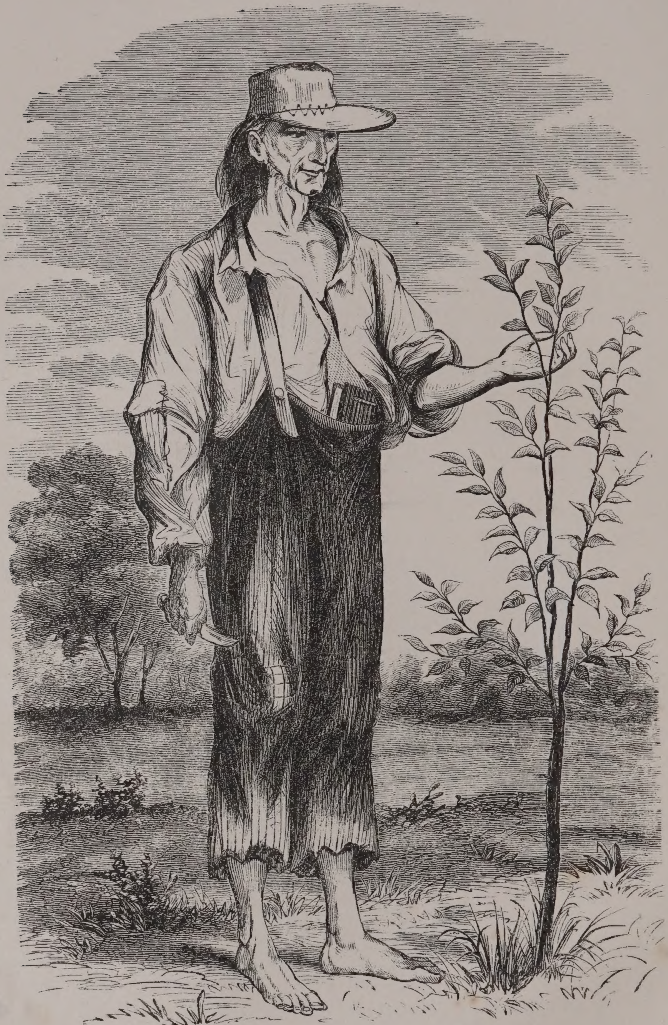

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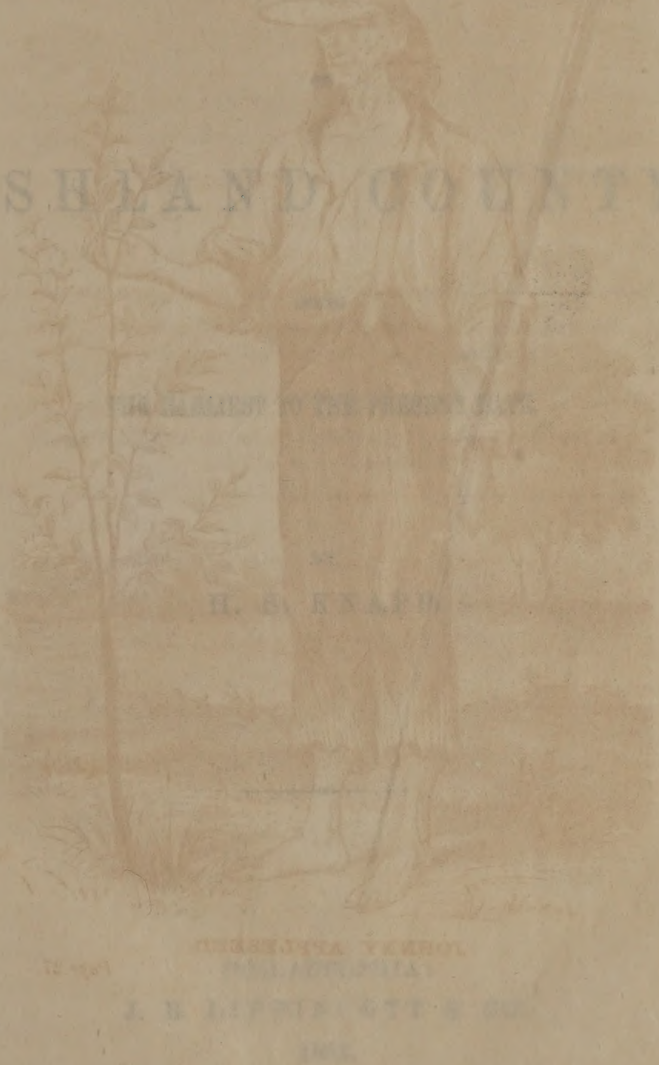

A HISTORY

OF THE

PIONEER AND MODERN TIMES

OF

ASHLAND COUNTY,

FROM

THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT DATE.

BY

H. S. KNAPP.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1863.

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H. S. KNAPP.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1863.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by

H. S. KNAPP,

In the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the
Northern District of Ohio.

INTRODUCTION.

In 1857 the late Lorin Andrews—the first white male child who lived to attain mature manhood, and surely his *was* a mature manhood, who was born in the Township of Montgomery—suggested to the undersigned the undertaking of the work which is herewith offered to the public. It was after repeated conversations and solicitations on his part, and with many misgivings in my own mind that the matter attainable would be of a quality to recompense the public and the author, that I finally commenced my labors. Having, however, once entered the field of investigation, I found the resources more ample and interesting than had been anticipated; and, although the work has been protracted and toilsome, I find compensation in the self-assurance that to the people of Ashland County has been rescued from a rapidly perishing condition material that will be of no ordinary value to them and to future times.

An accurate history of the events sought to be given derives more importance from the fact that several writers of the purely "sensation" stamp have so caricatured, in publications they have made, certain prominent incidents connected with the early settlement of the territory that now forms the county, that truth and falsehood have been utterly confounded. Had the effort to vindicate the truth of history against the assaults of mere romancers been much longer delayed, the period would soon, in the course of nature, have forever passed, within which it would have been possible to

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correct, by contemporary evidence, the errors into which a considerable portion of the public have been led by "histories" which, like more unpretending "tales" we see published, can scarcely claim the merit of being even "*founded* upon facts."

Outside of official records, inaccuracies in minor details will doubtless be discovered. Such inaccuracies are unavoidable, where dates and events which occurred more than a generation ago depend alone upon the memory for their authenticity; but every reasonable effort has been made to avoid errors and reconcile discrepancies.

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to Rev. James Rowland and James E. Cox and William Johnston, Esqs., of Mansfield; Rev. R. R. Sloan, of Mt. Vernon; Hon. A. H. Byers and Joseph H. Larwill, of Wooster; Hon. John H. James, of Urbana; Revs. John Robinson, W. A. G. Emerson, and Thomas Beer, of Ashland; Thomas L. Armstrong, Esq., of Hayesville; Miss Rosella Rice, of Perrysville; and to many other kind friends for valuable information furnished. I do not, however, acknowledge ordinary courtesy at the hands of the General Post-Office Department, at Washington, for information often requested of it through Hon. H. G. Blake and others, but to which request no attention has been paid. I have also to regret that applications for facts in possession of parties relating to certain churches have not been responded to, thus rendering it impossible, in many instances, to give satisfactory details.

The historical matter embraced in the contributions of the pioneers will afford ample reason for the absence of matter which would otherwise be more appropriate under the immediate heads of the several chapters of the work.

H. S. KNAPP.

January, 1863.

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ASHLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Ashland County previous to its Settlement by White Inhabitants.

WITH regard to the period that preceded the settlement by white people of Ashland County, very little, of course, is known. The space indicated comprehends an indefinite rule of darkness and barbarism; and the investigation of its traditions and imperfect annals, and their embodiment into historical form, would involve an amount of antiquarian research not consistent with a work like this. Many of the acres that are now embraced within Ashland County have doubtless been the theater of events that would render them "classic ground;" but the history of those times is neither attainable nor germain to the object of this work. The scope and design of this volume embraces the period commencing with the permanent settlement by the white race. Such resources, however, as are available and authentic, relating to the anterior period, are employed.

In Taylor's History of Ohio, there is a reference (p. 79) to an Indian trail leading from Fort Duquesne, by way of Fort Sandusky, to Detroit; which is traced by him as passing through the townships of Mohican and Vermillion. This route was supposed to have been opened soon after the erection of the fort at Pittsburg, in 1754. An appendix to Hutchins' History of Boquet's expedition in 1764, gives five different routes through the Ohio wilderness. "Second route, (p. 163,) W.N.W., was twenty-five miles to the mouth of Big Beaver, ninety-one miles to Tuscaroras, (the junction of Sandy and Tuscaroras Creeks, at the south line of Stark County;) fifty to Mohican John's Town, (Mohican Township, near Jeromeville or Mohicanville, on the east line of Ashland County;) forty-six to Junandot or Wyandot Town, (Castalia, or the source of Cold Creek, in Erie County;) four to Fort Sandusky, (at mouth of Cold Creek, in Erie County;) four to Fort Sandusky, (at mouth of Cold Creek, near Venice, on Sandusky Bay;) twenty-four to Junqueindundeh, (now Fremont, on Sandusky River, and in Sandusky County.) The distance from Fort Pitt to Fort Sandusky was two hundred and forty miles." Referring to Pownal's map, published in 1776, which locates the various Indian tribes then in Ohio, Mr. Taylor infers that "the west branch of the Muskingum, known on our maps as the Whitewoman or Mohican, was assigned to the remnants of the old Connecticut tribe, whose name, otherwise evanescent, has been embalmed by the genius of Cooper. As we have seen from the diary of Smith, there was a Canghnawaga village (the Mohican was the origin of this tribe, but fused with Canadians and Iroquois, and lately resident near Montreal) about twenty miles above the Coshocton Forks, and still farther north, on the lake branch of the Mohican River, was the Mohican John's Town, near the (now) village of Jeromeville, in Ashland County. Thence these 'Last of the Mohicans' were accustomed to range northward to the lake, and eastward over the comparatively vacant plains now constituting the counties of the Western Reserve."

The diary of Colonel James Smith, to which Mr. Taylor refers, is republished more fully in a volume entitled "Western Adventures," by John A. McClung, printed at Dayton, Ohio, in 1847. Smith was a captive five years among the Mohicans, and was adopted as a member of their tribe. After his escape, in 1760, he published a narrative of his adventures. In company with his adopted brother, whose name was Tontileaugo, he made a journey, during his captivity, from the west branch of the Muskingum to Lake Erie. They proceeded to the head waters of said branch, and thence crossed to the waters of a stream called by Smith the Canesadooharie. This was probably the Black River, which, rising in Ashland, and traversing Medina and Lorain Counties, (at least by the course of its east branch,) falls into Lake Erie a few miles north of Elyria. If we suppose that Tullihas, situated twenty miles above the principal forks of Muskingum, was near the junction of the Vernon and Mohican Rivers, on the border of Knox and Coshocton Counties, Smith and his companions probably followed what is called, on Thayer's Map of Ohio, the "Lake Fork of the Mohican," until they reached the northern part of Ashland County, and there struck the head waters of the Canesadooharie, where, as Smith testifies, they found "a large body of rich, well-lying land; the timber, ash, walnut, sugar-tree, buckeye, honey-locust, and cherry, intermixed with some oak and hickory."

The 8th of September, 1760, was the date of the surrender of Canada to the English, by the French Governor Vaudrueil. Major Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, and an associate of Putnam and Stark, was ordered to take possession of the Western forts. He left Montreal on the thirteenth of September, with two hundred rangers. In his History of Ohio, Mr. Taylor quotes liberally from the Journal of his Military Life, published by Rogers, in London, in 1765, and also a "Concise Account of North America." From Detroit, the major went to the Maumee, and thence across by the Sandusky and Tuscarawas trail to Fort Pitt; and from his journal of this overland trip, Mr. Taylor traces his route. On the 4th of January, 1761, he finds Rogers encamped at a point eleven miles south from Monroeville, in Huron County. We adopt Mr. Taylor's definition of the trail from thence as contained in his annotations to the Journal of Rogers, which occurs on pages 124 and 125. "On the 5th, traveled south-southwest half a mile, south one mile, south-southwest three-quarters of a mile, south half a mile, crossed two small brooks running east, went a southwest course half a mile, south half a mile, southeast half a mile, south two miles, southeast one mile, south half a mile, crossed a brook running east-by-north, traveled south-by-east half a mile, south-southeast two miles, south-east three-quarters of a mile, south-southeast one mile, and came to Moskongam Creek,* about eight yards wide, crossed the creek, and encamped about thirty yards from it. This day killed deer and turkies in our march.

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* Black Fork of Mohican.

"On the 6th, we traveled about fourteen or fifteen miles, our general course being about east-southeast, killed plenty of game, and encamped by a very fine spring.*

"The 7th, our general course about southeast, traveled about six miles, and crossed Moskongam Creek, running south, about twenty yards wide.† There is an Indian town about twenty yards from the creek, on the east side, which is called the Mingo Cabbins. There were but two or three Indians in the place, the rest were hunting. These Indians have plenty of houses, hogs, etc.‡

"The 8th, halted at this town, to mend our mogasons and kill deer, the provisions I brought from Detroit being entirely expended. I went a hunting with ten of the Rangers, and by ten o'clock got more venison than we had occasion for.

"On the 9th, traveled about twelve miles, our general course being about southeast, and encamped by the side of a long meadow, where there were a number of Indians hunting."§

With regard to the identity of the "fine spring" mentioned, those who have given attention to the matter differ in opinion. It is not probable that it is "somewhere between Vermillion and Montgomery Townships." Dr. Bushnell, of Mansfield, who has been familiar with the country for a period of upwards of forty years, supposes it to be one of the "Quaker Springs," two or three miles southeast of Haysville. The "Mingo Cabbins" were probably upon the Indian village of "Green Town."

---

* Who will identify this "fine spring," somewhere between Vermillion and Montgomery Townships, in Ashland County?

† Lake Fork of Mohican, below Jeromeville, Ashland County.

‡ A prominent object on all early charts, but usually called "Mohican John's Town." The township is now called "Mohican."

§ Still called, on the map of Ohio, "Long Prairie," in Plain Township, Wayne County.

This is all the information, from sources which are entitled to be regarded as authentic, that we are enabled to obtain relating to Ashland County a century since. It has been supposed by some that the route of the lamented Colonel William Crawford, in the expedition which terminated so disastrously and miserably to himself, in 1782, led through this county; but such data as we have been enabled to obtain do not authorize this conclusion.

CHAPTER II.

The Pioneers and their Times.

FIFTY-THREE years have elapsed since the first white settlement was commenced within what is now the organized territory of Ashland County. What changes have been wrought within that half century! The first pioneer found the country without church, school, market, road, merchant, mechanic, or cultivated acre—if we except a few spots that may have been marked by the rude efforts at tillage by the Indian. Savage beasts and uncivilized men were in deadly conflict throughout the domain of the wilderness. Except when winter withdrew them to their caverns, the earth teemed with venomous and loathsome reptiles. The country was utterly destitute of any of the moral or material resources that bear relation to civilized life. Such, in brief, was its condition when that band of moral heroes, the Pioneers, entered the country and grappled with privations and dangers altogether unknown to the generation who now occupy this country, and even to the experience of those who have of late years undertaken the subjugation of the forests west of this. There exists no analogy between the habits and modes of life of those who were backwoodsmen at the commencement of the present century, and those who have peopled the new States and Territories of the West. Here, until the opening of an Atlantic market by the completion of the New York and Erie Canal, in 1825, there had been no sale of produce except for neighborhood consumption; while westward of this, during the last ten or fifteen years particularly, artificial communications, by means of canals, turnpikes, or railroads, have advanced, almost *pari passu*, with the van of the immigrating column, and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, with all the happiness they bestow, have been enjoyed, with the exception of brief delays, by the first populations of the new States and Territories. Steam, as an agent of transit alone, has wrought a wonderful revolution in accelerating the distribution of population and wealth. The pioneers of Ashland County made their way hither from their former Eastern homes by the tedious process of horse and ox teams, and some even on foot, occupying weeks in their journeys. They were the manufacturers of almost everything they used, including their farming implements and the fabrics with which they were clothed. Their food, also, as well as their raiment, was the exclusive production of their own farms. There were no importations of goods. Their modes of life, created by their necessities and their isolation, made them a race *sui generis*. The world will "ne'er look upon their like again."

Different has it been with those who first settled the States and Territories north and west of us. Themselves and families, stocks of clothing, farming implements, merchandise, and abundant supplies of provisions, embracing even the luxuries of life, have been conveyed from tramontane homes to within a stone's throw of their places of destination in the "far West," by means of the modern facilities which steam employs on natural and artificial channels, performing, *in a single day*, a distance which, fifty years since, would have occupied nearly or quite *a month* to accomplish. These transportations, too, were conducted on a scale of cost corresponding in reduced amount with the difference in time employed. Thus, comparatively, has time and space and expense been equally annihilated by the magical improvements of the utilitarian era which has had its dawn since the first white settler commenced his improvement of the soil within our limits. Had anything essential to comfort been forgotten by the pioneer family of the country west of us, *commerce* met them almost at the doorway of their cabin and supplied the needful commodity. The privations of the pioneer life as it formerly existed, the occidental adventurer may have heard of or read of, but it is a matter altogether outside of his own experience. Pioneer life in the States and Territories west, as compared with that of Ohio, has been a mere holiday affair.

There is much embraced in the personal history of the pioneers that may not interest the general reader. The office of the author, in this department, has been little else than that of amanuensis and compiler—some of the narratives being from the manuscript as furnished by the narrator himself, without any attempt at revision by the editor. If the matter under this head is sometimes found wanting in symmetry, and if repetitions occur, or if statements touching the same events are occasionally found in conflict, in unimportant details, it must be borne in mind that they are simply reminiscences, unaided, in most instances, by memoranda or other record. All efforts at adornment of these narratives, however, would only impair their value. They are the most attractive in their simplest form.

We confess to a feeling of veneration for the characters of those men who penetrated the wilderness and inaugurated civilization and its train of blessings in a region where savages and wild beasts had maintained undisputed empire. The scenes through which they passed are suggestive of rich fields for the genius of the poet and painter, and fields that it is hoped may be hereafter occupied. Would not that, reader, furnish a night-scene for an artist, where our friend, Elias Ford, was reposing, "one eye open," in his little three-sided cabin—his faithful dog, "who could do everything *except* talk," posted as sentinel between his "open front" and the fire which always blazed at night a few feet distant from his hammock—his trusty rifle supported by his left arm—the reptiles coiled upon the ground beneath him—the hordes of ravenous wolves, attracted by the venison, the savor of which, during the process of cooking the supper for himself and dog, had impregnated. the atmosphere around, stimulating their voracious appetites to a point of uncontrollable fury,—would not this, and many kindred scenes described in these pages, constitute material worthy the genius of the best painter?

No country settled at and prior to the date of the portion which now forms the State of Ohio, ever had but *one* race of pioneers—the men who penetrated the wilderness, endured all the hardships incident to its subjugation, and transmitted to their successors the comforts and conveniences of a high civilization. When this class of men pass off a given spot, they disappear for all time: the country which was first redeemed by them will know them nor their like no more *forever*. To record the stories of the adventures and sufferings—the joys and sorrows—of the pioneers who yet survive in Ashland County, was the chief object in producing this volume. It is a work which, had it been commenced earlier, would have been more satisfactorily prosecuted; while, had it been postponed to a much later period, the grave would have closed over the last of the pioneers, and anything like a faithful history of their times could not have been produced. The present and rising generation may derive an instructive moral lesson, by contrasting the privations and discomforts which beset the first settlers with the circumstances which surround themselves. Such contrast should inspire the latter with feelings of gratitude for the blessings which they enjoy, and should stifle that disposition to complain, which has become almost as chronic with us as it was with the ancient people who were fed with bread from heaven.

In the SOCIAL CUSTOMS of our times, it may be doubted whether we have made improvement upon those of our ancestors. A contemporary gives this brief and faithful contrast between those of the old and latter days:—

"In days of yore friends and neighbors could meet together to enjoy themselves, and with hearty good will enter into the spirit of social amusements. The old and young could then spend evening after evening around the firesides with pleasure and profit. There was a geniality of manners then, and a corresponding depth of soul, to which modern society is unaccustomed. Parties were not so fashionable then as now, but the old-fashioned social reunions were vastly better than the more gaudy and soulless assemblies of the present day. Our ancestors did not make a special invitation the only pass to their dwellings, and they entertained those who called upon them with a hospitality which has nearly become obsolete. Modern social intercourse is for the most part hollow and heartless. Most of those who give parties do so for the sake of making a vulgar display, to excite the envy and admiration of their silly companions. During the week preceding the giving of a party, the hostess is continually fretting at the trouble she is undergoing, to meet what she supposes her circle demand of her.

"The evening of the party arrives, and she must be extremely polite to those she dislikes, and maintain for hours an appearance of cordiality, while her guests are enjoying the entertainment prepared at vast expense, and secretly ridiculing the vanity and ostentation that have provided the repast. Such is too often the substitute for the informal gatherings which were a feature in the days of our grandfathers. They did not feel obliged to spend a thousand dollars for an evening's entertainment for fear they might be outdone by their neighbors. Guests did not assemble then to criticise the decorations, furniture, manner, and table of those who invited them. They were sensible people, and visited each other to enjoy themselves and promote the enjoyment of those around them. Perhaps it may be said that our ancestors were not refined like their descendants of the present day. If they had been, in the sense in which the word is now understood, this generation would have been more hollow and heartless than it now is. They had clear heads and warm hearts; they believed in the earnestness of life and in the power of human sympathies. They would have tolerated in their descendants with an ill grace the utter disregard of the duties of life which now prevails, and the so-called accomplishments, which are designed to cover up the faults and follies of modern society, would have received no favor at their hands. They taught their children to be useful, and always insisted that the useful should be a foundation for the ornamental. We have reversed all this, and everything like a true social development has gone out of date. Why may not the middle classes of the present day, who make vain attempts to rival the show and heartlessness of the wealthy, perceive that by the cultivation of real social feelings they can produce a state of society among their own circles which would be of immense advantage to themselves, their children, and their neighbors? Let the more sensible of them establish a new order of things, open their houses after the fashion in the olden time, and they can soon turn the current of fashionable folly, and really enjoy the sweets of life."

The simple tastes, habits, and wants of the pioneers may excite the patronizing sympathy of the *parvenu* of our day. We may ignore our obligations to the pioneer race, and congratulate ourselves that our lot has been cast in a more advanced era of mental and moral culture. We may pride ourselves upon the developments which have been made in science and art, and that *our* standard of civilization is immeasurably in advance of that of our fathers. But in all these assumptions are we not, as we are in many other things that belong to our generation, "too fast?" If the people of the "olden time" had less for costly apparel and ostentatious display, they had also more for offices of charity and benevolence. If they had not the trappings and splendors of wealth, they had at least *no infirmaries and no paupers*—very few lawyers, and *very little use for jails.* The type of the Christianity of that period will not suffer by a comparison with that of our own day. The command to "Love thy neighbor as thyself" was then more faithfully observed than now. The vain and thoughtless may jeer at their unpretending manners, customs, and costumes; but in all the elements of true manhood and true womanhood, it may be safely averred that they were more than the peers of the generation that now occupy their places. Has it never occurred to you, reader, that we may be largely indebted to the characteristics of our pioneer fathers for that vigor and valor which have stimulated their descendants to go forth and fight our country's battles? That race have left their impress upon our times in more ways than one. Rude and illiterate, comparatively, they may have been; but they were undoubtedly men of strong minds in strong bodies—made so, albeit, by their compulsory self-denial and their very privations and toil. It was the mission of many of them to aid in the formation of our noble commonwealth, and wisely and well was that mission performed. Had their descendants been faithful to their teachings, there would have been harmony now where violence and discord reign. In those days our mountains and our valleys could say, "We nurse a race who ne'er hath bowed the knee to aught but God." They were the men to found and maintain an empire. They realized the *beau ideal* of the poet:—

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements, or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd:
No! men, high-minded men;
Men, who their duties know;
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,—
These constitute a State."

The "Pioneer Times" have the greenest spot in the memories of those who lived in them. Their practices of self-denial—their very privations and sufferings—are consecrated things in the memory.

A few years ago, one who had witnessed all the stages of our material development—the gradual redemption from our wilderness condition to our recent full estate of national prosperity—and having himself, by years of industry and economy, gathered about him all the comforts and luxuries of modern life, had an irrepressible longing to be among the men and scenes of by-gone days. He would again become a pioneer in a new country. He sighed particularly for that unbounded HOSPITALITY which dissolves—

> "As wealth accumulates and men decay."

He could not, of course, hope to realize those halcyon days except in a new country. He therefore again, old as he was, resolved to sacrifice the comforts and luxuries of his Ashland County home—the results of the toil of his own hands—and seek a new one in the West. With this view, he traveled over Iowa, Minnesota, etc. There he found the wilderness, true enough, but he could not find THE MEN. The old race was not there. He discovered an utter absence of all the types and shadows of the Pioneer Times with which he had been familiar in his early manhood. Instead of the matron and maiden decked in home-made tow-cloth and linsey-woolsey, he found hoops, silks, satins, and an exuberance of vanity and pretension. In place of the large-hearted humanity of the days of yore, he found selfishness, and a race for accumulation even more intensified than had developed itself in the modern times among ourselves. Far beyond the rising tide of population, he found the locomotive and its "train" of vice and social demoralization. Our friend returned home, well persuaded that no condition of society now exists upon the face of the globe that affords a parallel to the times for which he sighed and with which he was once familiar.

The last eighteen months have been peculiarly destructive of life among the aged. Twenty-two, at least, of the pioneers of the county have within that time been gathered to their fathers. The *last* will soon disappear from among us. May the present generation, who should be in the enjoyment of the fruits of the valor and toil of their predecessors, ever nourish a grateful sense of their obligations, and never omit opportunity to offer kindly ministrations to those who survive, and smooth their pathway to the tomb. May no neglects furnish occasion for a future poet to write of the last of the pioneers, in the spirit of Scott touching the last of the minstrels:—

> "The last of all the bards was he,
> Who sung of border chivalry;
> For, well-a-day! their date was fled,
> His tuneful brethren all were dead;
> And he, neglected and oppressed,
> Wished to be with them, and at rest."

CHAPTER III.

Refuse Lands—Condition of early Agriculture—The opening of Markets, etc.

It is a fact probably not generally known, but yet one well authenticated, that the lands which now produce most abundantly of the great cereal staple of Ashland County were regarded by the early settlers as utterly valueless for purposes of cultivation. The bottom or valley lands were the first and only sought by the pioneers. The monarch oaks and luxuriant herbage which adorned the sides and summits of the lofty hills, at length suggested to those who had a better knowledge of agriculture as a science, that such productions could not spring from a soil naturally sterile.

This idea of the barrenness of the upland soil is supposed to have had its origin in the fact that the substance of its surface had been for a considerable period annually exhausted by fire. These fires, for obvious reasons, rarely swept over the lower plains; and hence *their* fertility continued unimpaired. The practice of devastating by fire the upland forests, and thus defeating the operations of nature, doubtless had its origin with white hunters from the tramontane regions, who had introduced this with other more flagrant "vices of civilization" among the aborigines, after the latter had become instructed in the use of fire-arms and the practices of the white hunters. The effect of the fires was to change the natural qualities of the soil—to incrust the surface of the earth with a material similar to a vast sheet of *brick;* and where anything like pulverized earth made its appearance, it bore the semblance of white brickdust. Notwithstanding this periodical exhaustion, the natural vigor of the soil, during each spring following the autumnal burning, would become so far recuperated as to produce a very rank growth of vegetation, known as sedge-grass, pea-vines, etc. This vegetation afforded excellent pasture from early spring until about August. The sedge-grass, when cut in July, or earlier, afforded very nutritious and palatable food for domestic stock during the winter months. In the lapse of time it became a matter of necessity with the cultivators of the soil upon the bottom and valley lands, to fight and subdue these autumnal fires for the protection of their own fences, cabins, granaries, and other property; and after a few years of rest from the exhausting process, the uplands very soon resumed their natural fertility; a radical chemical

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change became apparent all over the surface of the soil, and efforts at cultivation demonstrated the fact that those rejected acres are now among the most fertile of any in Ohio for the production of the staple which is the chief source of our agricultural wealth.

The early labors of the husbandman were not attended with very good success. To account for this, we must consider that the implements of the farmer were rude and imperfect—principally the tiller's own handicraft—and that the seeds first planted and sown were placed in ground but partially cleared, covered with stumps and roots, and shaded by trees of the larger growth. Hence the "soft corn," water-soaked potatoes, and perhaps the "sick" and smut-stricken wheat, which were sources of general complaint among the early cultivators. The absence of foreign demand for produce during the first twenty years offered no incentive to a production beyond family and neighborhood wants. Aside from the supply of such wants, there was no stimulus to agricultural enterprise. It is related, on good authority, of a merchant in Wooster, who had accumulated in store a considerable quantity of wheat, for which he had paid the farmers, as an especial favor, twenty-five cents per bushel in goods, that, finding his grain would not pay cost of transportation to the lake markets, he transferred his wheat from the warehouse to the street, where it was partly devoured and partly trodden under foot of swine and other animals. Except spasmodic demands, explained among the narratives of the early settlers, the first encouragement the farmers of Ashland County received for growing grain or domestic animals for market was after the completion of the New York and Erie Canal, in 1825, and the opening of the Ohio Canal, at Massillon, in 1827. The construction of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad to Mansfield, in July, 1846; of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, in 1849; and of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, at a more recent date, multiplied rival markets, gave value to productions of the farm that before had been worthless, and has secured a reward to every department of agricultural enterprise and an increase in the value of real estate that are far beyond the most sanguine hopes of those who first settled the country.

CHAPTER IV.

Johnny Appleseed.

Among those whose names stand conspicuous in the memorials of the early settlers, is that of Jonathan Chapman, but more usually known as Johnny Appleseed. Few were more widely known or more extensively useful to the pioneers than this blameless and benevolent man. The evil that he done, if any, appears not to have been known; the good that he accomplished was not "interred with his bones," but "lives after him," and bears its annual fruit over a surface of over one hundred thousand square miles—extending from the Ohio River to the Northern chain of lakes. Few men, as unpretending, have been more useful to their race in their day and generation. Many of the best orchards now in Ashland County are of trees which had their first growth in his forest-environed nurseries. He had one near where Leidigh's Mill now stands, from which the early fruit growers of Orange, Montgomery, and Clearcreek obtained their principal supplies of trees. The orchards of Mr. Ekey and of Mr. Aton, in Clearcreek, and of the late Elias Slocum, now occupied by Ephraim Slocum, one mile and a quarter east of Ashland, were from seed planted by him in the nursery above mentioned. He had also a nursery between the present town of Perrysville and the old Indian Green Town; another between Charles's Mill, in Mifflin Township, and Mansfield, on the farm now owned by Mr. Pittenger; another on the farm of the late John Oliver, in Green Township, northwest of Loudonville, on the Perrysville road,—and, although beyond the jurisdiction of this work, it may not be improper to add that one of his nurseries was within the present city limits of Mansfield, on a lot now owned by A. S. Newman, near Smith's brickyard. He doubtless had nurseries within this county other than those mentioned.

A letter from Hon. John H. James, of Urbana, Ohio, dated June 11, 1862, says: "The account of Johnny Appleseed, about which you inquire, is contained in a series of letters addressed to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, at their request, on 'Early Gardening in the West.' These letters have been usually printed in the Cincinnati daily papers, as a part of the Society proceedings. That letter was republished in the Logan Gazette, of which I am able to send you a copy this mail."

The following is part of the communication referred to by Mr. James:—

"The growing of apple-trees from seeds gave employment to a man who came hither before this was a State. I first saw him in 1826, and have since learned something of his history. He came to my office in Urbana, bearing a letter from the late Alexander Kimmont. The letter spoke of him as a man generally known by the name of Johnny Appleseed, and that he might desire some counsel about a nursery he had in Champaign County. His case was this: Some years before, he had planted a nursery on the land of a person who gave him leave to do so, and he was told that the land had been sold, and was now in other hands, and that the present owner might not recognize his right to the trees. He did not seem very anxious about it, and continued walking to and fro as he talked, and at the same time continued eating nuts. Having advised him to go and see the person, and that on stating his case he might have no difficulty, the conversation turned. I asked him about his nursery, and whether the trees were grafted. He answered no, rather decidedly, and said that the proper and natural mode was to raise fruit trees from the seed.

"He seemed to know much about my wife's family, and whence they came, and this was on account of their church. He did not ask to see them, and on being asked whether he would like to do so, he declined, referring to his dress, that he was not fit, and he must yet go some miles on his way. He was of moderate height, very coarsely clad, and his costume carelessly worn. His name, as I learned afterward, was Jonathan Chapman.

"In 1801 he came into the territory with a horse load of apple seeds, gathered from the cider presses in Western Pennsylvania. The seeds were contained in leathern bags, which were better suited to his journey than linen sacks, and, besides, linen could not be spared for such a purpose. He came first to Licking County, and selected a fertile spot on the bank of Licking Creek, where he planted his seeds. I am able to say that it was on the farm of Isaac Stadden. In this instance, as in others afterward, he would clear a spot for his purpose, and make some slight inclosure about his plantation—only a slight one was needed, for there were no cattle roaming about to disturb it. He would then return for more seeds, and select other sites for new nurseries. When the trees were ready for sale, he left them in charge of some one to sell for him, at a low price, which was seldom or never paid in money, for that was a thing the settler rarely possessed. If people were too poor to purchase trees, they got them without pay. He was at little expense, for he was ever welcome at the settlers' houses.

"In the use of food he was very abstemious, and one of my informants thinks that he used only vegetable diet. At night he slept, of choice, in some adjoining grove.

"He was a zealous propagator of the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and he possessed some very old and much-worn copies of some of his works, which he continually lent where he could find persons to read them. It is said that he even divided some of his books into pieces of a few sheets each, and would leave the fragments at different places in succession, and would diligently supply the parts, as if his books were in serial numbers.

"Nearly all the early orchards in Licking County were planted from his nursery. He also had nurseries in Knox, in Richland, and in Wayne Counties. As new countries opened, he moved westward, and he was seen in Crawford County about the year 1832, after which I trace him no further, until I learn of his death, at Fort Wayne. The physician who attended him in his last illness, and was present at his death, was heard to inquire what was Johnny Appleseed's religion—he would like to know, for he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death, and so ready to go into another life."

The accomplished pen of Miss Rosella Rice contributes the following agreeable sketch of the old man:—

"He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1775. No one knows why Johnny was so eccentric. Some people thought he had been crossed in love, and others, that his passion for growing fruit trees and planting orchards in those early and perilous times had absorbed all tender and domestic feelings natural to mankind. An old uncle of ours tells us, the first time he ever saw Johnny was in 1806, in Jefferson County, Ohio. He had two canoes lashed together, and was taking a lot of apple seeds down the Ohio River. About that time he planted sixteen bushels of seeds on one acre of that grand old farm on the Walhonding River, known as the Butler farm.

"All up and down the Ohio and Muskingum, and their then wild and pretty tributaries, did poor Johnny glide along, alone, with his rich freight of seeds, stopping here and there to plant nurseries. He always selected rich, secluded spots of ground. One of them we remember now, and even still it is picturesque and beautiful and primal. He cleared the ground himself, a quiet nook over which the tall sycamores reached out their bony arms as if in protection. Those who are nurserymen now, should compare their facilities with those of poor Johnny, going about with a load in a canoe, and, when occasion demanded, a great load on his back. To those who could afford to buy, he always sold on very fair terms; to those who couldn't, he always gave or made some accommodating trade, or took a note payable — some time — and rarely did that time ever come.

"Among his many eccentricities was one of bearing pain like an undaunted Indian warrior. He gloried in suffering.

"Very often he would thrust pins and needles into his flesh without a tremor or a quiver; and if he had a cut or a sore, the first thing he did was to sear it with a red hot iron, and then treat it as a burn.

"He hardly ever wore shoes, except in winter; but, if traveling in the summer time, and the rough roads hurt his feet, he would wear sandals, and a big hat that he made himself, out of pasteboard, with one side very large and wide, and bent down to keep the heat from his face.

"No matter how oddly he was dressed or how funny he looked, we children never laughed at him, because our parents all loved and revered him as a good old man, a friend, and a benefactor.

"Almost the first thing he would do when he entered a house, and was weary, was to lie down on the floor, with his knapsack for a pillow, and his head toward the light of a door or window, when he would say, 'Will you have some fresh news right from

Heaven?' and carefully take out his old worn books, a Testament, and two or three others, the exponents of the beautiful religion that Johnny so zealously lived out—the Swedenborgian doctrine.

"We can hear him read now, just as he did that summer day when we were busy quilting up stairs, and he lay near the door, his voice rising denunciatory and thrilling—strong and loud as the roar of waves and winds, then soft and soothing as the balmy airs that stirred and quivered the morning-glory leaves about his gray head.

"His was a strange, deep eloquence at times. His language was good and well chosen, and he was undoubtedly a man of genius.

"Sometimes in speaking of fruit, his eyes would sparkle, and his countenance grow animated and really beautiful, and if he was at table his knife and fork would be forgotten. In describing apples, we could see them just as he, the word-painter, pictured them—large, lush, creamy-tinted ones, or rich, fragrant, and yellow, with a peachy tint on the sunshiny side, or crimson red, with the cool juice ready to burst through the tender rind.

"Johnny had one sister, Persis Broom, of Indiana. She was not at all like him; a very ordinary woman, talkative, and free in her frequent, '*says she's*' and '*says I's*.'

"He died near Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1846 or 1848, a stranger among strangers, who kindly cared for him. He died the death of the righteous, calmly and peacefully, and with little suffering or pain.

"So long as his memory lives will a grateful people say: 'He went about doing good.'"

In "Ohio Historical Collections," by Henry Howe, p. 432, occurs the following notice of Johnny Appleseed, which generally conforms to statements from other sources:—

"He had imbibed a remarkable passion for the rearing and cultivation of apple-trees from the seed. He first made his appearance in Western Pennsylvania, and from thence made his way into Ohio, keeping on the outskirts of the settlements, and following his favorite pursuit. He was accustomed to clear spots in the loamy lands on the banks of the streams, plant his seeds, inclose the ground, and then leave the place until the trees had in a measure grown. When the settlers began to flock in and open their 'clearings,' Johnny was ready for them with his young trees, which he either gave away or sold for some trifle, as an old coat, or any article of which he could make use. Thus he proceeded for many years, until the whole country was, in a measure, settled and supplied with apple-trees, deriving self-satisfaction amounting to almost delight, in the indulgence of his engrossing passion. About twenty years since he removed to the far West, there to enact over again the same career of humble usefulness.

"His personal appearance was as singular as his character. He was a small, 'chunked' man, quick and restless in his motions and conversation; his beard, though not long, was unshaven, and his hair was long and dark, and his eye black and sparkling. He lived the roughest life, and often slept in the woods. His clothing was mostly old, being generally given to him in exchange for apple-trees. He went bare-footed, and often traveled miles through the snow in that way. In doctrine he was a follower of

Swedenborg, leading a moral, blameless life, likening himself to the primitive Christians, literally taking no thought for the morrow. Wherever he went he circulated Swedenborgian works, and if short of them, would tear a book in two and give each part to different persons. He was careful not to injure any animal, and thought hunting morally wrong. He was welcome everywhere among the settlers, and treated with great kindness, even by the Indians. We give a few anecdotes, illustrative of his character and eccentricities.

"On one cool autumnal night, while laying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the musquitoes flew in the blaze and were burned. Johnny, who wore on his head a tin utensil which answered both as a cap and a mush pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and afterward remarked, 'God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort, that should be the means of destroying any of his creatures.' Another time he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end, and slept on the snow in the open air, rather than to disturb the bear. He was one morning in a prairie, and was bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time after, a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh and replied, 'Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe in him and went home. Some time after I went there for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow dead.' He bought a coffee bag, made a hole in the bottom, through which he thrust his head and wore it as a cloak, saying it was as good as anything. An itinerant preacher was holding forth on the public square, in Mansfield, and exclaimed, 'Where is the bare-footed Christian, traveling to heaven?' Johnny, who was laying on his back on some timber, taking the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air, and vociferated '*Here he is!*'"

In a November month, and when the weather was unusually rigorous, Chapman was in Ashland, wearing a pair of shoes so dilapidated that they afforded no protection against the snow and mud. The late Elias Slocum, having a pair of shoes that he could not wear, and that were suitable to the feet of Mr. Chapman, presented them to the latter. A few days after this occurrence, Mr. Slocum met the old man in Mansfield, walking the snow-covered streets in bare feet. In reply to the inquiry as to the reason he did not wear his shoes, Chapman replied that he had found a poor, bare-footed family moving westward, who were in much greater need of clothing than himself, and that he had made the man a present of them.

He declined, repeatedly, invitations to take food with the elder members of the family at the first table,—and it was not until he became fully assured that there would be an abundant supply of food for the little children who had remained in waiting, that he would partake the proffered hospitality.

He was never known to have slept in a bed—his habit being either to "camp out" in the woods, or, if sleeping in a house, to occupy the floor. He placed very little value upon money. His cash receipts from sales of fruit trees were invested in objects of charity, or in the purchase of books illustrating his peculiar religious faith. On a morning after he had slept on

Mr. Slocum's floor, Mr. Slocum found a five-dollar banknote in the room near the place where Chapman had passed the night. Being well persuaded on the point of ownership, he left his house in search of Mr. Chapman, and as he was yet in the town, soon came up with him and inquired whether he had not lost a five-dollar note. Upon examination of his pockets, Mr. Chapman concluded he had, and received the note, but remonstrated with Mr. Slocum against incurring so much trouble on his account.

Willard Hickox, of Mansfield, whose boyhood was passed in Green and Hanover Townships, and who well remembers Chapman, relates an incident illustrating a trait of character which could be cultivated with profit by the "fast people" of this day. Calling at the cabin of a farmer, Chapman discovered near the doorway a bucket of "slops" which the housewife had probably designed for the pigs, and upon the surface of which were floating some fragments of bread. He at once employed himself in removing these pieces from the bucket, and while thus engaged, the woman of the house appeared. He greeted her with a gentle rebuke of her extravagance—urging upon her the sinfulness of waste—and that it was wickedness, and an abuse of the gifts of a merciful God, to suffer the smallest quantity of anything which was designed to minister to the wants of mankind to be diverted from its purpose.

He never *purchased* covering for his feet. When he used anything in the form of boots or shoes, they were cast off things, or generally unmated, which he would gather up, however dilapidated they might appear—always insisting that it was a sin to throw aside a boot or shoe until it had become so thoroughly worn out as to be unable to adhere to a human foot.

His Swedenborgian books were, as before stated, ever-present companions. Mr. Josiah Thomas inquired of Johnny whether, in traveling on bare feet through forests abounding in venomous snakes, he did not entertain fears of being bitten. "This book," replied the old man, "is an infallible protection against all danger, here and hereafter."

We have thus given such incidents as are deemed from authentic sources, designed to impress upon the mind of the reader the characteristics of this eccentric and remarkable man, whose simple habits, unostentatious charities, and life of self-denial, consecrated to the relief of suffering humanity and the amelioration of *all* God's creatures, are embalmed in the memory of all the early settlers.

CHAPTER V.

Ashland County—Commencing with its Organization.

THE law to erect the county of Ashland passed the General Assembly of Ohio on the 24th of February, 1846. Its present territory originally formed the Townships of Vermillion, Montgomery, Orange, Green, and Hanover, with parts of Clearcreek, Milton, Mifflin, and Monroe,* in Richland County; also, the Townships of Sullivan and Troy, in Lorain County; all except the eastern tier of sections of the Townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and the fractional Township of Lake, in Wayne County, and the whole of Ruggles, in Huron County. The counties from which Ashland was made contained originally an aggregate of 2940 square miles and ninety-three townships. The several dates of their organization and number of civil townships were as follows:—

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* Monroe was subsequently retroceded to Richland County.

Counties.	When organized.	Square miles.	No. of townships.
Richland	1813	900	25
Wayne	1812	660	20
Lorain	1824	580	19
Huron	1815	800	29
		2940	93

For many years after its organization, Richland County possessed the largest area of any county in Ohio. This fact gave rise to a multitude of new county schemes. There was scarcely *"a laid-out"* town outside a limit of twelve miles from Mansfield, that had not annually beleaguered the legislature with applications for new counties for the benefit of town lot owners. Within what is now Ashland County, there were numerous schemes which proposed to affect the territories of some of the counties from which Ashland was finally made—prominent among which were the new County of Ellsworth, with the seat of justice at Sullivan; the County of Mohican, with the seat of justice at Loudonville; the County of Vermillion, with the seat of justice at Hayesville; also, applications from Jerome, Orange, and Savannah for new counties, with the seats of justice at their several towns; and at a later date, a new county for the benefit of real estate owners at Ashland. The success of the last-named project, by the passage of the act of 24th February, 1846, and by the vote of the electors of the new county on the first Monday of April of the same year, was regarded as a final settlement of all rival schemes; but the erection, at the legislative session of 1847–48, of the County of Morrow, a long pending and rival "*claim*," was a yet further invasion of the territory of "Old Richland." The checks imposed upon the General Assembly by the constitution of 1851, with respect to the erection of new counties and the removals of county seats, are among the wisest provisions of that instrument, and destroyed the occupation of a horde of mercenary lobbies, whose corruptions had attained such magnitude as generally to control the legislation of the State. The constitution of 1802 simply prescribed the minimum area to four hundred square miles, without any guarantees for private rights involved in the changes of county lines and county seats. The legislative power over these subjects was supreme. One legislature could "permanently establish," and their successors could, and often did, as permanently unsettle and unmake "as a breath hath made." Rights which might be truly termed "vested," acquired under the most solemn legislative sanctions of former years, were wantonly invaded; and in an hour of fancied security men would find the accumulations of years virtually confiscated by "solemn" legislative enactment—an enactment secured by the corps of "lobbies" who held control of every avenue leading to the law-making halls—and not only that, but had invaded the sanctity of the premises *within* the legislative bar and dictated the votes of the worse than "wooden men" who were often sent as "representatives of the people." Unless other abuses have recently reappeared at Columbus, and the lobbies found *other* prey, the corruptionists have had a long fast at Ohio's capital.

ELECTIONS.

FIRST ELECTION, HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL, 1846.

Commissioners—Josiah Thomas, Orange; Edward S. Hibbard, Hanover; Abner Crist, Ruggles Township.
Auditor—Hugh Burns, Milton Township.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Urie, Montgomery Township.
Prosecuting Attorney—N. M. Donaldson, Hanover Township.
Sheriff—James Doty, Mifflin Township.
Recorder—Asa S. Reed, Perry Township.
Surveyor—John Keen, Jr., Jackson Township.

By the terms of the law erecting the county, the officers elected in April only continued until their successors, who were to be elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1846, were elected and qualified.

SECOND ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 13, 1846.

Congress—John K. Miller.
Commissioners—Josiah Thomas, Aldrich Carver, Edward S. Hibbard.
Auditor—Hugh Burns.
Treasurer—George W. Urie.
Prosecuting Attorney—John S. Fulton.
Sheriff—James Doty.
Recorder—Asa S. Reed.
Surveyor—John Keen, Jr.
Coroner—Michael Riddle.

THIRD ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 12, 1847.

Representatives.—Joseph Musgrave and Daniel Brewer.

Commissioner—Edward S. Hibbard.

FOURTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Congress—John K. Miller.

Senator—Andrew H. Byers, of Wayne County.

Representatives—Jacob Miller, of Ashland, and A. Franks, Jr., of Wayne.

Commissioner—James M. Hammett.

Auditor—Hugh Burns.

Treasurer—George W. Urie.

Prosecuting Attorney—Bolivar W. Kellogg.

Sheriff—Isaac Gates.

Coroner—Justus Wetherbee.

FIFTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 9, 1849.

Representatives—George W. Bull, of Ashland County, and A. Franks, Jr., of Wayne County.

Commissioner—Christian Newcomer.

Surveyor—Orlow Smith.

Recorder—Asa S. Reed.

Coroner—Justus Wetherbee.

For Constitutional Convention, 1594—none against—the whole vote cast that year being an average of 2234.

SIXTH ELECTION, HELD APRIL 1, 1850.

Members of Constitutional Convention—John J. Hootman, of Ashland County; John Larwill and Leander Firestone, of Wayne County.

SEVENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 8, 1850.

**Congress*—George H. Busby, of Marion County; David K. Cartter, of Stark County; Norton S. Townsend, of Lorain County.

Senator—George W. Bull.

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* At this and the preceding Congressional elections since the formation of the county, the townships in Ashland County voted with the several Congressional districts to which they belonged prior to the erection of the county.

Representatives—Clinton Wilson, Charles R. Deming.
**Member of Constitutional Convention*—Elza Wilson, of Wayne County.
Auditor—Aldrich Carver.
Treasurer—J. W. Boyd.
Commissioner—Luke Selby.
Prosecuting Attorney—B. W. Kellogg.
Sheriff—Isaac Gates.

EIGHTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 14, 1851.

Senator—John Mack, of Richland County.
Representative—Charles R. Deming.
District Judge—James Stewart.
Probate Judge—A. L. Curtis.
Clerk—John Sheridan.
Commissioner—George McConnell.

NINTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 12, 1852.

Congress—Harvey H. Johnson.
Auditor—Isaac Gates.
Treasurer—J. W. Boyd.
Recorder—Asa S. Reed.
Sheriff—John D. Jones.
Prosecuting Attorney—Alexander Porter.
Infirmary Directors—David Bryte, Joseph H. Miller, George Botdorf.
Commissioner—Amos Hilborn.
Surveyor—O. Smith.
District Assessors—John Keen, Jr., John Tanyer, Thomas Castor, J. S. Wetherbee.

TENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 11, 1853.

Senator—Daniel Riblet.
Representative—R. D. Emerson.
Commissioner—Luke Selby.
Infirmary Directors—David Bryte, Patrick Kelley.
Coroner—John G. Brown.

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* To supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Leander Firestone.

ELEVENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 10, 1854.

Congress—Philemon Bliss.
Probate Judge—Albert L. Curtis.
Clerk of Court—Jacob O. Jennings.
Prosecuting Attorney—John S. Fulton.
Sheriff—John D. Jones.
Auditor—Isaac Gates.
Treasurer—Jacob Crall.
Commissioner—George McConnell.
Infirmary Director—Hugh McGuire.

TWELFTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 9, 1855.

Senator—Joseph Musgrave.
Representative—J. P. Cowan.
Recorder—Robert Scott.
Commissioner—Harvey Fenn.
Infirmary Director—George Botdorf.
Coroner—John Woodburn.
Surveyor—John Keene, Jr.

THIRTEENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 14, 1856.

Congress—Philemon Bliss.
Common Pleas Judge—Geo. W. Geddes.
Auditor—James Swinford.
Treasurer—John Jacobs.
Sheriff—John J. Hootman.
Prosecuting Attorney—Thos. J. Kenny.
Commissioner—Wm. S. Strickland.
Infirmary Director—Henry Hough.

FOURTEENTH ELECTON, HELD OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Senator—James Cantwell.
Representative—Jacob P. Cowan.
Clerk—Henry S. See.
Probate Judge—John D. Jones.
Commissioner—Jacob Emrick.
Coroner—John Woodburn.
Infirmary Director—Joseph Strickland.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Congress—Cyrus Spink, of Wayne County.*
Auditor—James Swineford.
Treasurer—John Jacobs.
Prosecuting Attorney—J. J. Jacobs.
Sheriff—J. J. Hootman.
Commissioner—John Berry.
Surveyor—Orlow Smith.
Infirmary Directors—D. K. Hull, Holliday Ames.
Recorder—Geo. Johnston.

SIXTEENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Congress—Harrison G. Blake.
Senator—Samuel Glass.
Representatives—John Taylor, George McConnell.
State Board of Equalization—George W. Urie.
Commissioner—Daniel Pocock.
Infirmary Director—Johnson S. Martin.
Coroner—George W. Crozier.

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Congress—Harrison G. Blake.
Clerk of Court—H. S. See.
Probate Judge—John D. Jones.
Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. F. Johnston.
Sheriff—James McCool.
Auditor—Johnson Oldroyd.
Treasurer—Reuben N. Hershey.
Commissioner—Jacob Emrick.
Infirmary Director—Joseph Strickland.

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION, HELD OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Senator—Thomas J. Kenny.
Representative—John Taylor.
Judge of Common Pleas Court—Geo. W. Geddes.
Recorder—George Johnston.

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* Deceased prior to the meeting of the Congress to which he was elected.

Commissioner—John Berry.
Surveyor—George W. Ryall.
Infirmary Director—D. K. Hull.
Coroner—S. P. Crozier.

ASHLAND COUNTY JUDICIARY.

[Extracts from the Court Journal.]

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the County of Ashland," passed the 24th day of February, A.D. 1846, certain territory therein described taken from the counties of Richland, Wayne, Lorain, and Huron, in said State of Ohio, was set off and erected into a new county to be and remain a separate and distinct county by the name of Ashland, and by said act is attached and made a part of the eleventh judicial circuit of the Court of Common Pleas.

Associate Judges for the New County.

After the passage of said act, to wit: On the 25th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the said General Assembly duly elected Edmund Ingmand, John P. Reznor, and George H. Stewart, Associate Judges for the County of Ashland aforesaid for the constitutional term of seven years from and after the day of said election.

On the 3d day of March, 1846, the said Edmund Ingmand, John P. Reznor, and George H. Stewart, having received their several commissions as Associate Judges for said County of Ashland, dated at Columbus, February 25, 1846, assembled at the house of James McNulty, in the town of Ashland, in said County of

Ashland, and the oath of office required by law was administered to each of said Associate Judges, by E. N. Gates, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Ashland, as appears by the certificates indorsed on said commissions.

Appointment of Clerk pro tem.

On the said 3d day of March, 1846, and after said Associate Judges had been qualified by taking the oath as aforesaid, they all sat together as a special Court of Common Pleas of said County of Ashland at the same place at which they were sworn as aforesaid, and made the following order, to wit:

Ordered, That Daniel W. Brown be and he is hereby appointed Clerk *pro tempore* of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Ashland, and that said Daniel W. Brown be required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with three good sureties, conditioned for the faithful paying over all moneys which may come into his hands as clerk of said court, and for the faithful and impartial discharge of all the duties of his said office as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Ashland as required by law; which bond was forthwith made out and signed by said D. W. Brown as principal, and C. R. Deming, H. Luther, and John L. Lang, as sureties, which sureties were accepted by said court, and the court retained said bond until the proper county officer should be elected and qualified to receive the same.

At a meeting of the Associate Judges of the County of Ashland, began and held in the town of Jeromeville, in said County of Ashland on Monday, the 16th day of March, A.D., 1846 — present E. Ingmand, G. H. Stewart, associates; D. W. Brown, clerk *pro tem.*

Assessment Districts and Appointment of Assessors.

The said Associate Judges having convened in pursuance of "An act for levying taxes on all property in this State according to its true value," passed March 2, 1846, proceeded to divide the said County of Ashland into three districts, and to appoint assessors for two of said districts as follows, to wit:

The first district shall be composed of the Townships of Lake, Mohican, Perry, Jackson, and Montgomery; and John Allison, of Perry Township, is hereby appointed assessor for said district.

The second district shall be composed of the Townships of Orange, Clearcreek, Ruggles, Troy, and Sullivan.

And the third district shall be composed of the following townships, viz.: Vermillion, Green, Hanover, Milton, and the fractional Townships of Mifflin and Monroe; and Jesse Hayes, of Hanover Township, is hereby appointed assessor for said district.

Said assessors were duly notified of their appointment by a notice signed by the Associate Judges.

Organization of the Fractional Township of Mifflin.

Ordered, That the fractional Township of Mifflin falling within the limits of the County of Ashland be and the same is hereby organized into a separate township by the name of *Mifflin;* and the town of Petersburg or Mifflin shall henceforth be the place of holding elections in said township until otherwise ordered by law; and the judges of election in said township are required to return the poll books of the election to be held on the first Monday of April in regard to county officers, and the location of the seat of justice, to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Jeromeville, agreeably to the sixth section of the act to erect the County of Ashland.

Appointment of Assessor for the Second District.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1846.

This day two of the Associate Judges, to wit: Edmund Ingmand and John P. Reznor met at the house of said Reznor in Ashland in the County of Ashland, and appointed George McConnell, Esq., of Orange Township, assessor for the second district as aforesaid; and said McConnell was forthwith notified of his appointment.

Adjourned to meet at Jeromeville on the 28th instant.

E. INGMAND, Judge.

Appointment of the First School Examiners.

At the special session of the Court of Common Pleas, held at Jeromeville on the 28th day of March, 1846, on motion, it was *Ordered,* That John McCormick, Nicholas M. Donaldson, and Lorin Andrews be and they are hereby appointed school examiners for the County of Ashland for the term of three years from and after this date.

Official Vote on the Question of Establishing the Seat of Justice.

JEROMEVILLE, April 10, 1846.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the County of Ashland," passed February 24, 1846, the Associate Judges of said County of Ashland met at the house of G. H. Cake, in the town of Jeromeville in said

County of Ashland, on the day above written, and in obedience to the sixth section of the aforesaid act, and the poll books from the several townships having all been returned agreeably to said act, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the presence and by the assistance of the Associate Judges aforesaid, proceeded to canvass said votes in regard to the location of the county seat as specified in said sixth section of the act aforesaid. Whereupon it appeared that there had been polled in said County of Ashland for seat of justice at Ashland, two thousand six hundred and eighty-two (2682) votes; for seat of justice at Hayesville, two thousand and two (2002) votes.

An abstract of said votes was forthwith made out and certified by said Associate Judges and Clerk, to be returned to the next Court of Common Pleas agreeably to the eighth section of the act aforesaid.

Appointment of Deputy Sheriff.

At a meeting of the Associate Judges of Ashland County, Ohio, convened at the house of Elias Slocum, in the town of Ashland, Matthew Clugston was appointed by the sheriff his principal deputy; which appointment was approved by the Associate Judges.

First Regular Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

At a Court of Common Pleas begun and held at the court-house in the town of Ashland in the County of Ashland, in the eleventh judicial circuit of the State of Ohio, on the 7th day of May, A.D. 1846, there were present the Honorable Jacob Parker, President Judge of said court; and the Honorables John P. Reznor, Edmund Ingmand, and George H. Stewart, Associate Judges; James Doty, Sheriff; and Daniel W. Brown, Clerk *pro tem.*

Nicholas M. Donaldson, Prosecuting Attorney elect of the County of Ashland, appeared in open court and presented his bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned, as the law directs, with Thomas J. Bull, George W. Bull, and Thomas McMahan, his bail; which bond was accepted and approved by the court, and ordered to be recorded.

Attorneys in Attendance.

A member of the bar furnishes the following list of attorneys in attendance at the first term of court, namely: *From Ashland*—Messrs. Maffett, Hunter, Gates, McCombs, Kellogg, Fulton, Taggart, Sloan, Rankin, Osborn, Slocum, Kenyon, Donaldson, Geddis, Smith, Broombeck, Scott, and Clark. *From Wooster*—Messrs. Dean, Cox, Hemphill, Rex, Flattery, Bonewitz, Carter, and H. C. Curtis. *From Mansfield*—Messrs. C. T. Sherman, John Sherman, Brinkerhoff, Purdy, Hull, Smith, I. J. Allen, Bryan, Bartley, Kirkwood, and Stewart.

First Grand Jury of the County.

The following named gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors for the May Term, 1846: Hugh McGuire, Daniel Carter, Sr., George Buchanan, Christopher Mykrantz, Christian Miller, Thomas Smith, Samuel Burns, Daniel Campbell, Andrew Mason, Michael Myers, John Smurr, George McConnell, James Boots, Michael Riddle, and John Naylor; of whom Daniel Campbell was appointed Foreman. Having been impaneled and sworn, and received their charge, they retired to their room to consider of their duties.

Commissioner of Insolvents Appointed.

Ordered by the Court, That John S. Fulton be appointed Commissioner of Insolvents for the County of Ashland for the term of three years from this day, (7th of May, 1846.)

Appointment of J. O. Jennings, Clerk.

At the March term, 1847, it was ordered by the court that Jacob O. Jennings be and he is hereby appointed clerk of this court for the constitutional term of seven years.

Appointment of Deputy Clerk.

It appearing to the court that Jacob O. Jennings, Clerk of this Court, has appointed James Hunter his Deputy, it is by the court *Ordered*, That said appointment be approved and confirmed.

Appointment of Deputy Recorder.

It appearing to the court that Asa S. Reed, Recorder of Ashland County, has appointed Hugh Burns his Deputy, it is by the court *Ordered*, That said appointment be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed.

May Term, 1847.

Present—Jacob Parker, President Judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, and Edmund Ingmand, George H. Stewart, and Daniel W. Brown, Associate Judges; James Doty, Sheriff; and J. O. Jennings, Clerk.

Appointment of Deputy Clerk.

It appearing to the court that Jacob O. Jennings, Clerk of this Court, has appointed Albert L. Curtis his Deputy, it is by the court *Ordered*, That said appointment be approved and confirmed.

The "Steingraver Case."

This being the first murder trial that had occurred in Ashland County—added to the fact that its circumstances were calculated to challenge the morbid curiosity of the multitude—attracted an unusual interest. The defendant had been designated by a coroner's inquest, held in Jackson Township, as guilty of the crime of having murdered, on the 4th of July, 1851, while her parents were absent attending a Sunday-school celebration at Perrysburg, Clarinda Vantilburg, a blind girl, aged ten years and two months. At the September term, the Grand Jury found against him a true bill—the first three counts in the indictment charging murder in the first degree, in the commission of a rape. The fourth, fifth, and sixth counts charged willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder, by alleging that the killing was done in an *attempt* to commit a rape. The seventh and eighth counts charged the accused with murder in the first degree, by averring that he killed the deceased purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice. The ninth and tenth counts charged murder in the second degree; and the two concluding counts, manslaughter.

B. W. Kellogg, Esq., assisted by I. J. Allen, prosecuted the case; and John S. Fulton and Jacob Brinkerhoff appeared for the defense.

In the court journal occurs what follows:

SATURDAY, October, 1851.

The State of Ohio
vs.
Charles Steingraver.
} Indictment for murder, etc.

This day came the State of Ohio, by B. W. Kellogg, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, and also at the same time came said Charles Steingraver, in his own proper person, and for plea says that he is not guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in said indictment, and puts himself upon the country for trial. Thereupon came thirty-six jurors, having the qualification of electors, being householders in and of said Ashland County, to wit: John McCormick, Ephraim C. Marks, Samuel White, John McKahan, Abiather Stockman, Hugh Burns, Abraham Ritter, Henry Dimit, Gilbert Crist, Isaac Hatch, Jacob Johnson, David Bryte, Jacob Bucher, John L. Hootman, W. W. Parker, John Van Nest, George Ship, Andrew McClain, Samuel Baker, Hiram Tanner, Bradley Potter, Samuel Whittington, Stephen Wolf, Elisha Barnes, George Stott, Samuel Harman, Reuben Hill, Enoch Yallens, Calvin Hill, James L. Drake, Johnson Oldroyd, William S. Strickland, John Harman, Samuel Welty, Frederick Eighinger, regularly summoned jurors, and Joseph Chandler, as talesman, out of which said pannel were selected, tried, and impanneled the jury following, to wit: John McCormick, Ephraim C. Marks, Samuel White, Henry Dimit, Isaac Hatch, Jacob Johnson, Jacob Bucher, Elisha Barnes, George Stott, Samuel Harman, James L. Drake, and John Harman, who being duly impanneled and severally sworn to well and truly try and true deliverance make between the said State of Ohio and the said Charles Steingraver, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, and having heard the evidence adduced, the arguments of counsel, and the charge of the court, upon their oaths aforesaid do find and say that the said Charles Steingraver is guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged against him in the fourth, fifth, and sixth counts of said indictment, and not guilty as he is declared in the other counts in said indictment.

And thereupon came the said defendant, Charles Steingraver, and filed his motion for a new trial.

MONDAY, A.M., October 6, 1851.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present as Judges, the Honorable Levi Cox, President, and the Honorables Edmund Ingmand, George H. Stewart, and John C. Myers, Associates.

The State of Ohio
vs. } Indictment for murder.
Charles Steingraver.

This cause came up to be heard upon the motion of the said Charles Steingraver for a new trial, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof the court do order that said motion be overruled.

Therefore it is considered, and the sentence of the court is, that said defendant, Charles Steingraver, be taken hence by the Sheriff, and confined in the jail of the county, until Friday, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and then, on said thirtieth day of January, between the hours of 12 meridian, and two o'clock, post meridian, the Sheriff of said Ashland County, or in case of his absence or inability, then the Coroner of said county, take him, the said Charles Steingraver, to the place appointed by law, and execute him by hanging him by the neck until he is dead.

The Execution.

[From the Ohio Union, February 4, 1852.]

The execution of Charles Steingraver took place on Friday, the 30th day of January, 1852, as ordered and directed by the court. Early in the morning, immense numbers of the people were collecting from every section of the country—some from a great distance—and directing their course to the execution ground, which was guarded by the military, who were called out for the purpose of suppressing any disturbance which might occur to mar the proceedings, or hinder the law from being peaceably enforced. By eleven o'clock A.M. there had congregated, it is supposed, from eight to twelve thousand persons; and we are sorry to state, that many of this immense assemblage gave evident signs of intoxication. It might therefore be submitted whether executing the extreme penalty of the law in this manner brings about the desired reform, viz., of suppressing the awful crime of murder?

Steingraver was led from his cell precisely at twelve o'clock, accompanied by the sheriff and five ministers. He marched from his place of confinement to the gallows under the solemn and impressive notes of the "Dead March," which were calculated to soften the most obdurate and hardened, and impress suitable reflections for the solemnities of death. He shed not a tear—he moved along with a firm and unfaltering step—ascended the scaffold with as little apparent regard for his hard fate as the ox for the slaughter.

His long white robe was calculated to rouse solemn reflections about the destiny of man and his long home, when he returns to his mother earth, and lies mouldering in the dust, wrapped in the slumbers of death—dreamless and quiet.

While religious exercises were taking place on the scaffold, his bearing was firm and unmoved. He knelt and listened to several appropriate and powerful prayers both in German and English, and not until the last prayer was being offered was he seen to shed a tear. He then wept—was much affected; but again braced up, rose with a firmness ill befitting his situation, and requested the sheriff to announce, as his dying words, that he was not guilty of the crime imputed to him. He then requested that the people be exhorted, in German and English, to avoid sins that were calculated to lead them into vice and eventually to ruin.

He then took his parting leave of the officers and ministers present on the scaffold—submitted calmly to have his arms and feet pinioned—the cap drawn over his head and face—the rope placed around his neck, and drawn up in order to launch him into eternity. The sheriff called out, nineteen minutes till the time expires—ten minutes—five minutes—*one minute.* During which announcements, he stood like a statue—unshuddering—unmoved, save to incline his head a little to the right. A moment before he was precipitated from the scaffold, the sheriff, approaching him, pressed the question, "*Steingraver, are you innocent of the crime of murder as charged against you?*" With apparent earnestness he replied, "*Sheriff, I am innocent.*" It was now just fifteen minutes past one o'clock. A moment, and his guilty or guiltless soul was thrust into another world to meet its Creator; a few spasmodic shrugs of his body and limbs, and all was over. He hung suspended by his neck about half an hour; was then pronounced dead by the medical gentlemen present; his body taken down and placed in its coffin, and in something over half an hour transferred to an obscure place in the Ashland cemetery.

During these proceedings the people behaved with unexpected decorum, the best of order prevailing throughout the whole assemblage, except when the criminal was precipitated from the scaffold, and for a short time became invisible to the crowd. Order, however, was soon restored, and all went off quietly. * * * * *

Remus.

The Case of Thornton Pool.

This was the second murder trial in the county. The defendant was arraigned for the murder of Noah Mock, at the town of Orange, on the 17th day of December, 1853. The tragedy had its origin in the matter of seven cents that had been used at a "raffle." The money belonged to Mock, but had been appropriated by Pool; and in the controversy growing out of this trifling affair, the murderous hate was generated, and a fatal stab was inflicted. "What a great matter a little fire kindleth." The case was tried at the March term, 1854—Alexander Porter, Prosecuting Attorney for the State, and Fulton, McCombs, and Given, for the defence. The regular grand jurors were John Clugston, Harvey Sackett, Henry Stickler, Jacob Poorman, John Mason, John Aten, Jeremiah Buckmaster, Joseph Neff, Martin

Dowd, Jacob Fast, and David Fox; and talesmen, Elias Ford, Jacob Johnson, Michael Myers, and John Davoult; John Mason, Foreman.

Extracts from Court Journal—MARCH TERM, 1854, (March 17.)

The State of Ohio
vs. } Indictment for murder.
Thornton Pool.

This day came the State of Ohio, by A. Porter, Prosecuting Attorney, and also at the same time came said Thornton Pool, in his own person, and for plea says that he is not guilty in manner and form as he stands charged in said indictment, and puts himself upon the country for trial; thereupon came thirty-six jurors, out of which said number were selected, tried, and impanneled the following persons, to wit: Wm. Craig, James Huff, David Ciphers, Herman Alleman, John Willson, Elias Bates, and Christopher Hootman, to serve as jurors in said cause; and thereupon the said panel of thirty-six jurors having been exhausted, the sheriff called as talesmen the following persons from the bystanders, having the qualifications of electors, and being householders in said County of Ashland, to wit: Henry Horn, Jacob Emrick, William Mory, Stephen Crozier, and Daniel Harman; who were selected, tried, and impanneled, to serve as jurors in said cause; * * * * upon their oaths aforesaid, the jury do find and say that the said Thornton Pool is guilty of murder in the second degree as charged against him in the fourth, fifth, and sixth counts of said indictment, and not guilty of murder in the first degree, as is charged against him in the first, second, and third counts of said indictment. And therefore came the said defendant, Thornton Pool, and filed his motion for a new trial.

The State of Ohio } Indictment for murder and manslaughter.
vs.
Thornton Pool.

This cause came on to be heard upon motion of said Thornton Pool, in arrest of judgment and new trial, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof the motion in arrest of judgment is ordered to be overruled, and it is further ordered that said verdict be and the same is hereby set aside, and that a new trial be had between said State of Ohio and the said Thornton Pool; and thereupon came said State of Ohio by A. Porter, Esq., who prosecutes in this behalf; and enters a *nolle prosequi* as to the fourth, fifth, and six counts, in said indictment, charging said Thornton Pool with murder in the second degree; and also at the same time came the said Thornton Pool in his own person, and, by leave of the court, his plea of "not guilty," heretofore entered by him, was withdrawn, and enters a plea of "guilty" of manslaughter as he stands charged in the seventh and eighth counts of said indictment.

Therefore considered, and the sentence of the court is, that said defendant, Thornton Pool, be taken hence by the sheriff to the county jail, and from thence within sixty days from the rising of court be taken by the sheriff to the Ohio Penitentiary, there to remain in confinement and to be kept at hard labor for the period of ten years.

State Cases.

The whole number of State cases prosecuted to final judgment from the first term of the court, held in May, 1846, to the February Term, 1862, inclusive, amounts to four hundred and thirty-nine.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ASHLAND COUNTY.

Whatever may have been its results elsewhere, it can hardly be said that in Ashland County the present system has met the expectations of its friends. Although this county, by reason of its less amount of taxable property, and larger proportion of school children, receives nominally a thousand dollars or so yearly more from the State Treasury, than she pays into it, and might naturally, therefore, be classed with those eleemosynary counties that chronically resist all efforts to change the existing order of things, it may be a question whether the present is not, above all other systems that have been tried, the least profitable to our people, counting costs and returns, of any that has been in operation. While the population and wealth of most of the towns have made steady progress, the educational interests of the county, during the last twelve years, have scarcely maintained their *statu quo*. The "People's Colleges," of which we heard so much years ago, by those who urged the adoption of the system, have been so conducted as to create the necessity for two flourishing academies in the county, which are placed upon a permanent basis. Thus much by way of preface to the valuable statistics which follow.

Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending August 31, 1861.

The total receipts are made up of six columns, namely: 1. "Balance on hand, September 1, 1861;"

2. "Fines, Licenses, and Miscellaneous Sources;" 3. "Irreducible School Funds;" 4. "State Tax;" 5. "Township Tax for prolonging School six months, and sustaining High Schools;" and, 6. "Township Tax for Sites, Buildings, Repairs, and Contingent Expenses."

The total expenditures include, 1. "Amount paid Teachers during the year;" 2. "Sites, Buildings, and Repairs;" 3. "Fuel and other Contingent Expenses."

Name of township.	Corporations and special school districts.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
Hanover		$1502.53	$823.35
Green		2186.65	1674.22
Vermillion		1386.12	1365.02
Montgomery		2037.26	1386.79
Orange		1600.00	1310.00
Jackson		1024.99	830.14
Perry		1058.79	1017.56
Mohican		1615.88	594 16
Lake		1095.23	1054.02
Mifflin		601.98	581.58
Milton		1550.80	1159.33
Clearcreek		2286.51	2445.26
Ruggles		1413.97	1123.10
Troy		1253.02	1092.23
Sullivan		817.62	653.08
	Ashland	2802.28	2567.00
	Hayesville	662.01	414.39
	Loudonville	394.50	385.82
	Jeromeville	319.26	310.00
		$25,609.40	$20,787.05

Number of Schools; Number of Youths enrolled in Schools during the year; Number of Scholars in average daily attendance in Schools during the year.

Name of townships.	Name of corporations and special school districts.	Total number of schools exclusive of academies.	Number of youths enrolled in schools during the year.			No. of scholars in average daily attendance during the year.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Hanover		8	226	219	445	261
Green		10	368	320	688	762
Vermillion		9	350	352	702	361
Montgomery		20	360	250	610	475
Orange		12	275	260	535	398
Mifflin		11	278	264	542	303
Milton		7	380	354	734	405
Clearcreek		9	358	289	647	401
Lake		10	150	155	305	157
Mohican		16	406	219	625	339
Perry		11	329	229	558	288
Jackson		8	296	223	519	315
Ruggles		12	200	190	390	280
Troy		15	321	387	708	439
Sullivan		5	159	142	301	203
	Loudonville	2	87	94	181	76
	Hayesville	2	60	65	125	109
	Ashland	6	310	251	561	301
	Jeromeville	1	56	61	117	69
		174	4969	4324	9293	5942

Average length of time the Schools have been kept in session; Number of Teachers employed during the year; Average wages of Teachers per month during the year.

Name of townships.	Name of corporation and special school districts.	Average session of the schools during the year.			No. of teachers employed during the year.			Average wages of teachers per month.			
		Common.		High.				Common.		High.	
		Months.	Days.	Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
								Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Hanover		5	12		6	6	12	22.66	13.33		
Green		7	24		10	20	30	20.43	14 15		
Vermillion		4	2		6	9	15	25.50	15.00		
Montgomery		6	12		10	10	20	24.00	10.00		
Orange		7			9	13	22	25.00	15.00		
Mifflin		6	3		6	5	11	26.83	10.00		
Milton		7	4½		7	6	13	22.68	9.93		
Clearcreek		7	13		4	12	16	21.87	14.33		
Lake		6	5		5	4	9	21.00	12·66		
Mohican		5	3		10	6	16	25.45	14.00		
Perry		6			10	6	16	28.00	15.00		
Jackson		6			8		8	26.00			
Ruggles		3	7		6	6	12	25.62	10.16		
Troy		3			5	10	15	21.00	10.85		
Sullivan		6			4	5	9	18.00	10.00		
	Loudonville	9				2	2		18.80		
	Hayesville	5		3½	1	2	3	30.00	17.00		
	Ashland	9		9	2	5	7	33.33	20.00	80.00	33.00
	Jeromeville	8			2		2	36.09			
		6	4	6	111	127	238	25.19	12.15	80.00	33.00

Number and value of School-houses heretofore erected, with Furniture; Number and value of School-houses erected during the year; Number and value of School Libraries; Value of School Apparatus.

Name of township, corporation, or school district.	No. and value of school-houses heretofore erected, with furniture.		No. and value of school-houses erected during the year reported.		No. and value of school libraries.		No. of volumes in school libraries.	Value of school apparatus.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		
Hanover.............	8	3,200						
Green	10	4,000	1	380	10	51.32	96	
Vermillion...	9	2,450						
Montgomery.........	10	2,000						
Orange................	7	2,300			10	150.00	40	10
Mifflin.................	6	2,000						
Milton.................	6	2,210	1	475	7	250.00	300	45
Clearcreek...........	8	2,500			8	175.00	350	25
Lake	6	2,000						
Mohican	7	1,050	1	425	8	69.50	278	5
Perry...................	11	4,400						
Jackson...............	7	1,200			7	21.00	42	75
Ruggles...............	7	2,100			1	80.00	186	
Troy	15	4,500	1	355				
Sullivan	5	1,200			5		150	
Loudonville..........	1	1,000			1	80.00		
Hayesville............	1	600						
Ashland...............	1	8,000			1	250.00	350	20
Jeromeville..........	1	450			1	25.00	72	5
	126	47,160	4	1635	59	1,151.82	1864	185

Branches of Study taught and number of Scholars in each branch in the Common Schools of Ashland County.

Alphabet, 556; orthography, 5,553; reading, 5,811; penmanship, 4,473; mental arithmetic, 1,347; written arithmetic, 3,101; geography, 1,569; English grammar, 1,021; philosophy, 26; composition, 136; declamation, 165; drawing, 7; vocal music, 53; history, 40; algebra, 176; geometry, 4; natural philosophy, 52; astronomy, 18; Greek, 2; and French, 7.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

Amount of school moneys received during the year		$25,609 40
Total disbursements		20,787 05
Total number of common schools in the county		174
Number of youth enrolled in schools, viz.:—		
Males	4,969	
Females	4,324	
		9,293
Number of scholars in average daily attendance during the year		5,942
Average session of the schools :—		
Common		6 months 4 days.
High		6 "
Number of teachers employed :—		
Males	111	
Females	127	
		238
Average wages of teachers per month :—		
Common—Males		$25 19
" Females		12 15
High—Males		80 00
" Females		33 00

Number of school-houses heretofore erected	126
Value of same	$47,160
School-houses erected during the year	4
Value of same	$1,635
Number of school libraries *reported*	59
Value of same as reported	$1,151 82
Reported number of volumes in school libraries	1,864
Reported value of school apparatus	$185

BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The names of the persons who were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas the first board of school examiners appear under the head of "Court Record."

From the first record of the board it appears that "on the 17th of May, 1851, the Court of Common Pleas appointed Wm. T. Adams, A. M. Fulton, and John Lynch, School Examiners in and for Ashland County." On the twenty-third of May the board organized by appointing W. T. Adams, chairman, and John Lynch, clerk.

The third quarterly meeting of the board was held June 26th, 1852. Seventeen teachers were examined, two of whom failed to obtain certificates. This appears to have been the last record made by John Lynch, clerk.

At the meeting of the board, October 9th, 1852, the name of S. M. Barber appears as secretary.

The next record, bearing date, of the proceedings of the board occurs on the 4th of May, 1853. G. W. Hill and Orlow Smith, the former secretary, conducted the examination.

October 7th, 1854, the names of Rev. J. Robinson and Dr. G. W. Hill appear as members of the board.

The next change that occurred in the board, according to their record, is in the proceedings of the meeting of March 1st, 1855, when the name of Robert Beer appears as secretary.

On the 31st of March, 1855, the names of John Robinson, Levi Farnsworth, and Robert Beer stand upon the record as members of the board.

A change in the board appears in the proceedings of October 27th, 1855, when the name of S. M. Barber, clerk, is appended to the proceedings; and in the record of the meeting of December 8th, 1855, the names of John Robinson, Levi Farnsworth, and S. M. Barber are given as the members constituting the board.

At the meeting held on the 24th of September, 1859, the name of Dr. A. J. Scott occurs in place of that of Levi Farnsworth.

The name of Rev. W. A. G. Emerson appears in the proceedings of April 13th, 1861, as the successor of Dr. Scott.

Mr. Barber having entered the military service near the close of 1861, Mr. C. W. Mykrants was appointed his successor.

The board of school examiners therefore, as constituted in 1862, is composed of Rev. John Robinson, C. W. Mykrants, and Rev. W. A. G. Emerson.

TAXABLE WEALTH OF ASHLAND COUNTY.

TOTAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1850.

Number of Acres and the aggregate value of Lands and Personal Property in the Townships; and the value of Real and Personal Property in the Towns of Ashland County, in the year 1850, *as entered on the Duplicate of* 1849; *and as Reported to the Ohio House of Representatives in a Special Report made by the Auditor of State, dated March* 23, 1850.

Townships.	Acres of land.	Value of land.	Value of personal property.	Total value of taxable property in townships.
Clearcreek	15,965	$206,827	$48,014	$254,841
Green	23,098	274,551	47,949	322,500
Hanover	17,337	106,459	55,682	162,141
Jackson	19,787	256,742	39,794	296,536
Lake	13,416	148,644	28,576	177,220
Mifflin	8,345	128,114	23,520	151,634
Milton	14,193	232,685	44,964	277,649
Mohican	18,251	322,143	74,571	396,714
Montgomery	23,357	446,696	97,203	543,899
Orange	21,953	330,925	81,758	412,683
Perry	19,503	205,413	89,933	294,346
Ruggles	16,596	170,654	87,368	258,022
Sullivan	16,171	142,999	29,807	172,806
Troy	10,600	74,008	17,320	91,328
Vermillion	24,447	409,598	68,293	477,891
Total	263,019	$3,556,458	$834,752	$4,391,210

Total Value of Taxable Property—(Continued.)

Towns.	In what township.	Value of real property.	Value of personal property.	Total value of taxable property in towns.
Savannah	Clearcreek.	$5,914	....	$5,914
Perrysville	Green	3,239	....	3,239
Loudonville	Hanover	28,086	....	28,086
Perrysburg	Jackson	3,490	....	3,490
New Albany	"	66	....	66
Polk	"	750	....	750
Miffin	Mifflin	6,371	....	6,371
Jeromeville	Mohican	16,359	$17,447	33,806
Mohicanville	"	7,802	....	7,802
Ashland	Montgom.	106,286	65,694	171,980
Orange	Orange	5,342	....	5,342
Rowsburg	Perry	16,227	....	16,227
Lafayette	"	2,122	....	2,122
Ruggles Corners	Ruggles	289	....	289
Sullivan	Sullivan	7,456	....	7,456
Hayesville	Vermillion.	17,431	29,919	47,350
Total of towns		$227,230	$113,060	$340,290
Total of property in Co.		$3,783,688	$947,812	$4,731,500

Table showing the number of Acres of Land, and its Taxable value; the Taxable value of Buildings; Number of Acres of Arable or Plow, Meadow, and of Uncultivated or Wood Land; and the Total value of Lands and Buildings, as returned by the Assessors in 1859.

Name of townships.	No. of acres of land.	Value of land.	Value of buildings.	Acres of arable or plow land.	Acres of meadow or pasture land.	Acres of uncultivated or wood land.	Total value of lands and buildings.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*
Montgomery.	23,279	768,969	42,755	14,108	2,581	6,590	811,724
Hanover	19,970	148,675	12,311	9,018	517	10,435	160,986
Vermillion ...	23,577	567,885	61,944	16,268	1,114	6,197	629,829
Mohican......	19,023	594,409	42,470	9,848	1,936	7,239	636,879
Lake..........	12,700	214,332	20,674	6,836	726	5,138	235,006
Green	23,265	421,444	49,065	14,402	1,945	6,918	470,509
Mifflin.........	8,305	164,726	13,025	4,432	457	3,416	177,751
Milton	15,306	326,049	37,754	9,932	1,368	4,006	363,803
Clearcreek ...	16,115	467,394	29,773	10,179	42	5,894	497,167
Ruggles.......	16,503	281,259	27,900	3,343	7,048	6,112	309,159
Troy	10,588	179,956	6,870	2,123	4,106	4,359	186,826
Sullivan	15,944	255,132	33,587	2,106	8,008	5,830	288,719
Jackson.......	19,693	354,004	47,495	10,737	2,058	6,899	401,499
Orange........	23,773	542,226	49,330	15,812	576	7,385	591,556
Perry.........	19,007	479,926	55,629	6,807	6,667	5,533	535,555
	267,048	5,766,386	530,582	135,951	39,149	91,951	6,296,968

Table showing the Taxable value of Lots and Buildings in the several Towns of Ashland County in 1859, *as ascertained by the Returns of the Assessors.*

Name of towns.	Value of lots.	Value of buildings.	Total value of lots and buildings.
Ashland	$97,950	$64,365	$162,315
Loudonville	18,704	31,707	50,411
Hayesville	10,687	18,836	29,523
Jeromeville	3,718	7,245	10,963
Mohicanville	1,710	4,163	5,873
Perrysville	2,048	2,833	4,881
Mifflin	6,417	3,693	10,110
Savannah	3,588	11,018	14,606
Troy	1,734	3,750	5,484
Polk	1,227	2,775	3,942
Perrysburg	1,131	3,500	4,631
New Albany	190	350	540
Orange	3,481	3,669	7,150
Rowsburg	2,828	10,008	12,836
Sullivan	3,669	8,895	12,564
Total	$159,082	$176,747	$335,829

Value of lands and buildings in 1859, as returned by the assessors	$6,296,968
Value of town lots and buildings	335,829
Total	$6,632,797

To illustrate the increase of wealth in the county, the aggregate valuations of real and personal property during three periods of ten years are subjoined :—

In 1850	$4,678,991
In 1855	7,496,578
In 1860	8,239,100

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

VALUATION OF THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS OF ASHLAND COUNTY, AS APPEARS FROM THE DUPLICATE IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 4TH, 1861.

Montgomery Township.

Lands	$732,562	
New structures	3,050	
Chattels	185,354	

Town of Ashland.

Lots	171,436	
New structures	4,205	
Chattels	175,228	
	——	$1,271,835

Orange Township.

Lands	$607,353	
Chattels	172,680	
New structures	2,065	

Town of Orange.

Lots	8,379	
Chattels (included in township)		
	——	$790,477

Vermillion Township.

Lands	$594,841	
New structures	4,400	
Chattels	174,916	

Town of Hayesville.

Lots	52,268	
Chattels	58,543	
New structures	751	
	——	$885,719

Hanover Township.

Lands	$200,936	
New structures	2,750	
Chattels	102,030	

Town of Loudonville.		
Lots	$47,713	
Chattels	8,000	
		$361,429
Green Township.		
Lands	$482,485	
New structures	5,100	
Chattels	225,562	
Town of Perrysville.		
Lots	4,608	
Chattels (included in township)		
		$717,755
Milton Township.		
Lands	$341,746	
New structures	2,100	
Chattels	97,051	
		$440,897
Mifflin Township.		
Lands	$170,661	
New structures	1,600	
Chattels	70,405	
Town of Mifflin.		
Lots	11,983	
Chattels (included in township)		
		$254,649
Clearcreek Township.		
Lands	$413,035	
New structures	950	
Chattels	78,469	
Town of Savannah.		
Lots	13,527	
Chattels (included in township)		
		$505,981

Ruggles Township.

Lands	$291,302	
New structures	400	
Chattels	80,794	
		$372,496

Troy Township.

Lands	$178,724	
New structures	500	
Chattels	49,157	

Village of Troy.

Lands	6,194	
Chattels (included in township)		
		$234,575

Sullivan Township.

Lands	$272,091	
New structures	1,150	
Chattels	92,678	

Village of Sullivan.

Lots	12,614	
Chattels (included in township)		
		$378,533

Lake Township.

Lands	$229,422	
New structures	1,375	
Chattels	59,229	
		$280,026

Mohican Township.

Lands	$489,698	
New structures	2,250	
Chattels	146,757	
Lots in Jeromeville and Mohicanville	23,145	
		$661,850

Perry Township.

Lands	$489,497	
New structures	2,650	
Chattels	162,175	
Lots in Rowsburg	16,641	
		$670,963

Jackson Township.

Lands	$426,192	
New structures	1,450	
Chattels	133,640	
Lots in towns	12,942	
		$574,224
Total taxable valuation of county		$8,401,409

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Synopsis of Meteorological Phenomena for nearly ten years, made at Savannah, Ohio, for the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. By J. INGRAM, M.D.

Temperature.—The mean annual temperature for the period named was 49·92°; highest mean in any year, 51·55°, which was in 1858; lowest mean annual temperature in any year, 46·45°, which was in 1856.

The highest temperature in the shade within the above period, 104°, and happened on July 14th, 1859; lowest temperature observed during the same time was 24° below zero, on January 12, 1857.

The mean temperature for the three spring months was 46·87°; do. do. summer months, 72·82°; do. do. autumn, 49·43°; do. do. winter, 26·95°.

Frost.—The time free from frost during the period would vary from 56 to 102 days, and the time free from *killing* frost would vary from 92 to 128 days—giving a difference of 36 days, which, with a temperature averaging 65° to 70°, would exercise a vast influence on vegetable and animal life in the way of growth, maturity, decay, and disease.

Rain.—The mean annual amount of rain for the period was 41·325 inches; highest annual fall of rain, 52·024 inches; least do. 28·854 inches. These amounts include the snow in the form of melted water—ten inches of the former making one inch of the latter. The general course from whence most of our rains proceed may be seen by a glance at the following table, showing the *average* amounts in any given direction for four years. From the N. 2·493 inches; NE. 1·467; E. 325; SE. 7·678; S. 1·339; SW. 18·618; W. 2·681; NW. 6·470.

The average number of rainy days in any one year is 85; do. of snowy days 23, making a general average of 108 days in a year on which rain or snow fell.

Wind.—In 4106 observations on the wind, it was observed to blow from the N. 125 times; NE. 180; E. 30; SE. 540; S. 55; SW. 1346; W. 669; NW. 1160.

Thunder.—46 express the average number of days in which we have thunder—51 the highest, 39 the lowest.

Dew.—During some limited observations on dew and its relations to rain, the following facts were noted. The dew period extends from middle of April to middle of October, or 184 days.

In 326 dewy mornings there were 56 days on which rain fell, so that the mere fact of there being dew in the morning is *no evidence* that it will *not rain* that day. Also on 164 mornings of *no dew*, there were 47 days of *no rain*, and hence the absence of dew is no positive evidence of the fall of rain on the same day, although there is a probability in its favor of about 10 to 3.

Barometer.—The average elevation of barometer here is 28·958 inches; highest elevation is 29·502 inches; lowest 27·972 inches, thus showing a range of 1·530 inches. The height of this place above tide level is 1100 feet, by Plantamour and Guyot's tables.

REGISTRY OF PERIODICAL PHENOMENA.

LIST OF PLANTS.

	Frondescence.	Fall of leaf.
Soft maple, acer rubrum	May 10.	Oct. 1.
Sugar maple, acer saccharum	" 15.	" 5.
Yarrow maple, achillea millefolium	June 3.	
Horse-chestnut, æsculus hippocastanum	May 20.	" 6.
Ohio buckeye, æsculus glabra	" 7.	" 1.
Service-berry, amelanchier Canadensis	" 11.	Sep. 26.
Milkweed, asclepias cornuti	" 18.	Oct. 10.
Pawpaw, asinima triloba	" 24.	Sep. 28.
Chestnut, castanea vesta	June 2.	Oct. 15.
Shagbark hickory, carya alba	May 24.	" 25.
Wild black cherry, cerasus serotina	" 27.	" 28.
Flowering dogwood, coruns Florida	" 20.	" 30.
White ash, fraxinus Americana	" 20.	" 10.
Bluets, innocence, haustonia cærulea	" 10.	Sep. 12.
Spicebush, laurus benzoin	" 8.	Oct. 28.
Oxeye daisy, leucanthemum vulgare	" 20.	Sep. 10.
American poplar, liriodendrum tulipifera	" 25.	Oct. 30.
Peach, Persica vulgaris	" 22.	" 20.
Pear-tree, pyrrus communis	" 17.	" 10.
Apple-tree, pyrrus malus	" 22.	Sep. 28.
White oak, quercus alba	June 1.	Nov. 6.
Currant, ribes rubrum	May 5.	Sep. 5.
Common locust, robina pseudoacacia	June 5.	Oct. 20.
Common elder, sambucus Canadensis	May 18.	" 5.
Dandelion, leontodon taraxacum	" 15.	" 20.
American elm, ulmus Americana	" 21.	" 25.

Periodical Phenomena—(Continued.)

LIST OF BIRDS, ETC.

	Arrival in spring.
Redwing blackbird, agelaius phœniceus	April 5.
Wild goose, auser Canadensis	Feb. 23.
Martin, hirundo purpurea	May 12.
Barn swallow, hirundo rufa	" 7.
Crow-blackbird, quiscalus versicalor	April 10.
Bluebird, sialia Wilsonii	Feb. 22.
Robin, turdus migratorius	April 25.
House wren, troglodytes ædon	May 16.
Snipe, scala pacinus	" 1.
Frogs, rana	March 23.
Tree frogs, hyla and hylodes	June 1.
Turtles, lizards, snakes	May 1.
Catydid, plotaphyllum concavum	June 2.
Tree crickets, orcanthus niveus	May 24.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Vermillion.—The first marriage in this township, as appears of record, was that of James Wallace to Miss Rachael Hooker, in April, 1815—the ceremony being performed by Robert Newell, J. P.

Green.—The first on record is that of William Shaw to Helty Ayres, in 1815—Samuel Hill, J. P., performing the ceremony. Henry Hill and Abigail Coulter (probably of Green Township) were the second pair married *in Richland County;* the marriage being solemnized on the 23d December, 1813.

Montgomery.—The first marriage on record is that of Jonathan Markley to Elizabeth Cline, in 1816—the marriage ceremony being performed by James Wallace, Esq, then a Justice of the Peace of Vermillion Township.

Marriage Licenses issued from March 18, 1846, *to March* 18, 1862.

From	March 18, 1846,	to	August 1, 1846	52
"	August 1, 1846,	"	" 1, 1847	230
"	" 1, 1847,	"	" 1, 1848	192
"	" 1, 1848,	"	" 1, 1849	239
"	" 1, 1849,	"	" 1, 1850	207
"	" 1, 1850,	"	" 1, 1851	197
"	" 1, 1851,	"	" 1, 1852	211
"	" 1, 1852,	"	" 1, 1853	218
"	" 1, 1853,	"	" 1, 1854	257
"	" 1, 1854,	"	" 1, 1855	195
"	" 1, 1855,	"	" 1, 1856	189
"	" 1, 1856,	"	" 1, 1857	218
"	" 1, 1857,	"	" 1, 1858	177
"	" 1, 1858,	"	" 1, 1859	208
"	" 1, 1859,	"	" 1, 1860	198
"	" 1, 1860,	"	" 1861	160
"	" 1861,	"	March 18, 1862	133

Total from the organization of the county to 18th March, 1862.. 3281

Being an average of 205 per annum.

ASHLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is to be regretted that a more full record of the transactions of this Society is not attainable. The Society was organized in 1850—Joseph Workman, President; John Scott, Jr., Secretary; and Wm. McNeil, Treasurer.

The first and second Fairs were held at Hayesville, and the Fair for the current year, under the auspices of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was also held at Hayesville. The intermediate Fairs were held at Ashland.

THE JUNE FROST OF 1859.

As Northern Ohio was particularly desolated by this extraordinary visitation, it may not be inappropriate in a work like this to make a brief record of its devastating effects. On that memorable Sunday morning, June 5, 1859, had a sheet of living flame passed over the face of the earth the preceding night, the vegetation that covered its hills and valleys could not have presented a more desolate appearance.

Mr. Jacob Ihrig, of our neighboring County of Wayne, in a communication to the State Commissioner of Statistics, writes:—

"The season of 1859 compares well with that of 1816. In each year we had frosts in every month of the year. In 1816, the frost did not do as much harm as in 1859. In 1859, since February, the weather had some extraordinary changes. Part of March, and the first part of April, the season was very favorable, and appearances promised one of the best of harvests. The fall grain looked more healthy than usual until the fourth of June; after a rain, it clouded up and flakes of snow were flying. On the morning of the fifth, there was more than a common frost. It was a severe freeze. The *ice* was one-half to three-eighths of an inch thick. Everything froze of the plant kind. Wheat and rye froze in the blossom, corn in the stalk, potatoes and vines froze to the ground. Some of the corn recovered, and some did not. The weather was cold and changeable till the fourth day of July, in the morning, when there was another frost which froze the corn on the flat, swampy land a second time. On August eleventh and on the twenty-eighth, we had frost. In May and September we had light frosts, but I did not put them on record. The month of September was a favorable one. October ninth we had the first hard frost. It froze the corn-fodder and some soft corn. Since that, the fall has been favorable."

Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, one of the oldest citizens of Ohio, and a scientific and most experienced observer, also writes to the Commissioner:—

"No similar disaster had fallen upon us since the settlement of Ohio, in 1788. In 1834, destructive frosts took place in May, as late as from the thirteenth to the eighteenth day, six mornings in succession, destroying all the fruit, and much corn and wheat. But the wheat was then in blossom, and where not plowed up, in a great measure recovered by pushing up new stalks from the uninjured roots, and produced a fair crop. The corn was replanted, and, warm rains succeeding, the farmer was blessed with a fair return for his labor by the kindness and loving favor of Him who has said, 'Seed time and harvest shall not fail.' Even so, this present year, where the fields were immediately replanted, as late as tenth of June, on rich and well-cultivated soil, the crop of corn was really good. The apple and peach crops were, in a great measure, destroyed all over Southern Ohio and the adjacent regions. The fruit had acquired the size of an almond or nutmeg, and most orchards were filled abundantly. It was a serious loss, as the previous year had been unfruitful, and no stores of dried apples were laid up by the farmers."

Some interesting matter in regard to the weather during the years 1816–17, and the years following, are furnished by Judge Ingmand, and will be found in its proper place.

ASHLAND COUNTY SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

[From returns made by Rev. I. N. CARMAN, May 6, 1862.]

Whole number of children in the county between four and twenty-one years of age, according to returns to county auditor	9345
Whole number of Sabbath-schools in the county	13
Number kept during only part of the year	6
Number of scholars enrolled	1307
Average attendance of scholars	963
Number of scholars in Bible or adult classes	280
Number of teachers and officers	177
Members of Sabbath-schools who have made a profession of religion during the past year	130
Number of volumes in libraries	2655
Aggregate number of copies of papers taken	627
Contributions for use of schools	$222 55
Contributions for missionary purposes	125 00

Of the number of schools in the county, there are of Union, 4; of Methodist, 2; of Presbyterian, 1; of Lutheran, 1; of German Evangelical, 1; of United Presbyterian, 1; of Free Presbyterian, 1; of Disciple, 1; of Baptist, 1.

Of the number of scholars enrolled, there are of Union, 350; of Methodist, 275; of Presbyterian, 212; of Lutheran, 125; of German Evangelical, 55; of United Presbyterian, 66; of Free Presbyterian, 59; of Disciple, 90; of Baptist, 75.

Of the members of schools making a profession of religion during the past year, there were of Union, 46; of Methodist, 2; of Presbyterian, 4; of Lutheran, 50; of German Evangelical, 8; of United Presbyterian, 5; of Disciple, 12; of Baptist, 3.

Library.—Of volumes in the Union, there were 900; in the Methodist, 600; in the Presbyterian, 500; in the Lutheran, 300; in the Free Presbyterian, 80; in the Disciple, 100; in the Baptist, 175.

Papers.—Copies taken by Union, 130; by Methodist, 120; by Presbyterian, 200; by Lutheran, 75; by German Evangelical, 20; by United Presbyterian, 12; by Disciple, 72.

PAUPERISM.

The Ashland County Infirmary building was erected in 1850. According to the census returns of 1860, the whole number of paupers supported during the year ending June 1 were 65—of which there were

Native born	55
Foreign born	10

The annual cost of support of the paupers for 1860 amounted to $2934.

By the official report of the directors, it appears that the whole number of paupers supported for the year ending June 10, 1862, were 54—of which there were

Native born	44
Foreign born	10

The number furnished by the several townships is as follows:—

Montgomery	11
Ruggles	2
Hanover	1
Mohican	3
Green	8
Vermillion	10
Clearcreek	7
Jackson	1
Lake	1
Perry	4
Troy	1
Milton	6
Total	55

The Ashland County Infirmary is probably as well and as judiciously managed as any similar institution in Ohio. The present Board of Directors consist of Messrs. D. K. Hull, J. S. Martin, and Joseph Strickland. The immediate charge of the institution is confided to Mr. Edward Moore, Superintendent, and Mrs. Moore, Matron.

DIMINUTION OF POPULATION.

It will be observed that the population of several of the townships in the county has diminished within the last twelve years. This is caused by the sales of the small landholders, and their emigration West; and by the absorption of their places by the larger farmers. Sections of land that formerly sustained six and eight families, are now occupied by one and two families. It is very clear that this process has neither improved the tillage, nor added to the wealth of the county.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 1861-62.

Muster Roll of Company B, 16th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia.

OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Kenny, Captain.
Wm. B. McCarty, First Lieut.
Saml. L. Wilson, Second Lieut.
William P. Wright, Ensign.
Warren H. Wasson, Sergeant.
William W. Brown, Sergeant.
Buel Wolcott, Sergeant.
Silas Gould, Sergeant.
James Lafferty, Corporal.
John Sloan, Corporal.
Nelson Smith, Corporal.
Henry H. Dudley, Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Albert Briggs.
John Brothers.
Nathan Blew.
John Burd.
Alonzo Brown.
Elza Beam.
Nelson Blew.
John F. Cordell.
Gates P. Carney.
Stephen Carney.
George W. Cover.
David R. Crantz.
Robert M. Cross.
Harrison Campbell.
Josiah M. Clawson.
James Campbell.
Robert M. Campbell.
Legrand G. Drown.
William Daniels.
John B. Darrow.
James W. Delano.
Ambrose S. Eldred.
Samuel N. Ecker.
Nathaniel L. Eddy.
Porter M. Ford.
Luther M. Fast.
John Geissinger.
Theodore Gharst.
John Heichel.
Oscar Harrington.
C. N. Henshey.
John Hyman.
David Hurst.
William C. Hodge.
Andrew Howenstine.
Celestus Jennings.
Cyrus W. Johnston.
Sovy Kidwell.
Fred'k W. Krisher.
Joshua B. Krebs.
James H. Landis.
Joseph Lockhart.
Aretus Marsh.
George McConnell.
Lucius Mead.
Albert McCready.
Samuel Miller.
George McKnabb.
William Motter.
George Miller.
George Mitchelson.
Thomas McMurray.
—— McInnerney.
Allen McCall.
Lewis Marka.
William Noggle.
John S. Nixon.
Hamilton Oldroyd.
Thomas B. Onstott.
Franklin Otto.
Hezekiah Potter.
William A. Power.
James F. Potter.
Jerome Potter.
James Peacock.
Ransom Persons.
William H. Porter.
John S. Plank.
John Richards.
John W. Rathbun.
Daniel Rawhouser.
Lincoln S. Rice.
Milton Randall.
Wilbur F. Robinson.
George Riggs.
William H. Rouch.
Joseph Spencer.
John M. Scott.
William G. Scott.
Gates Scoby.
George W. Stover.
Joseph Steinheiser.
Charles Smith.
Michael Sprinkle.
Daniel W. Sage.
Andrew Shoemaker.
John D. Scutchall.
Herman Thomas.
George Tuttle.
William Tuttle.
Benjamin F. Upton.
C. C. Warner.
William Zimmerman.

John S. Fulton, acting Captain of the Company, was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, on the 5th of May, 1861.

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS AND THREE MONTHS, ENLISTED PRIOR TO 2D OF JULY, 1862.

Montgomery Township.

William Buchan.
Finley Craig.
John R. Talentire.
Martin Hinkle.
Eph. W. Slocum.
D. R. Buffenmire.
Jacob Capp.
George Shultz.
Orlow Smith, Captain.
James W. Delano.
Byron Clugston.
John Clugston.
James Peacock.
Wm. P. Wright.
P. F. Rohrbacher, Captain.
William Gibson.
Christian Warner.
Lewis R. Gray.
Cyrus Campbell.
Harrison Campbell.
George Smith.
William Stober.
George Kellogg.
Charles Kellogg.
Michael S. Treace.
William Arthur.
Alfred Arthur.
Samuel Marsh.
William Zimmerman.
John W. Oswald.
Henry Hildebrand.
James Finley.
Erastus Fast.
John Robinson, Orderly Sergt.
William Robinson.
William B. McCarty.
Thomas McMurray.
J. D. Stubbs, Quarter Master.
J. A. McClusky, Second Lieut.
William W. Brown, First Lieut.
And. M. Burton.
Silas Hall, discharged.
Geo. Lundy, discharged.
Alfred Hall.
Lot McInmary.
Charles Merling.
Joseph D. Moody.
John Shugroe.
Joseph A. Brown.
Samuel C. Fry.
Warren H. Wasson.
William C. Wick.
Thomas B. White.
Harvey Landis, Second Lieut.
Cyrus McConnell.
William Brown.
Frank J. Freer.
Joseph Gipe.
Henry P. Clark.
Silas Gould.
Thaddeus Coffin.
John Zimmerman.
Henry C. Oldroyd.
William Sheets.
Lewis Lanbaugh.
Robert M. Thompson.
Charles Deidrich.
Thomas Waggoner.
Jesse Vanosdall.
William H. Swineford.
John K. Smalley.
Franklin Koons.
John B. Deshong.
Milton Deshong.
Phillip Martin.
Randolph Middaugh.
T. C. Bushnell, Captain.
Henry M. Beer.

James Beer.
John J. Beer.
Richard H. Beer.
Frank Beer.
Andrew Jackson.
William Macklin.
James Smith.
Thomas Hilborn.
J. M. Classon.
John Brothers.
Aug. W. Springer.
William Shick.
Samuel Farner.
John Gault.
John Nixon.
E. C. Leech, Second Lieut.
Phillip Martin.
Oscar Crall.
Alvan H. Wick.
D. S. Sampsel, Captain.
Geo. H. Dulin.
S. M. Barber, Captain.
E. Lewis Maize.
Patrick Fleharty.
Mich. O'Brien.
Wm. T. Johnston, First Lieut.
J. B. Fulkerson.
Franklin Ford.
Joseph Biggs.
Elisha Biggs.
Alfred Long.
George Miller.
A. B. Bryan.
Thomas Jacobs.
F. S. Jacobs, Adjutant.
H. G. Hood, First Lieutenant.
Charles Wiley.
J. M. Galleher.
Wm. N. Starr, First Lieut.
F. M. Grimes.
Samuel W. McClain.
Geo. Stevens, First Lieut.
Joseph Roop.
R. Frankhouser.
L. Dunavan.
Daniel Drach.
Elmer Evans.
Oliver Evans.
Philip Mickle.
John Deem.
William Croaty.
Solomon Richmire.
Jacob Rife.
Bat Fitzgerald.
Daniel Shissler.
A. A. Snowbarger.
Henry Harman.
L. Humphrey.
William Whitcomb.
James Brown.
*J. S. Fulton, First Lieut.
*And. McCombs.
William Mudge.
*William E. Carr.
*Charles D. Towslee.
*Lewis Fullington.
*Alonzo Brown.
Hiram Lockhart.
Thomas Binkard.
Elza T. Stringer, Second Lieut.
Levi H. Maize.
Joseph Steinheiser.
William Brown.
Peter Markle.
Henry Burton.
Joseph Sampsel.
George Pomeroy.
Charles McClusky.
Alanson Walker.
Harman Fulton.
Oliver Jackson.
Arthur Leech.
John Buchan.
David Carter.
J. P. Nixon.
Grafton White.
Peter B. Johnston.
C. A. Towslee.
George Riggs.
William B. Fasig.
H. Smith.
Alex. Richardson.
John McKinley.
Henry Mock.

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* Deceased.

John Huffman.
Minor Swineford.
John Welty.
Walter B. Selby.
Henry Brown.
William Resh.
F. T. Coffin.
Christian Groff.
Hiram Kilgore.
Z. L. Numbers.
Charles Boffemeyer.
Frederick Hits.
Lorin Saner.
S. S. Hopkins.
Charles Pinney.
J. M. Chandler.
George Thump.
Walter Gants.
Emanuel Grindle.
Christian Gilger.

Milton Township.

William Agner.
John Watkins.
Francis Redding.
John Bonebright.
Daniel Grosscup.
John Vangilder.
John Campbell.
Jacob Campbell.
Adolph Engle.
David Schroll.
Albert Diescen.
Albert Chambers.
William Chambers.
George Rikeard.
John N. Simonton.
William Martin.
Jeff. Hamilton.
Lewis Saylor.
Joseph Lockhart.
William A. Neal.
Henry Barr.
Joseph B. Charles.
Richard Woodhouse.
John Starrett.
John A. Arnold.
James Anderson.
Ed. P. Smith.
Nelson Smith.
Warren Soles.
John G. Aten.
William Sloan.
Josiah Fike.
Daniel Fike.
And. Fairchild.
George Saylor.
William Stober.

Mifflin Township.

Jacob S. Black.
George McClure.
James Budd.
David Hoff.
John Budd.
Joseph Deter.
Hez. Brown.
Jacob Stoufer.
Henry Long.
John C. Hart.
Albert Hines.
Ellis Beam.
David H. Williams.
Reuben Sigler.
Franklin Yoha.
L. Zeitzinger.
John Beminghoff.
David Buck.
Jacob Fulger.
Jacob Rowland.
David Williams.

Green Township.

Peter Zollinger.
Harrison Hason.
And. H. Oswalt.
George W. Parr.
Henry Parr.
John Irvin.

Jacob W. Weaver.
Jas. C. Swassick.
Samuel M. Wilson.
Manley Murphy.
Samuel E. McKinley.
William Ewalt.
John Ewalt.
Jonathan Weaver.
And. Hownstine.
Harvey Brant.
John Kizer.
Joseph Kizer.
Jacob Treace.
Abner Ewing.
John Bittinger.
Solomon Crone.
Hamilton Buttorf.
William H. H. Gorham.
John G. Gorham.
Thomas G. Weirick.
Henry H. Weirick.
James Warret.
Jonathan Culler.
Samuel Aldridge.
Daniel Cormack.
George Cake.
John Kelsey.
Reuben Rice.
Charles O. Tannehill.
John Zigler.
Ed. S. Oldham.
Ransom A. Chapel.
James M. Anderson.
Edgar Plummer.
Jacob Bittinger.
John L. Sims.
Franklin Fisk.
Robert B. Anderson.
And. Maxwell.
John Elder.
Joseph Maxwell.
William Brant.
Carp Lloyd.
Abram Emminger.
Isaac Willenmore.
Nathan Hayes.
Andrew Ewing.
Kada Stearns.
David Drumheller.
And. Mumper.
*Chaney Lane.
*Hugh Fleack.
*Albert Gordon.
*M. Drumheller.
Geo. Gordon.
William H. Davis.
Daniel Black.
Henry West.
Patrick Nolan.
George Kelsey.
A. W. Bunyon.
J. F. Gardner.
Peter Sharp.
David Oswald.
Patrick Whily.
Joseph Latta.
John Wilson.
Charles Fritzinger.

Hanover Township.

Andrew Stickler.
George Willson.
Jacob Lutz.
Isaac B. Fisher.
J. C. Longshore.
C. Younker.
E. S. Russell.
S. Z. Vance.
Daniel McClure.
William Carnagy.
Samuel Cupps.
Alvah Cupps.
Mahlon Weirick.
Ant. Carnagy.
James Craig.
N. M. C. B. Coe.
John Vaun.
Daniel Christfield.
William Northway.
Isaiah Kinder.

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* Deceased.

Thomas File.
D. Maxwell.
Henry Buzzard.
Reuben Martin.
M. F. Crowner.
David Ray.
George Six.
Franklin Myers.
R. L. Willson.
William Leopold.
H. Strong.
William Rode.
Samuel Baker.
William Wolf.
John H. Bittinger.
J. G. Bittinger.
C. C. Hess.
Adam Steiber.
James Scott.
Albert Jordan.
James Morrison.
William Kent.
Calvin Jordan.
George Jordan.
Clark Jordan.
James Fisher.
Manuel Riblet.
Henry Tumbleson.
Thomas Yarnell.
O. S. Wals.
David Crowner.
William Hay.
G. Robertson.
Henry Brown.
James Strong.
Jacob Bush.
David Richardson.
William Critchfield.
Philip Strouse.
John Rode.
Henry Rode.
Marion Lur.
Andrew N. Cook.
Barnabas Gallaher.
John Motter.
George Begley.
David Miller.
Lot Doty.
William Bush.
Thomas Bush.
Samuel Vaun.
John Vaun.
Samuel Bell.
John Cunningham.
James White.
Albert Eberly.

Lake Township.

Timothy Fisher.
Jacob Anderson.
James Anderson.
William Moones.
Ezekiel Moones.
Alonzo P. Johnson.
David Plank.
Van B. Greenwood.
William Parker.
David Coleman.
John Greenlee.
Frederick Rush.
Artemus Smith.
Samuel Heckman.

Mohican Township.

Nathan Blue.
Richard W. Winbigler.
James B. Glenn.
John Heichel.
Michael Heichel.
William Charlton.
Edmund H. Ingmand.
Jasper Eagle.
Isaac Van Imman.
Samuel Van Imman.
John Ellenbarger.
Harman Metcalf.
Allen Metcalf.
William Goudy.
Joseph Goudy.
Valentine Robb.
Joseph Remley.
William Noggle.

William E. Sefton.
Thomas Sefton.
William L. Martin.
Nathan Eddy.
Benjamin Siebert.
Milton Cake.
Jasper Carnes.
John Boyd.
John N. Hill.
Jacob Gharst.
William Gharst.
Thomas Onstott.
Newton Van Imman.
Alva E. Robison.
Isaiah Spitler.
Benton Shane.
William Heffelfinger.

Vermillion Township.

James Atterholt.
Samuel Arnold.
George Buchanan.
John A. Buchanan.
Isaac Bechtel.
Samuel Budd.
Samuel Brown.
David Ciphers.
John Culbertson.
Rois Cowan.
Robert Cross.
Milton Charles.
Dennis Door.
Amos Erving.
Samuel Erving.
Ross J. Folwell.
William Fox.
Davis Grubaugh.
William Gaster.
Dexter Gaster.
William Harvey.
William Hall.
John Hull.
Edward Hooly.
James Huston.
Albert Hall.
Charles Jesson.
Robert Jesson.
Jesse Jesson.
Harrison Johnson.
William Kerster.
Frederick Long.
James Lafferty.
William Lipsitt.
D. L. McFarland.
Alonzo Mingus.
Rolla D. May.
H. W. McCarty.
Joseph McCarty.
James Marshall.
John McCarns.
David McCready.
John McGuire.
George McNabb.
James McQuillen.
W. McQuillen.
James McNabb.
H. H. Potter.
William H. Potter.
Azariah Potter.
James Potter.
John Peters.
R. R. Rose.
Martin Ritter.
William Romine.
Perry Romine.
Henry Sohurair.
Harrison Stone.
Stephen Smith.
J. H. Scott.
Jerome Semans.
Jacob Stoufer.
William Sheller.
Horace Scott.
John Sulcer.
Samuel Tinney.
Henry Turl.
Wishey Taylor.
E. M. Wilcox.
William C. White.
Samuel White.
William H. White.
John Welty.
Marion Ward.
B. Young.
Lafayette Anderson.

John Cook.
Samuel Johnson.
Milton Charles.
Alex. McKinney.
Matthew Woods.
Albert McCurdy.
Henry Nembeth.
Henry Miller.

Perry Township.

Adam Manner.
Reuben Kiplinger.
Isaac Shockey.
William Brown.
Samuel Brown.
Levi Kiplinger.
John Albright.
Robert Patterson.
John B. Hellman.
Jacob D. Hellman, Second Lieut.
John M. Chandler.
Jere. Johnson.
Samuel Switzer.
George Full.
John Full.
Edward Albright.
Adam Emmons.
Abel Smalley.
Abel D. White.
John H. Shaffer.
Samuel Wierman.
Frank Otto.
William Mish.
John Campbell.
David W. Brandt.
Joseph Swartz.
Henry Hettinger.
Alpheus Hamilton.
John Scutschall.
William Osborn.
George W. Grindle.
Henry Forney.
Rice S. Crill.
John Ankeney.
John Sowers.
James McConnell.
Israel Border.
Jeremiah Mish.
Daniel Onstott.
Robert Smilie.
Zach. Emery.
John J. R. Kreamer.
William McBride.
Harrison Johnson.
William Brandt.
Jacob Brandt.
Jacob Fridline.
David Onstott.
E. C. Reichenbaugh, First Lieut.
George Yanders, Sr.
George Yanders, Jr.
Charles Evans.
Aaron Plank.

Jackson Township.

William Davidson, Jr.
John Davidson.
Jacob Newcomer.
Wm. S. Spencer, First Lieut.
Jacob Barrack.
Solomon Barrack.
Hiram Baker.
Frederick Byers.
Rufus M. King.
John E. King.
E. L. Starkweather.
Geo. Wertenberger.
Isaac Wertenberger.
Jacob Palmer.
David Lee.
Philip Shutt.
James A. Dinsmore.
Jacob Snowbarger.
Lewis Utz.
Abraham Ecker.
David Ecker.
John Eldridge.
George Burd.
Jacob Hellman.
Adam Cover.
George Cover.

George Michelson.
Benjamin L. Cooper.
Peter Royer.
Eli Wertenberger.
Daniel Whissler.
Levi Owens.
Henry Burge.
Reuben Wall.
*Jacob Hines.
*Daniel Kiplinger.
*Samuel Buzzard.
*John McGill.
*George Smith.
*John A. Harbaugh.
Uriah Cook.
George Hines.
John Wise.
George W. Reed.
Lewis Root.
Caleb H. Bryan.
Theo. Hazzard.
Samuel Utz.
Alex. Richards.
Jacob Buzzard.

Orange Township.

Peter Eley.
J. M. Sloan.
Edward Stentz.
Jacob Ely.
Charles Bundy.
Jesse Hines.
George Cassell.
Jacob Kart.
William Maxheimer.
Ernest Aller.
James Doll.
A. J. Stametz.
Hiram Bowman.
Philip Youngblood.
William H. Mason.
Christian Dill.
William Singer.
Charles Bookmire.
Henry Horn.
Ellis Marshall.
John F. Furnee.
R. M. Campbell.
Luther Fast.
Robert M. Campbell.
George Campbell.
J. S. Bowlby.
J. N. Fisher.
Peter Bote.
Lewis Bote.
Robert Pollock.
John Pollock.
Paul Trange.
Christian Dill.
Luther Fast.
Austin Hayes.
James Sloan.
Jackson McLaughlin.
Joshua B. Krebs.
Joseph Binehour.
John Warren.
John P. Eley.
Alex. Clair.
Geo. W. Furnee.
P. Rutan.
John Warren.
John Brother.
John McGill.
William Hodge.
John Beechley.
William Hoover.
John W. Doll.
Tobias Speicher.

Sullivan Township.

George McConnell.
Daniel B. Cressinger.
Jacob R. Cressinger.
Isaac W. Cressinger.
Anson Chapman.
Alonzo Harrington.
Oscar Harrington.
Nelson S. Hendryx.

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* Deceased.

John Sadler.
Sidney Eldred.
George U. Flack.
Philip Ayers.
Cyrus W. Johnson.
Marcus De Moss.
John Hubler.
Fuller Smith.
Edward D. Clark.
Reuben H. Chase.
David Garver.
John Jackson.
Joseph W. Spencer.
John W. Darrow.
Charles Crosier.
Luther H. Mead.
Louis Schloss.
Hiram Chandler.
Charles Clark.
James Cooille.
William Twirrell.
Lewis Rotes.
John Plank.
Abraham Landis.
Leroy Park.
H. P. Fenn.
Lot Chapman.
Russell Smith.
Jerome A. Park.
Cromwell Marsh.
Aretas Marsh.
Abel Bailey.
Ransom Persons.
Herbert Persons.
B. D. Dudley.
Chester Drake.
James Page.
William B. Rudd.
William Leary.
John B. Wiles.
Roderic M. Close.
Joseph Palmer.
Le Grand Drown.
Albert Biggs.
Charles B. Houck.
Myron Lane.
Henry Biggs.
Hiram Thurston.
Tyler D. Park.
Dow Crist.
J. A. Darrow.
Charles Willis.
Marion Dodge.
M. H. Porter.
E. Earl.
Thomas Hunter.
David Long.
T. Upton.
Calvin Sage.

Troy Township.

John A. Kunlee.
Charles J. Higgins.
John Burge.
J. W. Smith.
Cyrenus A. Peck.
John Richoard.
John Lepper.
Henry B. Simmons.
John Elliott.
Horace Dibeler.
George Williams.
James Hull.
John D. Skilling, Surgeon.
John A. Shukers.
Alex. D. Hindman.
Elisha D. Parker.
Henry L. Burge.
William Stratton.
Marvin Dodge.
Thomas Hunter.
William Leech.
John Plank.
Kell. Bailey.
James H. Fast.
John D. Shoemaker.
Andrew Shoemaker.
William A. Power.
Daniel W. Sage.
Mich. Tarinkill.
Adam Sprinkell.
Jeremiah Arndt.
Levi Shutte.

James Campbell.
William J. Lowrie.
William Day.
James Coville.
Orville Campbell.
John B. Dobeny.

Ruggles Township.

Willson Motter.
Wilber Robinson.
Chauncey Crow.
Peter Clemonds.
Joseph Crow.
Charles L. Curtis.
George W. Knowlton.
Frederick Stillson.
Gates P. Carney.
Munson B. Walcott.
Jesse Potter.
Alphonzo G. Gregory.
Robert Helliker.
Abner O. Markham.
William B. Sturtevant.
Rollin A. Curtis.
Horace W. Curtis.
Henry Lyon.
Lucius Lyon.
Wm. Daniels, Second.
Theo. W. Gregory.
David Doty.
Daniel Gregory.
Adam Innes, Sr.
Adam Innes, Jr.
Lewis Markle.
Asa Daniels.
Edgar Gregory.
William Thomas.
John Dunlap.
E. Manville Bard.
Robert Sellers.
Emory Davis.
Loomis Curtis.
Charles Maryfield.
Acil Knowlton.
Alfred Gates.
Franklin Yeckly.
William Thorn.
James Mitchell.

Clearcreek Township.

Addison Smiley.
Jeremiah Leinard.
George Lee.
Mark Slonaker.
John Benton.
Asa Daniels.
Franklin Daniels.
Alex. Weight.
Jacob Griffith.
Milton Campbell.
Robert Celler.
James A. Huffman.
Amos Albright.
George W. Mercer.
George Masters.
John C. Myers.
William Stoner.
Christian Stoner.
James Crawford.
Milton Simonton.
Jonathan Griffith.
Wilson Chamberlain.
James Templeton.
John Coben.
John Goss.
C. G. Martin.
Ernest Stiler.
John Hineman.
William Smith.
Hugh Moore.
David Harst.
Geo. Stover.
Charles G. Wickham.
William Lowrey.
George Stover.
Philip Q. Stoner.
Joseph McCutchen.
David Wherry.
George McCrea.
Walter Lowry.
William Lowry.
Milton Shriver.

*Geo. Vanostrand.
*C. C. Vermilliyae.
James Mitchell.
John Shower.
Fred. Stewart.
William Crepps.
Milton Shriver.
David Hart.
John Neff.
Milton Pollock.
Milton Reynolds.
James Beveridge.

NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM ASHLAND COUNTY, ENLISTED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE FROM THE 2D OF JULY, 1862, TO THE 22D OF AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

Montgomery Township.

Michael Fleeharty.
Alfred M. Sheets.
Solomon Sheets.
David Hamilton.
George Lundy.
Henry Saner.
Henry C. Buffenmire.
Jacob McCauley.
Paul Sherraden.
Reuben Richards.
Charles Wingates.
William Green.
Devilla Bender.
John Bender.
John Roberts.
Pollis Lacy.
Dillman Newman.
Oscar Swineford.
Hiram Kellogg.
Frank Mish.
Riley Smith.
John W. Millington.
John McNaull, Captain.
Holliday Ames, Second Lieut.
Thomas Sloan.
John W. Fry.
Curtis Swineford.
Harrison Spafford.
William Moore.
Harry Martin.
John W. Scott.
Jacob Toby.
George H. Topping, Major.
George Towslee.
W. A. G. Emerson, Chaplain.
Alfred Wheeler, Chaplain.
William N. Beer.
Edmund Burgan.
John Smalley.
Samuel Marsh.
Edward Higner.
John Graft.
Jonas Stevens.
Jacob Hildebrand.
Jacob Kosht.
Elias Frownfelter.
Joseph Stofer.
James W. Wells.
Joseph Biggs.
R. M. Zuver, First Lieut.
Peter Heckart.
John Sloan.
Samuel Sloan.
John W. Batton.
G. P. Nixon.
Matthias Finley.
Leonard Burkholder.
George H. Menter.
E. W. Grindle.
G. W. Wertman.
W. Hildebrand.
R. C. Biggs.
Cyrus Plank.
Martin Gardner.
William Martin.
Henry Stauffer.
John W. Deckart.
Morgan Reese.

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* Deceased.

Frederick Emery.
Aaron Hilliard.
John Brindle.
John Landis.
John Herbrand.
George B. Carney.
William Dow.
John C. Robinson.
George M. Towslee.

Mohican Township.

John M. Scott.
Heber Ridgley.
B. F. Ridgley.
Elijah Pocock.
Joseph Ingmund.
Adrian Kauffman.
Edmund Naylor.
Edmund Heiser.
A. J. Mickle.
Livingston Anderson.
William Martin.
Silas Potter.
Nathan Eddy.
Isaac Hough.
John Hossler.
Asa Webster.
Alex. Hoosler.
John Grindle.
Abraham Whissemore.
Edmund Hough.
Ephraim Whissemore.
Henry Harpster.
Lewis Miller.
John Eberhart.
Joseph Leibert.
William Hannan.
Alva E. Robison.
John Wolf.
David Hurst.
Jasper Eagle.
George Goudy.
Michael Greenland.
Stephen Boyd.
John Beard.
A. J. Wetherbee.
L. M. B. Wetherbee.
Franklin Hayes.
Edward Otto.
John Sulcer.

Perry Township.

Zedekiah Zeagley.
William Crick.
Henry France.
Peter Smith.
Jeremiah Smith.
William Fahr.
John Brown.
William Swaisgood.
David Mondorff.
Joseph Lucas.
William Langen.
Daniel Smalley.
William Stamets.
John Onstott.
William Maxwell.
Henry Bailey.
Isaac Judd.
Benton Patterson.
David N. Ecker.
Samuel Hamer.
Samuel Thorley.
Isaac Buchanan.
Eli Palmer.
Samuel Stecker.
Benjamin Strock.
William Cantwell.
John Hossler.
Harvey Grindle.
Alexander Bay.
Adam Mish.
John Palmer.
Jacob W. Myers.
C. H. Dorland.
John Bell.
George Repp.
Henry Buck.
George Saltzmen.
Andrew Klinger.
Thomas Gribbon.
Solomon Houser.

Abraham Yerrick.
Henry Oveis.
Michael Reichard.
Isaac Yerrick.
William Hettinger.
David George.
William Myers.
John H. Kahl.
Emanuel Albright.
Richard Smiley.
John A. Shidler.
Israel Crall.
John W. Smalley.
John Hosler.

Jackson Township.

John Myers.
Peter Myers.
Oliver Lee.
Henry Brady.
William Baker.
Elijah Buhland.
George Palmer.
Henry Myers.
Washington Bowlby.
Porter Kline.
John Vanarsdall.
Solomon Harbaugh.
Henry Brinker.
Joel Berry.
Christian Keener.
John B. Switzer.
Porter Rickle.
Samuel Mour.
Zedekiah Yeagely.
John Smith.
James B. Hull.
Abel Mentzer.
David Prior.
William Swaisgood.
Henry Swaisgood.
John P. Bryan.
Samuel Kerstetter.
James Teel.

Lake Township.

David Houser.
George Houser.
Joseph Richey,
Jacob Rush.
George Smith.
David Rhodes.
Luther Finley.
William Anderson.
George Fisher.
Martin Fisher.
William Fisher.
Jerret Sigler.

Hanover Township.

Andrew Stechler.
George Likes.
Jacob Lutz.
George Wilson.
John W. Brubaker.
A. N. Cook.
Isaac Grubaugh.
Elmer T. Morris.
J. P. Mariette.
Samuel Christine.
Isaac Carrh.
James McClure.
Henry Rhodes.
John Wycoff.
William Stull.
J. W. Weikerd.

Green Township.

John McKinley, Captain
Benjamin Presler.
Andrew Parr.
Columbus Arehart.
Jacob Walter.
John Walter.

Isaac Hunter.
William R. Rittenhouse.
Harrison Biechler.
Frederick Relevee.
Samuel Scruhey.
Joseph Smutz.
John House.
Hiram McCreary.
Aaron Buckley.
William B. Black.
Crawford Byers.
Jonathan Black.
John Casey.
Thomas C. Cake.
Silas Coulter.
John France.
Henry Grindle.
George Gunther.
John Gray.
William L. Gray.
William Hughes.
Samuel Harlan.
Riley Jones.
Amassa Jones.
John Tawney.
Robert P. Wallace.
Simon Wittenmire.
Samuel Weirick.
John Woodhull.
Lester Hayes.
John Scott.
Thomas J. Spayd.
Robert Johnston.
Wilson McCreary.
Henry McClary.
Sherman Robinson.
William Robinson.
William Shambaugh.
Henry Swearingen.
Alonzo Shambaugh.
Henry Shambaugh.
Thomas Tawney.
Lester Hayes.
John Scott.
Alonzo Stearns.
Shannon Shambaugh.

Vermillion Township.

Thomas Armstrong, First Lieut.
Lafayette Anderson.
John Buckley.
Eli Bell.
William Budd.
Joseph Byerly.
William Buzzard.
Hugh Butcher.
Michael Betner.
Samuel Budd.
Emanuel Bifler.
John Cole.
George Cole.
Gibson Craig.
William Ciphers.
David Carr.
Thomas Cake.
Porter Craig.
James Crone.
John M. Crabbs.
Stephen Davis.
Bascom H. Davis.
Morris V. Dalton.
Amos M. Ely.
Ross Folwell.
Elias Frownfelter.
William Fasig.
James Gillis.
David Griffin.
David Hurst.
John Henney.
Daniel Henney.
John Hanks.
Christian C. Huler.
William Harvey, Second Lieut.
James Harlan.
Lansing Hall.
William E. Johnston.
James Jarvis.
Samuel Kyle.
Theodore Kiser.
James McCready.
William H. Moore.
Abner Marshall.

William McCreary.
Alex. McKinney.
Benjamin Myers.
Joseph Risser.
Peter Redding.
John Redding.
John Rodenhefer.
Thomas C. Stevens.
Daniel Stouffer.
Marion Sigler.
John Smalley.
John Sulcer.
Zenophon C. Scott.
Ebenezer Seaman.
Jonathan C. Torrence.
William Vangilder.
Elvin Vangilder.
Johnston Winters.
Elliott Winters.
Henry White.
Joseph Wells.
Matthew Woods.
William Wilson.
James Wilson.
John Wilson.
William Woods.

Mifflin Township.

C. M. Hershey.
Benjamin F. Toha.
John Baker.
John Romine.
John Kauffman.
Abraham Stehman.
Abraham Lutz.
Caleb Budd.
Jacob Sigler.
James Latimer.
Daniel Kagey.
Jacob Bemingtoff.
Joseph Stoufer.
Jacob Aby.
William Davis.

Milton Township.

Watson Anderson.
George Saddler.
Henry Starrett.
Levi Mercer.
Madison Mercer.
John Grosh.
Daniel Fisher, Sr.
Daniel Fisher, Jr.
Thomas Braden.
Hiram Braden.
Daniel Braden.
Joseph Bechtel.
John Imhoff, Jr.
Wesley Radach.
John Saddler.
Elias Cyle.
B. F. Nelson.
William Aten.
Benjamin Martien.
George Taylor.
Lewis Taylor.

Clearcreek Township.

William Silence.
John Waggoner.
Henry Albright.
David Crouse.
Charles Sanders.
John Milhime.
Dennis Vanderhoff.
Jeremiah Beard.
John Walters.
Levi Haffer.
Leander H. Rich.
Solomon Leinard.

Orange Township.

John M. Sloan, Captain.
John Doll.
George Stametz.
Samuel Youngblood.
Ury Voglesang.
Edward Stentz.
John Cassel.
John Hartman.
Levi Hartman.
Reuben Leidigh.
Jacob Kissel.
Jacob Ely.
Josiah Shultz.
Ananias Shultz.
Morgan Reed.
Hugh Murray.
Jeremiah Singer.
Thomas Donley.
Isaac Bogar.
J. N. Shaver.
J. B. Gibson.
Wilson Fast.
Philip Kissel.
Alex. Richey.
John McCrea.
A. B. Proudfit.
Peter Rutan.
David R. Crance.
John M. Tracey.
Levi Leinard.

Sullivan Township.

Henry Bailey.
Franklin Bailey.
Westley Bailey.
George McConnell.
James Chaffer.
Aretas Marsh.
William H. Beck.
Washington Koons.
Henry M. Rogers.

Troy Township.

J. H. Taylor.
James Campbell.
Jacob Roats.
Josiah Shoaltz.
Amos Sprinkle.
Michael Sprinkle.
Joseph Wolf.
John Wolf.
Isaac Fast.
W. N. Fast.
Samuel Signs.
Charles Wilcox.
Charles Ogden.
Robert Alberson.
Jerome Potter.
Jacob Stoner.
Benjamin Ross.
James Walker.
John Walker.
Darius Phillips.
Solomon Phillips.
Jacob Moore.
Andrew Gordon.
Chandler Power.
Nathan Lane.
John Hineman.
Josiah Hoover.
Henry Krebs.
Charles Knauss.
A. A. Knauss.

Ruggles Township.

Abram T. Carney.
Scott Carney.
Geo. W. Walker.
Clement L. Valley.
Lemuel P. Beisack.
Benjamin Martin.
Wayne Scoby.
Peter Clemons, Sr.
Enoch Tompkins.
Charles Motter.

Alex. Dunlap.
Henry Dills.
James McKee.
William Motter.
Jacob Holzman.
John Slocum.
Henry Robinson.
John Motter.
Calvin C. Rice.
Aaron Mitchell.
Newberry Barker.

CHAPTER VI.

Clearcreek Township.

SURVEYED in 1807, by Mansfield Ludlow.

Population in 1820			309
" " 1830,	including	Vermillion	899
" " 1840,	"	Savannah	1653
" " 1850,	"	"	1205
" " 1860,	"	"	1327

The date of the organization of the township cannot be ascertained by any existing records in Mansfield or in the township.

CHURCHES IN SAVANNAH AND CLEARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

There are seven in the town and township. Such notes regarding the history and present condition of each as were attainable, are here given:—

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In September, 1833, Rev. Robert Lee reported to Presbytery that he had fulfilled the appointment given him to organize the church of Clearcreek. From this time, till 1840, this church was supplied occasionally by different ministers, and on the 9th of June 1840, the pastoral relation between it and the

Rev. F. A. Shearer was formed, which continued till September 29th, 1842. In April, 1848, at its own request its name was changed by act of Presbytery to that of Savannah. In June, 1848, Rev. W. T. Adams was installed pastor of this church, and remained its pastor until April 10th, 1850. On the 18th of October, 1854, a call from it was presented to Presbytery for the pastoral labors of the Rev. A. Scott, and put into his hands, of which he declared his acceptance April 9th, 1856. And from October, 1854, till the present time, he has ministered to this church.

This church is an offspring of the Hopewell Church, Ashland, as will be seen by reference to the history of that organization in another part of this work. It was organized on the 1st of July, 1833, as will be discovered in the record copied below:—

"Organization, July 1st, 1833.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Vermillion and vicinity, according to previous notice, and in accordance with an appointment of Presbytery, to organize a Presbyterian Church in said place, which is to be hereafter known by the name of the Clearcreek Church, the following persons presented certificates of their church membership, and are recorded as members of this church:—

"Alexander and Sarah Porter, William and Eliza Dunlap, John and Eliza Gault, Joseph and Lena Davis, Samuel and Sarah Gault, William and Elizabeth Lyon, William and Eleanor Ferguson, Agnus and Martha Cellar, Jane Gilchrist, Mary McKibbin, Cassandra Bird, Jane Jackson, William and Mary Lee, John and Sarah Chambers, Charles Porter, and John and Isabel Coe.

Constitution.

"The Rev. Mr. Lee being called to the Chair, the following resolutions were offered and adopted by the members present:—

"1. *Resolved*, That all female, equally with male members, shall have the right of voting in the choice of ruling Elders.

"2. *Resolved*, That for the present there shall be three ruling Elders chosen.

"3. *Resolved*, That there shall be three Trustees to conduct the temporal concerns of the congregation.

"4. *Resolved*, That there shall be one Clerk for the church and congregation.

"5. *Resolved*, That there shall be one Treasurer.

"6. *Resolved*, That there shall be two Clerks to conduct the singing in public worship."

The full record not having been preserved, the names of the original officers cannot be clearly ascertained. A deed made by William Lang "to William Dunlap, John Gault, and Joseph Davis, Trustees of Clearcreek Congregation of the Presbyterian Church," dated 29th December, 1834, would indicate pretty clearly the names of the officers chosen under the third resolution above quoted. It is supposed that William Lee and William Dunlap were the first ruling elders, and that the latter was also elected clerk under the fourth resolution.

The entries in the manuscript volume now in the hands of A. F. Shaw, Esq., the present clerk, the first of which bears date "May, 1841," enable us to give the following facts:—

In May, 1841, F. A. Shearer was pastor.

On the 10th of July, 1841, William Dunlap, Samuel Gault, and Joseph McKibbin were ruling elders.

December 25, 1841, the additional names of John Bebout and William Andrews appear as elders.

Mr. Shearer's name as pastor, last appears under date of September 4, 1842.

September 25, 1843, Sylvanus Cook, George Shipley, and George Mackie were elected elders.

October 21, 1843, the name of Rev. A. K. Barr appears as moderator and as stated supply.

November 3, 1844, the name of Rev. W. C. Kniffin, pastor, first occurs.

On the 1st of April, 1846, the ruling elders all resigned; and on the second Monday of April of the same year, Joseph McKibbin, Abraham F. Shaw, George D. Shipley, Lyle Kerr, John Gault, George Mackie, and Sylvanus Cook were elected. Lyle Kerr and John Gault declined to serve; the others named accepted, and Mr. Shaw was ordained, the others having been ordained before. At this meeting William Dunlap terminated his official connection with the church as clerk, and himself, wife, and daughter obtained a letter of dismissal from the church on the 1st of June, 1846—the family then being upon the eve of a removal to Illinois.

On the 25th of February, 1848, A. F. Shaw was chosen clerk of the session.

February 27, 1848, the name of Rev. W. T. Adams first occurs as pastor.

August 23, 1850, the name of Rev. William Bonar appears as supply.

January 17, 1851, Mr. George Mackie and wife were, at their own request, dismissed from this church.

December 19, 1851, the name of Rev. J. N. Shepard appears as moderator and as supply.

November 13, 1852, the name of Rev. James Anderson appears as supply.

April 23, 1853, the name of Rev. Jacob Coon appears as supply.

June 30, 1854, the name of Rev. Alexander Scott appears as supply.

February 23, 1856. The session resolved that an election be held by this church on Monday, 25th instant, for an addition of three members to the present session.

February 25. At the election held in pursuance of foregoing resolution, Mr. William Hanna and Dr. Thomas Hayes were chosen ruling elders, they being the only persons who received a majority of all the votes cast.

June 28, 1856. This day Rev. Alexander Scott was installed pastor of this church. Rev. Mr. McDermot preached the sermon on the occasion, and Rev. John Robinson gave the charges to the pastor and people.

On the same day, Dr. Thomas Hayes was ordained and installed as ruling elder. Mr. Hanna declined serving.

[Prior to this last date, Revs. Mr. Scott, Mr. Coon, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Bonar, and Mr. Barr were stated supplies. Rev. James Hanna was the immediate predecessor of Mr. Scott as stated supply.]

April 27, 1861. Robinson S. Davis and William Hanna having been previously (on the sixth of April) duly elected ruling elders, were this day ordained to that office by prayer and the laying on of the hands of the session.

The membership of the church, in November, 1861, amounted to one hundred and eighteen. It was organized, as will be seen in the proceedings above copied, with twenty-seven members.

The church building, as originally constructed in 1835, would seat three hundred persons. In the summer of 1861, the building was enlarged and otherwise improved internally and externally, and will now accommodate with seats three hundred and thirty-five persons.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Free Presbyterian Church of Savannah was organized on the 24th day of February, 1851, by F. M. Finney, minister, and Alexander Thom and Geo. Mackie, elders; fourteen members constituted the whole church.

Since their organization, they have occupied the building originally erected in 1834 by the Associate Reformed Church. The building will seat about two hundred persons.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1858, combining chiefly the members of what were before known as the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches. The churches thus united at Savannah numbered at the time of the new organization about eighty members.

Rev. J. Y. Ashenhurst, now of Hayesville, was installed as first pastor. The Rev. William Bruce has been stated supply since April, 1861.

The congregation worship in the building of the Free Presbyterian Church.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CONGREGATION.

The Associate Reformed Congregation of Savannah was organized in September, 1831, the late Rev. James Johnston, D.D., presiding. About the same time the Rev. James Arbuthnot was installed as pastor. The Associate Reformed Congregation of Plymouth (now Auburn) was connected with the same pastoral charge; James Duff and Ephraim Welsh were chosen and ordained as ruling elders. William McMeeken, Sen., was chiefly instrumental in founding the congregation. Among the early members were the following, to wit: William McMeeken, Sen., Hance McMeeken, William McMeeken, Jun., H. T. McMeeken, C. Welsh, James Duff, Robt. Chambers, James Short, A. H. Paxton, John Hearst, P. Loughridge, Thomas Dunlap, Robert Foster, Geo. Crayton, Samuel Means, Joseph Marshall, and John Custard.

The first house of worship was built in 1834.

At this date (1861) Thos. Calhoun and Ephraim Welsh are elders; Andrew Graham, A. H. Paxton, and James Hearst are the Trustees; James Hearst, Treasurer.

The present church building was erected about 1845. It is capable of seating three hundred and seventy-five persons.

DISCIPLE CHURCH.

The church in Clearcreek Township was organized in the year 1830. The present building, near the south line of the township, was erected in 1853. Its dimensions are 30 by 40 feet, and its cost $500.

David Bryte and Joseph Harvuot were the elders at the date of the organization, and the former continues his relations as such. In 1844, Abner Mercer was chosen elder in place of Mr. Harvuot, deceased. Peter Vanostrand and Philip Shriver are the present deacons. The church was organized with seventeen members. It has now fifty-two members.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Election, April 3, 1826.

At an election held at Thomas Ford's, Clearcreek Township, April 3, 1826, John Freeborn, Jacob Foulks, and John Bailey were elected Trustees; Jared N. Slonecker, Clerk; Elias Ford, Treasurer; John Owens, Thomas Munhollen, and Joseph Wright, Supervisors; Thomas Mulhollen and Hance McMeeken, Overseers of the Poor; John Jackson and Joseph Marshall, Fence Viewers; and Ephraim Palmer, Constable.

Abraham Huffman,
John Bailey,
David Burns, } *Judges.*

John Bryte,
J. N. Slonecker, } *Clerks.*

POPULATION OF CLEARCREEK TOWNSHIP IN 1828.

This may be very closely inferred from the following official lists of householders in the four districts into which the township was then divided.

Names of Householders in District No. 1.

1. William Gilchrist.
2. Thomas Munhollen.
3. Hance McMeeken.
4. Matthew Harper.
5. James Poag.
6. William Shaw.
7. James Haney.
8. Patrick Elliott.
9. John Haney.
10. Thomas Haney.
11. Joseph Fast.
12. Joseph Marshall.
13. George Downer.
14. Robert Morfert.
15. Jacob McClain.
16. Alexander Porter.
17. John Downer.
18. Robert McBeth.
19. William McMeeken, Jr.
20. John Hendricks.
21. Moses Dayhuff.
22. Thomas C. Cook.
23. John Jackson.
24. John Freeborn.
25. Thomas Brink.
26. James Anderson.
27. Sylvanus Kellogg.
28. John Smith.
29. John Cornelison.
30. Joseph Jackson.
31. Joseph Davis.
32. Richard Freeborn.
33. Adam Smith.
34. William McMeeken, Sr.
35. Ephraim Palmer.
36. Robert Houston.
37. Lewis Crow.
38. John Cuppy.
39. Joseph Wright.
40. John Bailey.
41. Abel Bailey.
42. Widow Youngblood.
43. Casper Wagner.

Names of Householders in District No. 2.

1. William McHarry.
2. Joseph McKibbin.
3. James Gribben.
4. William Freeman.
5. John Bennett.
6. Samuel Freeman.
7. Robert Patterson.
8. James Jackson.
9. John Rigdon.
10. Elijah Potter.
11. William Price.
12. David Stratton.
13. Jeremiah Abbott.
14. Nicholas Goldsmith.
15. Vincent Goldsmith.
16. Thomas G. Whitelock.

Names of Householders in District No. 3.

1. John Owens.
2. David Blann.
3. Joseph Scott.
4. John Prosser.
5. Nathaniel Bailey.
6. Jacob Foulks.
7. James Laughton.
8. Matthew Laughton.
9. Alex. McCready.
10. Casper Snook.
11. Abraham Clayburg.
12. Henry Fisher.
13. John Scott.
14. Alfred Skinner.
15. Nicholas Peterson.
16. Thomas Fisher.

Names of Householders in District No. 4.

1. Abraham Huffman.
2. Isaac Van·Metre.
3. John Brown.
4. Thomas Sprott.
5. Mary Vanostrand.
6. Thomas Wright.
7. Samuel Huffman.
8. John Cooper.
9. William Andrews.
10. Isaac Harvuot.
11. Joseph Harvuot, Jr.
12. Joseph Harvuot, Sr.
13. John McWilliams.
14. John Aton.
15. Thomas Ross.
16. David Burns.
17. Jared N. Slonecker.
18. Thomas Ford.
19. George Beymer.
20. Elias Ford.
21. Job Cusey.
22. John Cook.
23. Joel Crampton.
24. Jacob Akright.
25. John Bryte.

In District No. 1	43
" " " 2	16
" " " 3	16
" " " 4	25
Total number of householders in 1828	100

OFFICERS ELECTED IN APRIL, 1829.

William Gilchrist, Thomas Ford, and Abraham Huffman, Trustees; Elijah Ford and James Anderson, Constables; Joseph Davis and Thomas G. Whitelock, Fence Viewers; Alexander Porter, Treasurer; Thomas Haney, John Cuppy, John Freeborn, John McWilliams, and James Loughland, Supervisors; John Bennett and Samuel Freeman, Overseers of the Poor; and Joshua Ross, Clerk.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1862.

Trustees—A. F. Shaw, John Bryte, and E. T. Garrett. *Clerk*—M. C. Percival. *Assessor*—John Gibson. *Treasurer*—David Stem. *Constables*—John Swineford and John Neff.

SAVANNAH.

Since the erection of Ashland County, Savannah is the only town in Clearcreek Township. Prior to that event, the town of Olivesburg was included in the township. When originally laid out by John Haney, on the 25th of December, 1818, the town was known by the name of *Vermillion,* although quite as generally known by the public as *Haneytown.* The town being pleasantly situated, and on a leading thoroughfare, was a place of considerable business, and at one time a prominent candidate for the seat of justice of a new county. When the county was erected, in 1846, and the county seat established at Ashland, the business of Savannah began to decline, and its downward course continued until about five years since, when an educational enterprise undertaken by some of its leading citizens arrested its declining tendency, and the business and moral influence of Savannah is now more healthful than at any former period.

Savannah Male and Female Academy.

"On the 29th November, 1858, the friends of education in Savannah and vicinity met for the purpose of considering the practicability of founding an academical institution in Savannah to afford facilities of an educational character equal to any of like grade in the land.

"At this meeting a plan was submitted by Rev. A. Scott for consideration, which, after thorough discussion and amendment, was adopted as a basis of organization, and is as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Savannah and vicinity, desiring to promote the cause of godliness, good learning, and the social, civil, and religious progress of ourselves and families, do hereby form ourselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of founding and organizing a literary institution of the second class, to be called The Savannah Male and Female Academy.

“The institution to be placed under the care of a Board of Trustees elected by the association, and shall consist of fifteen members, divided into three classes, of five each:—

“First class to hold office three years.
“Second “ “ “ “ two years.
“Third “ “ “ “ one year.

“The institution to be Christian but not sectarian.

“The Trustees are invested with the power to become a body corporate in law, to purchase a site, erect a building, control it in all its interests, employ teachers or whatever may tend to the advancement of its interests.

“The outlines of the plan of organization being given, and a sum sufficient to warrant the farther prosecution of the enterprise being secured, the sum of thirteen hundred dollars was speedily offered on subscription. The people, or rather subscribers, met December 10, 1858, to select a body of Trustees.

“The following is a classified list of the first set of Trustees elected:—

Three Years.	Two Years.	One Year.
John Ingram.	R. Newton.	James Hearst.
Thomas Hays.	A. Rumfield.	J. N. Slonecker.
Alex. Scott.	J. R. Bailey.	J. McCutchin.
A. F. Shaw.	John Bryte.	Wm. S. Shaw.
D. G. Templeton.	S. Gault.	M. Fanchear.

On motion, adjourned.

James E. Hays, *Chairman.*

Wm. S. Shaw, *Secretary.*

"December 13, 1858. Board of Trustees met and organized, after which the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Board, viz.:—

"D. G. Templeton, *President.*

"A. Rumfield, *Vice-President.*

"John Ingram, *Secretary.*

"Mead Fanchear, *Treasurer.*

"The Trustees being now in working order, the erection of a site for the academy was next considered. Various propositions were made, when John Haney, Esq., the original proprietor and projector of Savannah, came forward and generously gave a quit claim deed to the Trustees for the use of the public square, as a site for the academy. This met with *unanimous* and grateful approval. A plan of building 30 by 44 feet, two stories high, was then agreed upon, and let to Messrs. Thomson & Bowman, for $1535, who speedily erected a satisfactory building.

"While these things were in progress, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the Board of Trustees, which embraces the following items: 1st. The Board to adopt the corporate name of Board of Trustees of Savannah Male and Female Academy. 2d. Officers elected annually by ballot. Association meets in June of each year to elect Trustees, and failing in this the existing Trustees to continue in office.

"The choice of a principal for the academy was a matter of vital importance for the well-being of the institution, as subsequent events have shown. All were anxious to obtain the BEST man possible, and yet much diversity of opinion prevailed respecting whom that man might be. Finally, Mr. E. J. Rice, of Sullivan, was elected and took charge of the academy, continuing its principal for two years. Concerning him it may be said he possessed administrative qualities of a high order, and had many warm friends. During most of Mr. Rice's principalship, the female department was under the guidance of Miss Foster and Miss Rice, graduates of Mount Holyoke, Mass., than whom very few better teachers are to be found.

"These teachers were somewhat aided in their labors by the co-operation of a faculty elected by the Board of Trustees, and consisted of the following named gentlemen: Rev. A. Scott, Professor of Moral Science; Rev. R. Newton, Professor of History; Dr. J. Ingram, Professor of Natural Science.

"The course of study embraced everything necessary to a complete course in the female department, and to place gentlemen in an advanced position in college.

"The discipline of the institution was entirely committed to the principal, and was generally regarded as quite thorough. Vocal and instrumental music received a liberal share of attention, and in the former quite a number of students excelled. A new piano, said by good judges to be one of the very best, is in possession of the institution.

"At the end of two years Mr. Rice resigned his situation as principal of the institution. This resignation, happening immediately before the beginning of a new term, was peculiarly unfortunate for the interests of the academy, as there was then neither time nor opportunity for negotiating with another principal before the term of school would begin. In this unhappy dilemma, Rev. A. Scott and Dr. J. Ingram, at the urgent solicitation of trustees, took charge of the academy, each devoting such a portion of time to teaching as other duties would permit. In this they were aided by Misses Stafford and Rutan.

"In the spring of 1862, the Board of Trustees elected as principal C. K. Geddes, A.M., of Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, who immediately came and took charge of the institution. This gentleman was assisted by Miss M. Boynton, of Delaware, Ohio, taking charge of the female department.

"The institution is now in a flourishing condition, as much so, at least, as the pressure of the war times will permit.

"Taking all the circumstances of the case together, the class of inhabitants being religiously and morally inclined, with a decided taste for intellectual pursuits; the size of the village being better adapted than a large place for such an institution; the easy access to the place by stage or railroad; the decidedly healthy character of the village and surrounding country, and, above all, the rigid Christian but *non-sectarian* discipline exercised over every student attending the academy; these considerations make the situation specially adapted to the purposes which its enlightened and liberal founders intended it should be—an institution calculated 'to promote the cause of godliness, good learning, and the social, civil, and religious progress of ourselves and families.'"

POPULATION AND BUSINESS.

The first instance in which the population of Savannah was taken separate from the Township of Clearcreek was in 1860, when it amounted to three hundred and thirty-six.

The town contains five churches; one academy; one public school; three physicians; two dry-goods stores; one tavern; three grocery and provision stores; three wagon and carriage shops; two tanneries; one steam saw and grist mill; three blacksmith shops; three boot and shoe shops; two harness and saddle shops; one clothing store and manufactory; and one tailor shop.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF CLEARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ATON.

John Aton removed to the northwest quarter of section 26, Clearcreek Township, in April, 1821. He was a native of, and had, up to the time named, resided in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. When he removed to his land, he was unmarried, and while making his improvements during the first two years after his arrival, he boarded at the house of John McWilliams, who occupied the northeast quarter of the same section, being the same land now owned by Andrew Ekey. In April, 1823, having in the mean time married Miss Margaret Ferguson, and erected a cabin, he removed upon his own land.

This Mr. McWilliams referred to was the first settler of section 26, having removed to the country a year or two after Abram Huffman; and, having resided upon this land about eighteen years, removed to Illinois, where he died. On the second Sabbath after his removal into his cabin, Mr. McWilliams received a call from a band of about seventy Indians, which so frightened him and family that they fled to the house of their neighbor, Mr. Burns—leaving their visitors in possession of their house and premises.

The Indians, however, disturbed nothing, and had no intention of doing so, and were evidently much grieved at the fear their presence had created.

A few months after this affair, an Indian, aged about sixty years, named Isaac George, called one morning upon Mr. McWilliams, and met there, among others, a visitor at the house from Pennsylvania, named Charles Russell, who, with Mr. McWilliams, had just concluded preparations for a trip to Mansfield. After they had started on their journey, this Indian informed Mr. Aton and the family that some thirty years previous, he, with another Indian, captured, at his home in Washington County, Pennsylvania, this identical Mr. Russell, then a boy of about twelve years of age; and at the close of a hard day's travel, they made a supper on a turkey roasted in Indian style, with its feathers and entrails. To secure their prisoner at night, the Indians placed withs over the boy, and planted themselves one on each side of him, their bodies resting upon the ends of the withs. The boy, however, was sleepless; and during the night his captors rolled their bodies off the ends of the withs, which released their prisoner, and afforded him an opportunity of making good his escape. On the return of Mr. Russell, the statement of Isaac George, the Indian, was repeated to him, and he confirmed its truth in every particular—adding, however, that had he recognized in the Indian one of his captors, he would have cast his body into the flames. The mysterious part of the matter was, in the almost instant recognition by the Indian, in the mature man of gray hairs, of the boy he had more than a quarter of a century before so deeply wronged.

ABEL BAILEY.

Abel Bailey immigrated, with his father's family, consisting of five brothers and two sisters, to section 16, Green Township, in the spring of 1816. The family originally emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and, prior to their removal to Green Township, had resided two years in Jefferson, and seven years in Columbiana County, Ohio.

From Green Township, the family, in 1818, removed to the southeast quarter of section 14, Clearcreek Township, which they purchased at the government land office. In the fall of 1819, Mr. Abel Bailey (having in the mean time married) removed with his wife to the farm now owned by Mr. Stout, in Vermillion Township, on the head waters of Honey Creek. This land (being a quarter section) he purchased of his brother-in-law, John Murphy; and after having remained upon it four years, sold to George Hendrickson, and returned to Clearcreek Township, upon the farm which he and his father originally purchased, and which he has since made his home. This land was entered in the name of John Bailey, (father of Abel,) in the fall of 1815, several months prior to the residence of the family in Green Township. Mr. Bailey's family, therefore, is identified with those who composed the very first settlers of Clearcreek.

When Mr. Bailey first came to the township, the nearest mill was Shrimplin's, on Owl Creek, between thirty and forty miles distant, where all his breadstuffs were obtained. Occasionally the stock of the neighborhood would become exhausted, when they would be compelled to boil the wheat and eat it in milk.

JOHN BRYTE.

John Bryte immigrated to Clearcreek Township in April, 1819. He was at this time a boy of nineteen years of age, and had emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He tarried a few days with his uncle, Nathaniel Bailey. He worked four years as a jobber or laborer, and in this time cleared, unaided, one hundred acres of land, besides accomplishing considerable other labor. The proceeds of this four years' of toil were one hundred dollars in cash, and a horse, saddle, and bridle, valued in those times at about forty dollars. In 1824, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ford. With his brother-in-law, Elijah Ford, he conducted a distillery on section 16, and continued in this business two years, ending April, 1826. This enterprise proved a failure, and he purchased of Patrick Miller, Washington County, Pennsylvania, fifty acres in section 26, (forming part of the farm upon which he now resides,) and in one day erected his cabin, and on the day following removed with his family into a house without floor or chimney. Mr. Bryte was the first clerk of Clearcreek Township, and has since held several official positions of responsibility derived from his fellow-citizens, and from the Executive of Ohio, twice receiving the appointment of Director of the Ohio Central Lunatic Asylum.

JAMES BURGAN.

James Burgan emigrated from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and reached Vermillion, Clearcreek Township, on the 12th March, 1826. He was then without a family, and prosecuted his trade of blacksmithing. His prices for work were about the same, when he found the material, as those charged at present—but his iron cost him about double the rates at which it may now be obtained—his iron then costing him 12½ cents and English steel 37½ cents per pound; and his cash receipts for work were scarcely sufficient to pay for his stock. Mr. Burgan discontinued his blacksmithing business in the spring of 1859, and purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, two miles south of Savannah, where he at present resides.

DAVID BURNS.

David Burns purchased, in the year 1815, the land upon a portion of which he now resides. This farm is the southwest quarter of section 23, Clearcreek Township. At the same time, however, he entered the quarter which he subsequently sold to Thomas Carr, and which is now owned and occupied by David Shriver.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Burns served under Captain Abraham Martin, for a term of about six weeks, and was stationed at the Block House, near Beam's Mill, on the Rocky Fork, about three and a half miles east of Mansfield. Having served the period above named, he was relieved by his brother Samuel, and David returned to his home in Guernsey County.

In the spring of 1816, Mr. Burns, accompanied by his mother and sister, performed the journey on horseback from Guernsey County to the land above described. Here, in a small camp-house, one side being open, they made it their abode until after harvest. On the morning following their first night's rest, the family, on rising, were greeted by an immense Indian near their door-way, who had apparently been waiting to make the acquaintance of his new neighbors. The dogs, on discovering the strange man, assailed him with savage ferocity, and it was with difficulty that the united efforts of the family could restrain them from a palpably "overt act" upon the person of the visitor.

When Mr. Burns removed hither, he had buried a wife and two children in Guernsey County—the three having died within eighteen months of each other. In November, 1818, he was again united in marriage to Miss Mary Buchanan, by whom he has had four sons, namely: John, Denny, William, and James. This family are all living, except John and Denny.

The nearest mill, from which he could obtain supplies of ground grain, was Odell's, in Wayne County—a distance of thirty miles, which was performed on horseback, and the grain and flour being conveyed on pack-horses. Some years later he was accommodated at Mason's (Leidigh's) mill.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN.

James Chamberlain emigrated from Virginia in April, 1823, and, in 1826, leased a quarter section in section 16—being land now owned by John Bebout. In December, 1826, he purchased of William McCorkle the land upon which he has since resided—being one hundred and ten acres in the southeast quarter of section 25, Clearcreek Township. On the 22d June, 1826, Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Sarah Peterson.

JOHN COOK.

John Cook emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1822. He came with his father's family, consisting of his parents, two brothers and two sisters. His father purchased of Samuel Galbraith the southeast quarter of section 24—being the same land upon half of which he now resides.

THOMAS C. COOK.

Thomas C. Cook immigrated, with his wife, to Clearcreek Township, in the spring of 1822, and entered, at the Wooster Land Office, the southwest quarter of section 3, in said township; which land he improved and made the place of his residence (with the exception of about twenty-two months) until the first of January, 1829, when he removed to Ashland, and purchased the tavern stand which was upon the site of the present Town Hall building. On the first of November, 1830, he sold this stand to Josiah W. Blackburn, and removed to the town of Vermillion, (known then by some as "Haneytown," but now as Savannah.) Here he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has prosecuted since, except an interval of two years, (1854–55.)

When he first removed to Clearcreek Township, the population of the town of Vermillion, according to his recollection, consisted of the following named heads of families: John Downer, cabinetmaker; Joseph Fast, carpenter; William Bryan, blacksmith; Joseph Marshall, blacksmith; and an unmarried man named James Duff, weaver.

These all resided in log cabins, there not being a frame dwelling or shop in the town. In 1836 or

1837, the names of the town and post-office were changed from *Vermillion* to *Savannah.* At this time Savannah was in the zenith of its prosperity—there being three stores, two public houses, and a general supply of mechanics; all doing a fair business. The village was on the leading thoroughfare between a large and productive country south and the market towns of the lake.

All the heads of families above named, who were in the town in the spring of 1822, are now deceased.

The only mill in the township was a "horse mill," built and owned by Thomas Ford, on the farm now owned by Thomas Griffith. The first sawmill in the township was erected by Joseph Davis, on the Clearcreek, about one and a half miles west of town, in 1822. This mill only employed one saw, and ran about five months in the year. In 1824, John Hendricks built a frame grist-mill, on the Vermillion, about forty rods below the junction of the Clearcreek with that stream, and about one mile northwest of Savannah. This mill, although it had only one run of the old "hard-head" stone, done a very prosperous business.

About 1827, John and Thomas Haney erected a grist-mill on what is called Mulhollen's Run, about fifty rods south of the town.

The two justices of the peace in 1822 were James Haney and Robert McBeth, (the former being also a Methodist clergyman.)

The Indians yet claimed the country, by a sort of pre-emption right, for their hunting-grounds. They were mostly of the Wyandot and Seneca tribes, and, up to the date of their removal, were upon friendly terms with the whites.

While Mr. Cook was residing upon his farm, in the spring of 1824, he called on a certain Sunday, with a neighbor, at the wigwam of an old Indian of some celebrity, named Johnnycake. This wigwam was upon the place now owned by Jacob Myers. Here they met two other white neighbors—Hance McMeeken and Andrew Clark. In the course of conversation, Mr. McMeeken inquired of Johnnycake's wife about the recent success of her husband in hunting. She replied, "Not very good;—on Sunday last Johnnycake saw a large number of deer while out hunting his horses; but it being Sunday, he was without his gun, as Johnnycake never carries his gun or hunts game on *that* day."

To this response McMeeken inquired, with some surprise, "Do *you* know when Sunday comes?"

"Why!" she retorted, "do you consider me a brute? No, I am *a person*, and know when Sunday comes as well as *you* do."

"Well, the Indians don't all know that much, do they?" inquired McMeeken.

"Yes they do," she replied; "but some of them, like the *white* people, do not keep it when they know it has come."

A sarcastic rebuke, and one that confused not a little her interrogator, and made him quite willing to change the subject.

There was not a church building in the township, and only two school-houses—one in Vermillion, and the other in the neighborhood of Ford's "horse mill." The first sermon which Mr. Cook heard preached, and among the first, probably, delivered in the township, was the funeral sermon of a young man named Eliphalet Downer, by Rev. James Haney, in the summer of 1822. This young man was a hatter, who had put up a shop in Vermillion, preparatory to the commencement of business; and while traveling on his return to his former home in Pennsylvania, he had stopped over night at Wooster, and, during his sleep, jumped from a window of his room, sustaining severe injury. He was returned to the house of John Downer, his brother, in Savannah, on a litter, conveyed by eight men, on foot, and survived about three weeks from the date of his injury.

The spring elections in the days of the first settlement of Clearcreek were conducted in a somewhat novel manner. The crowd who would first appear at the polls would select a township ticket—write down the names and read them to the electors, who, as they would come up, would declare *viva voce*, "I vote the general ticket." The clerk, John Bryte, would take down the name of the voter, and at the close of the polls, (no ballot save the one originally prepared, nor ballot-box, having been used,) the one "unscratched ticket" would be held and deemed to have been unanimously elected. At this time, also, the trustees and clerks of election waived their right to all compensation for services. Those officers who first innovated upon this practice, and charged for such services, rendered themselves, it may be supposed, rather unpopular.

In 1831, Mr. Cook had an interest in a contract for supplying the army at Green Bay with wheat. He offered fifty cents cash, per bushel, and as wheat, prior to this, had never been in demand for export, it spread great joy among the farmers. His purchases amounted to about three hundred bushels, which exhausted the surplus stock of the neighborhood.

Prices in Vermillion in 1830 *and* 1831.

NOTE.—Before the time named above, there had been no demand whatever for domestic animals or produce, except by the new immigrants:—

Pork.—Dressed, 2 @ 2½ cents per lb.

Beef.—No sale, except to drovers—a good three-year old steer being worth at the outside $10.

Corn.—No sale *whatever* for cash.

Coffee.—18¾ cents per lb.

Tea.—$1.25 @ 1.50 per lb.

Sheeting.—15 cents per yard.

Calico.—25 @ 44 cents per yard.

Pepper.—50 cents per lb.

Indigo.—25 cents per oz.

Sugar.—None imported—the country supplied its own consumption.

Previous to this date, the currency of the neighborhood was *sugar* in the spring, *ginseng* in the summer, and *corn* in the fall—cash, in the form of coin or shinplasters, not being either an article of merchandise or currency. Whisky, however, after the establishment of distilleries, in 1824, afforded corn-growers an opportunity of converting their grain into that article, which, even more than ginseng, was regarded as approximating nearer a lawful tender than anything except gold and silver.

As illustrative of the scarcity of money, and to give an inkling of the humor of the times, it is related that Robert McBeth, Esq., received as a fee for performing a marriage ceremony, his choice of a lot of pups. They were gratefully accepted, of course, as the animal offered belonged then to a class which was practically a "legal tender."

In the years 1832, 1840, and 1841, efforts were made for the erection of a new county, with the seat of justice at Savannah.

In the legislative sessions of 1825–26, 1826–27, 1827–28, Rev. James Haney represented Richland County in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio.

Thirty-eight years since, Rev. James Haney, in contemplating the then comparatively happy and prosperous condition of the township—the result of the labors of the pioneers—looked with an interest, somewhat tinged with melancholy, from the past to the future;—and addressed to his friend, Mr. Cook, the inquiry as to whether succeeding generations would be informed of THE NAMES, even, of those who had hewn down the forests and first introduced the plow into the cultivated fields which were spread before their vision. It reminded him whom he addressed of the lines of Henry Kirk White:—

> "Fifty years hence, and who will hear of Henry?
> Oh! none; another busy brood of beings
> Will shoot up in the interim, and none
> Will hold him in remembrance."

Mr. Haney did not foresee that in a period of less than forty years from the time he was speaking, an organized effort would be made to rescue from forgetfulness and preserve upon the page of history the names of those whose anticipated loss he regarded with so much solicitude.

The first election in the township was held at the house of John Freeborn.

The first physician in the township was Dr. Cliff, who studied his profession at Wooster, and who removed to Vermillion in 1823. Prior to this, the nearest physician was Dr. Luther, at Ashland.

The Career of a Philanthropist.

In the spring of 1842, a man by the name of Neverson Sherman came from Florence, Erie County, to Savannah, and purchased the tavern stand now occupied by John Henry, and opened a public house. He professed to be an ardent abolitionist, and was frequently expatiating upon the sad condition of the poor down-trodden slave. But the people of Savannah, notwithstanding Mr. Sherman's professions of piety, and devotion to negro freedom and equality, were led to doubt his sincerity; and they came to the conclusion that he was the kind of a Christian who would do but very little for God's sake if the devil were dead. Accordingly, some wags of the town concluded to put his professions of Christianity and philanthropy to a test. A. W. Purdy, then a young merchant, and S. Olin—both always on hand for any enterprise that would have a tendency to drive away dull care—concluded to sound Mr. Sherman, and ascertain whether love of the poor slave or love of money predominated in his heart. Having arranged their scheme, they put in circulation the report that there was a Kentucky slave-hunter in the neighborhood in search of two runaway slaves, and had left an advertisement at the village of Orange, offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for their apprehension. This news they of course took good care should be conveyed to Mr. Sherman, and, without being informed of the plot, I was the one selected to communicate the matter to him. In the afternoon of the day, Mr. Olin came along by my door, and, taking a seat beside me, inquired whether I had heard of an advertisement at Orange, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for two runaway slaves from Kentucky. I replied that I had heard nothing of the kind. He then queried whether Mr. Sherman had heard it—to which I of course replied that I did not know. He then asked me to call upon Sherman and inform him of the matter, and also to say to him that two black fellows had been seen around old Mr. Harvey's that morning, who had stolen in the back way across lots. By this time I began to think there was some kind of game on hand, for I could see Olin's eyes dance in his head; but to accommodate him I waited upon Mr. Sherman, and gave him the details about the fugitives, and the reward offered for their apprehension, as requested. Sherman listened eagerly, and at the conclusion of the statement, exclaimed: "There is a chance now to make money, and I will have it. Boys, I will catch them darned niggers before to-morrow morning; for they will hide themselves at old Harvey's to-day, and to-night will put out on their way to Oberlin." I then left Mr. Sherman, absorbed in his arrangements for the capture, and with the golden thoughts of the five hundred dollars vibrating through his mind; and in a few minutes after reaching home, I discovered him making his way to Purdy's Store at a quick pace. Soon the two were in earnest and confidential conversation. Sherman communicated to Purdy "the news"—assured Mr. Purdy that he had resolved upon capturing the "darned niggers," but as they and their abolition friends might interpose some obstacles, he proposed to Mr. Purdy a partnership and an equitable division of the spoils. Mr. Purdy at once accepted the offer, but proposed, also, to include Mr. Olin, as the extent of the abolition resistance might require his services. This proposition involved a reduction of dividends which interfered materially with the greed of Sherman; but he at length consented, and Mr. Olin was admitted to their councils, and promised an equal share of the reward. Sherman then went home to arrange matters for the negro chase that night, and left his confidential friend, Mr. Purdy, to make such arrangements with Mr. Olin as he might think best. They accordingly went to work on the programme, arranging it on a basis rather different from that which had taken possession of the mind of Sherman. They instructed two young lads—William Marshall and John McClain—in the plot, and obtained their consent to have their faces blacked and to play the parts of the fugitive Africans. The next point was to inform Mr. Harvey, an old Scotch gentleman, residing a little west of town, and who was a well-known abolitionist. The scheme was made known to all his family except the old lady. After dark the colored boys were to seek refuge in the house, after which Purdy, Olin, and Sherman were to appear and reconnoiter the premises. Soon the trio appeared at a rear window of the house, and discovered Mrs. Harvey in conversation with the "fugitives," sympathizing with them in their troubles and tendering her kind offices. She would lay her hands affectionately on them, and exclaim, "Ah! poor craters! ye are ill-clad for the coul wither. Ah! ye must ha' something to ate!" A prearrangement had been made with young Robert Harvey, at a given time, to suggest to the amateur Africans that they would be more secure at the house of Thomas Walker, about sixty rods east of the village, and which house was partly concealed by the woods. About the time young Harvey had persuaded the fugitives to seek new quarters, Sherman and his confederates were ogling their prey through the window. Sherman was very positive that he could not only *see* the black rascals, but that his olfactories were much offended by the villainous odor that exuded from their black skins! In the mean time four or five abolition neighbors had called in at Mr. Harvey's. All things being in readiness, the door opened and the fugitives passed its threshold. Sherman was anxious to make the "grab" at once, but Olin and Purdy maintained that the abolition force was too strong for such a movement at that instant, and that it would be expedient to wait until they had scattered a little, and then make the onslaught; and told him to wait for the word. But Sherman was eager for the chase, and chafed and pranced like a race-horse just brought on the track, waiting for the word "go." Finally, Olin gave the word, and Sherman leaped off like an antelope. He was a tall, gaunt, long-legged Yankee, smart on foot, and would have caught the boys; but not being acquainted with the character of the route, he took across a piece of low marshy ground, and a broad ditch intersecting his pathway; he put forth all his energies to reach the opposite bank, but failed in the effort, and found himself in mud to the depth of his knees. Soon extricating himself, he renewed the chase with all the energy of a Green Mountain Yankee intent upon the "almighty dollar;" but he was a little encumbered with an old bed quilt and a loaf of bread he had taken with him, expecting to find it necessary to camp out at night. The boys succeeded in eluding him—ran to Purdy's Store—washed off the blacking, and then followed after the company, and set in to help Sherman catch the negroes. But Sherman and his partners were encountered, as they were passing through the village to Walker's, by a set of abolitionists thoroughly instructed in the plot. Sherman immediately marshaled his cohorts into line of battle, and two or three sham fights ensued. Purdy and William Lang were clinched twice for a fight, and John Symon and Purdy also had an encounter. Sherman, availing himself of a pause in the conflict, ordered an advance upon Walker's, whose house it was supposed then protected the fugitives; but William Lang had taken the precaution to go in advance and explain to Walker the particulars of the game. The latter met Sherman's party at his door armed with a formidable club, and in reply to questions, gave his assurance that there were no negroes at his house, and threatened the slaughter of the first man who would attempt to set foot upon his floor. A council of war was held on the outside, and it was resolved to postpone the chase until the following night, when there would be no doubt of their ability to intercept the fugitives between Walker's and Oberlin. They accordingly returned to the village. Before Sherman had left home he had dispatched a man to Orange to obtain a copy of the advertisement; but his messenger returned without the desired paper. He had also sent another man to John Dencer, constable of the township, who resided about three miles distant, with directions to that functionary to appear in town without unnecessary delay—calling, however, as he passed his house, upon John C. Myers, Esq., and obtain a warrant for the negroes; but the latter declined to issue the writ. These discouragements, however, did not abate the ardor of the now thoroughly "aroused" Yankee.

After the exhausted forces had returned to the village, Mr. Olin informed Sherman that his feet had become so sore running that he would be compelled to abandon the "prize," and, without charging for past services, he would give Mr. Sherman his full share of the five hundred dollars. Mr. Purdy, also, having important and pressing business to attend to the next day, said it would be out of his power to continue longer in the service, but advised Sherman to pursue the niggers with redoubled fury and vigor on the following night, as they would not leave Walker's before that time. He also relinquished his share of the reward. Sherman was in ecstasies. The generosity of his friends had now placed the whole five hundred dollars almost in the palms of his own hands. He invited the whole company to his house to eat and drink and make merry. The crowd accepted the invitation, and soon the foray commenced upon the magnanimous landlord's apple pies and brandy. In the midst of the party, and as hilarious as any, were the two boys who had played the part of the fugitives. While the refreshments were circulating among his guests, the elated host himself did not neglect attention to the inner man. The fire-water soon had possession of his stomach and brain, and his feelings soon rose to fever heat. He frisked about with all the *suavitor in modo* of a French dancing master. He insisted that the boys should eat and drink to their full, as it was not every day that a man made his five hundred. But the party at length bade him good night, and wished him every success in his pursuit of the two negroes and the five hundred dollars.

On the following morning, Sherman engaged the services of Constable Dencer to aid him in the capture of the negroes. Dencer remained about town until toward evening, when the trick was disclosed to him. He felt much chagrined in being so wretchedly "sold," and visited Mansfield to consult a lawyer touching ways and means for a redress of grievances; hoping that he might have the party arrested for a riot. On his return, he informed some friends that the lawyer advised him that the affair would not amount to a riot, but it was a "drotten row." He was not a bad kind of fellow, but Purdy had some antipathy toward him, and thought it might be well that he should do some duty as aid to Sherman.

Mr. Harvey, the elder, disclosed the trick, after he thought the joke had gone far enough.

And thus ended the negro chase, and thus ended the career in Savannah of Neverson Sherman, the philanthropist. Our hero became seized with a fancy that in Savannah he was "the wrong man in the wrong place," and his genius was soon employed in seeking another abiding place. The affair I have described occurred in November, and in the following spring the distinguished humanitarian and negro-hunter made his exit, and the town that then knew him has known him no more.

JOHN CUPPY.

John Cuppy removed from Jefferson County, Ohio, in August, 1819. His wife remained a few days at the house of Abram Huffman, until he was enabled to erect for his family a cabin upon the place he had then purchased, and upon which he has since resided, being the southeast quarter of section 15, Clearcreek Township. His house was burned in the summer of 1822.

PATRIOK ELLIOTT.

Patrick Elliott removed from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to the southwest quarter of section 12, Clearcreek Township, where he arrived in the spring of 1817—having made the entry of the land in 1816. His family then consisted of his wife and daughters, Sarah and Mary A. This farm is now occupied by his sons, Hugh and Moses. Mr. Elliott died in December, 1826, aged thirty-eight years.

Mrs. Elliott taught, in her own house, in the winter of 1817 and 1818, the first school in Clearcreek Township. Among her scholars were the children of Rev. Mr. Haney, William Shaw, and John Hendricks.

ELIAS FORD.

Elias Ford emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, to the land upon which Thomas Griffith now resides, being the northeast quarter of section 22, Clearcreek Township, which place he reached on the 22d of April, 1819. Mr. Ford at this time was twenty years of age. He had accompanied his father, Thos. Ford, and made the journey in a one-horse wagon, containing, besides themselves, some tools, such as axes, saws, etc., together with necessary provisions. Until they had reached the house of Jacob Young, about two miles east of north of Uniontown, they had found a tolerably well-defined road; but from Mr. Young's to the place above designated, the wilderness was unbroken, and they were compelled to make their own road as they proceeded.

Arriving at his future home, his first business was to erect a place of shelter. This was very soon completed, and is here described: It was a cabin of about five feet in height at the greatest distance between the ground and the roof, six feet on the ground, and a bark shed roof, and open front. In the center was suspended, by bark ropes connecting with the rafters, his bed, about midway between the ground and the roof. Immediately in front of his cabin a fire burned constantly at nights, for the purpose of frightening off the wolves, with which the forest seemed alive, and for driving away the almost equally annoying pest, the musquitoes. His bark cot was thus suspended to protect himself against the "massasaugers," or black rattlesnakes, which were very numerous in the vicinity, and would frequently creep in and occupy the ground floor of his cabin. Having once retired to his bed, which, more than his *house*, might be called "*his* castle," he would not dare leave it until daylight on the following morning appeared, as, if he quit his lodging-place, his first foot-fall might be upon one of those venomous reptiles. His only companions at night were his ever-faithful dog, his gun, tomahawk, and hunting-knife—the former being a large yellow bull-dog, named "Colonel," and his remarkable sagacity, prowess, and fidelity, challenged the warmest affection of his master, and of all who knew the "Colonel" and appreciated the noble qualities of an animal which is sometimes endowed with almost reasoning powers. The "Colonel," at nights, occupied the open door-way in front of the cabin, and the loaded rifle had its constant place by Mr. Ford's left shoulder, whether sleeping or waking, ready for instant use.

His father, in the mean time, had made his home, while he remained in the country, which, at this time, was about two weeks, at the house of his son-in-law, Thomas McConnell, of Orange Township.

Within sight of Mr. Ford's cabin were six Indian camps. His first acquaintance with the occupants of these camps occurred on the morning after his arrival at his "home" before described. Walking out from his camp, accompanied by "Colonel," and being fully accoutered, he reached the brow of a hill, and discovered in the vale below him about thirty or forty Indians reclining upon the ground, with their rifles by their sides, and their knives and tomahawks in their belts. This was a more formidable array of Indians than he had ever before seen, and he paused to solve in his own mind the question as to whether their "intents were wicked or charitable." This question, much to his relief, was not long in being determined—for, very soon his presence was discovered by one of the Indians, who gave a slight ejaculation of surprise, followed by the salutation "Co-hou-joh?" which subsequently, on learning something of their language, he understood to mean, "How do you do, sir?" The entire body at once rose to their feet, and, with the breech of their guns directed toward Mr. Ford, in token of their friendly disposition, they ascended the hill to the place where he stood, and gathering about him, opened a conversation.

The first inquiry was, "You white man?"

"Yes."

"Where you live?"

Mr. Ford pointed in the direction of his cabin.

"Oh, yes! me see your fire last night."

From this favorable introduction until the close of their trapping season, and their departure from the vicinity, Mr. Ford and his red neighbors were on terms of the most cordial friendship.

Some time after the circumstance above related, a party undertook a hunting excursion to the Black River country, consisting of Mr. Ford, Adam Smith, William Freeman, Vincent Goldsmith, and his son, Nicholas, (the latter, however, not being a hunter, but attending the party as their cook and camp-keeper.) The party were provided each with a horse and a sufficient quantity of flour, salt, cooking utensils, etc. On the evening of the first day they had reached their hunting ground, erected a camp-house, and placed bells and spancels upon their horses. Having concluded these preparations, the next business of the hunters was to go forth and kill meat for their supper and breakfast. After traveling about a half mile, Mr. Ford shot a deer, which, continuing on its course, ran to within a few rods of the camp and fell dead. By the time he had returned, the animal was dressed ready for broiling.

All the party who had thus gone out for game, except the above named William Freeman, returned in good time. As the hours passed, and this companion, who was among the best and most courageous hunters of the party, failed to appear, they began to feel uneasy regarding his safety. About midnight, however, much to their relief, he returned, and gave this explanation of his adventures: It appears that, at a distance of about five or six miles from the camp, he had been attacked, a short time after nightfall, by a pack of wolves, and his only safety was in climbing a tree. This tree the beasts would surround, making the wilderness echo with their howls, and tearing up the earth with their feet, while Mr. Freeman would load from his place in the tree and fire into their midst. After awhile they retreated, when he descended to the ground, and proceeding rapidly on his way, he was again attacked, and again secured himself in the branches of another tree. After several successive attacks and escapes in the way described, he finally, about midnight, was enabled to reach his friends at the camp.

On the second day the company started out on the chase, and two of the hunters fell in with a band of Indians. The latter expressed to these their indignation that white men should trespass upon what they claimed as exclusively their hunting grounds, and threatened, unless the white men would break up their camp and depart from the country, to kill their horses and destroy their other property. This so terrified the white men whom they addressed, that they forthwith returned to the camp, saddled the whole troop of horses, and taking with them the entire camp equipage, set out for home, without waiting to communicate with Messrs. Ford and Freeman, who were pursuing their hunting in another direction. When the two latter returned in the evening, they found their horses gone, their camp deserted, and destitute even of provisions and cooking utensils, save only a little sack of flour and a tin cup, which, in their fright and flight, their late associates had inadvertently left behind them. Ford and Freeman had returned with appetites sharpened by a protracted chase and a long fast, and here they found themselves with abundance of game, a little flour, but no vessel in which to cook the latter. After deliberating some time upon their situation, Mr. Freeman proposed to Mr. Ford that if he would procure water they would speedily have bread. The latter at once betook himself to the river, and, on his return with his cup filled, he found that his comrade in the mean time had cast his flour on the inside of a fresh deer-skin, and requested Mr. Ford to pour on the water. This was done, and the unleavened and unsalted paste was very soon prepared for baking—the venison roasting on a forked stick, and the "bread," if such it might be named, baking amid the embers of the fire. The only difficulty encountered in the eating of the fresh bread was, that when they came to use it, they found a rather too liberal seasoning of *hair*, which cemented it so closely as to require much exercise of the teeth to masticate. Supper, however, like the one described, was enjoyed as few indeed who reside in palaces and are clad in purple and fine linen enjoy their food; and the hunters wrapped their blankets around them and committed themselves to refreshing sleep and pleasant dreams.

On the next morning, unawed by the threats of Indians or the desertion of their colleagues, they resolved to pursue their hunting. Accordingly, after their breakfast, they resumed the chase; frequently, during the day, meeting with Indians, and as frequently receiving their warnings and menaces against themselves and all white "trespassers" upon their grounds. Late in the evening, on returning in search of his camp, accompanied by his canine friend, "Colonel," Mr. Ford found himself suddenly assailed and surrounded by a pack of Indian dogs, sufficient in number to overwhelm him. While he, by the vigorous use of his gun as a club, and "Colonel," by the judicious use of his teeth, were keeping this dog army at bay, three Indians were discovered rapidly nearing them with their drawn knives, but whether to aid the dogs in their murderous demonstrations, or whether as a relief force for Mr. Ford, was a matter of doubt with him for a moment. This doubt, however, was removed on approach of the Indians, who immediately fell upon their own dogs, and aided Mr. Ford and "Colonel" in driving them away, and thus closing the contest. The Indians then greeted Mr. Ford in a very friendly pantomime, (they being unable to talk English, and he not then being enabled to understand or speak *their* language,) and inferring that he was in search of his camp, they indicated by motions and signs, which he could not fail to understand, the direction and distance to his quarters. On reaching here, he found his now only remaining comrade awaiting his arrival. A supper of the same material that had made their bill of fare of the night before was prepared, and eaten with the same hearty relish.

On the morning following, they sought a new hunting ground on Buck Creek; but here, also, they found Indians very abundant and equally as ill disposed as those they had met before; and after spending another day in this neighborhood they returned home.

The Indians whom Mr. Ford first met in the vicinity of his cabin, and the first interview with whom has been before detailed, formed almost exclusively his only human companions during their stay, which was about three months. He mingled with them trustingly in all their sports of shooting, wrestling, smoking, etc., and, with a single exception, his intercourse with them, as before remarked, was of the most friendly and unreserved character.

This single exception occurred after he had been upon his place about three months. On an evening, about nightfall, he discovered an old Indian erecting a temporary wigwam about thirty rods distant from his cabin. The circumstance excited no particular curiosity or uneasiness; but on the next morning, Mr. Ford concluded to pay his new neighbor a friendly visit; and proceeding to put this resolve into execution, he went forward, unarmed, to meet the Indian at his wigwam. Advancing up to the old man, Mr. Ford saluted him respectfully, and engaged in a commonplace conversation; in the course of which he casually inquired of the Indian whether he had been engaged in the then recent war between this country and Great Britain? and on being answered affirmatively, further inquired *on which side* he had fought. This last branch of the inquiry appeared to arouse unaccountably all the savage nature of the Indian, for, springing to his feet, and grasping his knife, he exclaimed, "You talk like a fool!" and, advancing toward Mr. Ford, he brandished his knife as though it was his fixed purpose of killing him on the instant. Fortunately for Mr. Ford, convenient to him was an ironwood club, about two feet in length, which he seized, and warned the Indian that if he moved forward another inch, he would dash his brains upon the ground. This caused the Indian to pause, but his teeth were clenched, and his features were writhing with malignant passion. Mr. Ford, retaining his club, and convulsed with a degree of passion at the indignity he had suffered which almost blinded him, made his way to his cabin, and hastily arming himself with his gun, tomahawk, and knife, and followed by Colonel, made for the Indian's quarters with more than his wonted pace.

The Indian, on seeing Mr. Ford thus armed appear, seized his rifle, buckled on his side weapons, and, with an unearthly "yell," betook himself to the woods. His flight was almost like that of an arrow; and this was the last that he ever saw or heard of *that* Indian; and after his paroxysm of passion had abated, he congratulated himself, as he has ever since done when his mind has recurred to the matter, that the old Indian thus escaped by declining to "stand fire"

While the white inhabitants were yet few in number, the neighborhood was thrown into a high state of excitement by the following occurrence: Sarah, aged about eighteen, daughter of Thomas Brink, which family then resided on the farm now occupied by Thomas Wright, in the southern part of the township, undertook, one winter evening, an errand to the house of Nathaniel Bailey, situated about a mile distant; and on her return home became lost, and wandered about three days and nights in the woods. On the morning following her loss, the whole neighborhood was out in search of her; but as the weather was intensely cold, after the second day's exploration all hope of finding her alive was abandoned—it being supposed that she must have perished, and that her body had been devoured by the wolves. This theory, however, proved erroneous, for the morning of the fourth day found her yet alive, though her limbs were frozen, and she was nearly famished; but her senses were not so far gone by the agony she had suffered and was yet suffering, as to disable her from detecting the voice of a dog, and, following the sound, it led her to an Indian camp near the western shore of the lower Vermillion Lake. The Indians took her into their cabin, where every attention and kindness were shown her, and, to their skill and care, she was indebted, under Providence, for salvation from the most fearful of deaths, and for restoration to her friends. She has for many years been a resident of Illinois, and, except being crippled for life in consequence of the loss, by freezing, of nearly all the toes from both feet, she was, very recently, in the enjoyment of ordinary health.

In closing his statement of experience with the Indians, Mr. Ford says that their worst vice was their inclination to dissipation. It is the old story. They had learned the vices, and had disregarded the virtues, of the civilization of the superior race. They were not devoid of honor, and invariably manifested gratitude for favors received. He mentions an incident illustrative of a certain devotional manifestation which had often been remarked by others, familiar with their character. Meeting with a couple of Indians while on a hunting tour, he offered each of them a corn cake. They received it at his hands, and immediately dropping upon their knees, their bodies erect, their eyes tightly closed, and their faces turned upward, they silently eat their food; thus acknowledging their obligation to the Great Spirit for the nourishment which he had provided for their bodies.

After about three months experience of forest life, Mr. Ford, one evening, was agreeably surprised at the appearance of his father, who had become anxious regarding his son's welfare, and from whom, on account of the absence of mail facilities, he had received no tidings, and who had resolved to remove his whole family West. Concluding his visit in about three days, the father took leave of his son, and returned for his family in Jefferson County. Mr. Ford continued his improvements, fencing two fields of ten acres each, conveying the rails, as he was without a team, upon his shoulder to their places in the fence. He also erected a more commodious cabin for the family—to raise which, within a circuit of six miles, he procured a force of four men. In November, 1819, his parents and seven brothers and sisters, namely, Elijah, Belinda, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Susannah, Thomas H., and John, made their appearance, and established their home in the cabin he had erected. Here the family continued unbroken, until about the second year, when Belinda became the wife of George Beymer. Soon after, Elias married Miss Elizabeth Parks, of Jefferson County, and purchased and removed to the quarter section now owned by Daniel Huffman.

At the date of Mr. Ford's arrival, there was neither a church nor school building in the township. The cabin of his father, Thomas Ford, was a prominent place for public worship during a period of about eleven years. The pioneers, particularly of this neighborhood, were very regular attendants upon all religious meetings—men and women traveling, often, six and eight miles, on foot, through the woods, at nights, lighting their pathway by torches of hickory bark, to attend religious meetings. In the spring of 1830, the present church building, known as "Ford's Meeting House," was commenced, the contractor and builder being Robert McMurray, Esq., now of Ashland. When completed, late in the fall of 1830, it was beyond question the best structure devoted to religious purposes in this section of country; as will be inferred from the fact, among others, that the four annual quarterly meetings of the circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Mansfield being included in the circuit) were held in this church for several years. The building will seat about four hundred persons.

On the 10th October, 1830, at ten o'clock ten minutes, in the evening, Thomas Ford departed this life, aged fifty-seven years. The first religious meeting held in "Ford's Meeting House," was called there to participate in the services attending his funeral. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Elmer Yocum. His body was the first that was buried in the graveyard adjoining the church.

Mr. Elias Ford was married on the 9th September, 1821, and in December of the same year commenced housekeeping in a hewn log building which he had previously erected on the northwest quarter of section 22, (and which building is yet standing on the farm of Daniel Huffman, a few rods north of Ford's Meeting House.) On the day that he and his wife removed into it, the snow covered the earth to the depth of three or four inches,—the building was without chimney, door, window, furniture, or floor. The spaces between the logs were also open. On the first day, however, with the aid of his brother-in-law, Robert Parks, he had hewn puncheons and laid down a floor; and on the day following he completed his household furniture, which embraced a puncheon table, three puncheon seats, and two bedsteads—the latter being made by boring holes in the log walls and inserting therein one end of the head and foot-rails, the other ends meeting and being sustained by a single post. Such was the only furniture he had in use during the first three years of his housekeeping. At the end of the first week he had substituted a wooden for his blanket door, "chinked" the spaces between the logs, and placed clap-boards on the "loft." The winter was so far advanced that he could not make mortar to fill the yet open spaces before the next season. His chimney was also built the summer following. Severe and constant toil was a matter of necessity; and food adequate to sustain lives subject to such privation and exposure, was very difficult to be obtained, about the time to which we are now referring. The nearest localities where the neighborhood could supply itself with breadstuffs, were at points from ten to twenty miles distant, and even at those places the only supplies of the kind which could be purchased was frost-bitten corn, which sold for one dollar per bushel. The general food of the country consisted of corn "pone" for bread, venison and other wild meat, and spicewood tea for table drinks.

In the spring of 1822, Mr. Ford had purchased three bushels of frost-bitten corn meal, which, he supposed, would be sufficient, by the practice of some self-denial, to sustain him until he could realize something from the ripening of a small piece of rye which he then had growing. This meal, however, as a matter of economy, and in order to lengthen out its days, was baked and eaten without subjecting it to the usual process of sifting—as he well knew that, if his little stock should become exhausted before his rye harvest, he would not be enabled to obtain any more supplies. The little sack of corn and the growing field of rye were watched with intense solicitude. A short time before the latter was ready for the sickle, he was called upon by two neighbors who informed him that their families were entirely out of breadstuffs, and appealing to him for relief in their extremity. Mr. Ford produced his sack of corn meal, poured its contents upon his puncheon table, and with his broad hand divided it into as near three equal parts as he could, and his neighbors gratefully received each his third of the precious staff of life, and the other third was carefully returned to his own sack. When the little field of rye, which was the only one in the neighborhood, was harvested, it was found scarcely adequate to supply himself and neighbors, although it was the only grain of any kind then immediately attainable; and it was consumed without having been ground—the grain being boiled and eaten with milk, or undergoing another cooking process by frying. This was the most trying season, since the settlement of the township, among the pioneers,—the succeeding harvests being generally abundant, and affording reasonable supplies of materials for bread.

The life, services, and remarkable sagacity of the dog "Colonel," through all the adventures of his master, whose life he had more than once saved—foolhardy as these adventures may appear to this generation—would constitute a chapter of greater interest than any mere creation of fancy could inspire. We will confine ourselves, however, to his "LAST BATTLE," and to the causes which produced his death. Robert McBeth, Esq., was the owner of a lot of wild hogs, whose fastnesses had been for a long time in the wilderness, and that had defied all the efforts he could command to kill or capture them. He finally applied to James Burns and Mr. Ford, (and to "Colonel" through his master,) to secure for him, "dead or alive," his fugitive swine. The trio undertook the task; "Colonel" was put upon their track, and, overtaking and encountering a large hog, he received a stroke from the point of his enormous tusk, nearly severing his jugular vein. Mr. Ford, on reaching the scene of conflict, shot the hog, and, discovering the situation of Colonel, covered his wound and body with snow, to arrest the flow of blood, and sped home for the proper material to close the vein, and for a horse to convey the wounded dog home. On returning, he found his faithful friend yet alive—stitched, as well as he could, his wound, and, with the aid of Mr. Burns, placed the dog's body before him on the horse; but, before he reached his house, the ever-present companion of his joys and sorrows of wilderness life had breathed his last in his arms. His body received that decent burial to which affection, in view of long and tried service, entitled him.

In 1845, Mr. Ford purchased the farm upon which he has since resided—being the southeast quarter of section 27.

JOHN FREEBORN.

John Freeborn, an immigrant from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in company with his brother, Richard Freeborn, (now a resident of Minnesota,) visited the country which subsequently was organized as Clearcreek Township, and entered at the Land Office in Canton, the southeast quarter of section 10, of said township, in the fall of 1814. Richard entered the northwest quarter of the same section at the same time. Having selected and contracted for their land, they immediately returned to Pennsylvania. His brother Richard, and brothers-in-law, Rev. James Haney and William Shaw, (who were all neighbors in Pennsylvania,) visited the country in the spring of the following year (1815) and entered lands—Mr. Haney the three quarters, upon a part of which is now the town of Savannah; and Mr. Shaw the quarter section upon which his descendants now reside; and Richard Freeborn entered a quarter section, in the name of his brother John, on the west line of Orange Township, and about one mile east of Savannah.

In the spring of 1815, the four families above named took leave of their Pennsylvania home—one party, consisting of Richard Freeborn, William Shaw, and James Haney, and his son John, embarking, with their family supplies of provisions and farming utensils, on board a keel boat at Charleston, (now Wellsburg,) Virginia, and proceeded down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum; thence up that river and its tributaries to a point on the Jerome Fork of the Mohican, about five miles below Jeromeville, where they disembarked, sold their boat for one hundred bushels of corn and for the service of bringing up from the Salt Works on the Muskingum a portion of their freight, which they had been compelled to leave there for the purpose of lightening their boat. Having landed their cargo on the banks of the Jerome Fork, they transported a portion of it on pack horses from that point to the house of Jacob Young, in Orange Township, about two miles east of north of Uniontown, where they were joined by the party which had arrived at Mr. Young's overland.

This latter party consisted of the women and children, under the charge of John Freeborn. The journey was accomplished on horseback—nine head of horses and other live stock being in the train. This portion of the families having arrived at Mr.

Young's, and hearing no tidings of their friends who had taken the river route, and having exhausted their stock of provisions, John Freeborn and two boys set out with their nine horses in hopes of meeting their friends at Finley's Landing, (above described as being five miles below Jeromeville.) Not meeting them here, Mr. Freeborn put the horses in charge of the two boys, and, constructing with the aid of an axe and auger a rude raft, and using an inverted sugar trough for a seat, placed his saddle-bags under him, wrote his name in his pocket-book, that his body might be identified in case of loss, and with his oar, launched his frail craft upon the turbulent and rapid flood. The third day found him upon the Muskingum, where, meeting a keel-boat coming up, he was informed by those in charge of it that his friends were at the Salt Works, a few miles below. Arriving at the point designated, he found the party utterly discouraged, having been worn down in the labor of pushing their overburdened boat against the adverse current, and making preparations to leave it and their cargo, until the waters, which were unusually high, had subsided, and take such provisions as they could pack upon their backs and make their way, as best they could, on foot, to rejoin their friends. John Freeborn remonstrated against the plan they had adopted—representing to them that the families at Mr. Young's would be without provisions; and, with the reinforcement which *his* energies would give them, they would be enabled to get the boat, with part of its freight, up the river. His counsel was finally accepted; and, leaving about half their cargo at the Salt Works, they were enabled to join the boys with their horses on about the fifth day. Here, in an out-house, on the banks of the Jerome Fork, they deposited the greater part of their freight, and with a portion of it packed upon their horses, they made their way, as before stated, to Mr. Young's, where they met their families. The hospitality and kindness evinced by Mr. Young and family to those thus providentially cast upon them are referred to in terms of the warmest eulogy by Mr. and Mrs. John Freeborn. It was such offices of good neighborhood and charity as marked the intercourse of the early times.

From Mr. Young's the entire party proceeded to the quarter section on the border of Orange and Clear-creek, and encamped upon the ground now occupied as a graveyard, on the northwest corner of the quarter which had been entered by Richard, for his brother, John Freeborn. Here they pitched their tents, and here, in a pelting rain, which continued unremittingly, they spent the first night in the vicinity of their future homes. On the following morning the heads of the several families proceeded to select places upon the lands of which they were owners, for the erection of cabins. Within a day or two three cabins were constructed, in one of which the families of John and Richard found shelter, and in the others the families of James Haney and William Shaw.

On the place in Orange Township, John and Richard, by their joint labors, aided by three hands, partially cleared and planted in corn six acres of land.

During the same fall, John sold this land to his father, William Freeborn, who, in the mean time, had followed his sons, and who died the same year he removed to his new home, and whose body was buried upon that part of his land upon which his children and kindred during their first night in the wilderness had encamped, and which afterward formed the nucleus of the present burial ground one mile east of Savannah.

In the spring of 1818, John and Richard removed to the lands they had severally purchased, in Clearcreek Township, and erected cabins, and engaged in other improvements. At this date, Clearcreek Township was not organized, but the territory was attached to Montgomery Township for civil purposes. The first year the whole neighborhood were required to perform road labor on one of the roads east of Uniontown, more than eight miles distant from many of the inhabitants.

The nearest church was the Old Hopewell, west of Uniontown, and Mr. Freeborn has no recollection of any school-house in the country prior to the one erected in the village of Vermillion.

When Mr. Freeborn immigrated to the country his family consisted of his wife and one young daughter—the latter having since married Joseph McCutchen, Esq.

Mr. Freeborn is eighty-two years of age, and in the enjoyment, at this time, (October, 1861,) of excellent health for one of his years.

JAMES GREGG.

James Gregg, an emigrant from Ireland, in the autumn of 1829 removed to the farm now occupied by Wm. J. Vermillyae. He subsequently purchased, in sections 1 and 2 in Clearcreek Township, four hundred and ninety-eight acres, upon which his sons Robert, Samuel, James, and Richard, now reside. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Gregg died at the age of eighty-two years.

JAMES GRIBBEN.

James Gribben emigrated from Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, to Montgomery Township, in December, 1825. His family made a temporary home at the house of Andrew Stevenson, whose farm adjoined Abraham Huffman's, on the east. His family at this time consisted of his wife and daughter Mary, and sons Richard A., John, and William.

On the following February or March, he entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 4, (containing one hundred and sixteen acres,) Clearcreek Township, to which place he removed with his family, on the 13th April, 1826. He subsequently purchased the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section, and upon this land, which he redeemed from its wilderness condition, he has since resided. When Mr. Gribben had erected his cabin, there was not a road in his part of the township, and so sparse was the settlement even at this comparatively late date, that the first female friend who visited Mrs. Gribben was in the October following the April of their first settlement.

The second year of his residence in Clearcreek, he purchased as good wheat as he ever used for 37½ cents per bushel; coffee, 50 cents per lb.; tea, $2.00 @ $2½ per lb.; calico, 25 @ 40 cents per yard.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN HANEY.

Lansing, Iowa, November 10, 1861.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I will state that the settlement of what is now Clearcreek Township commenced in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifteen, (1815.) In the winter preceding, Rev.

James Haney, (my father,) John and Richard Freeborn, and William Shaw, built a small keel-boat in Cross Creek Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and hauled it a distance of twelve miles to the Ohio River. On the evening of the tenth of March of that year, Richard Freeborn, William Shaw, my father, Daniel Devlin, and myself, embarked on the boat freighted with our goods, provisions, etc., from Wellsburg, Virginia, to the nearest navigable point on the Muskingum waters, to our destination. John Freeborn went by land with our cattle, horses, and portions of the families. On reaching the mouth of the Muskingum, we met unusually high water, which retarded our progress much, and made the labor very severe. Daniel Devlin and myself, being each only sixteen years of age, had to perform the labor of strong men. After many adventures and perils, we arrived at a place called Finley's Bridge, about five miles south of Jeromeville, on the twenty-sixth of April, where we met our horses and pack-saddles. Loading them with tools and provisions, we started for our destination; and on the evening of the twenty-ninth we encamped on the ground now known as the old graveyard, on the line between Clearcreek and Orange Townships, one and a half miles south-east of Savannah. The names of the party there encamped were John Freeborn, Richard Freeborn and his wife Elizabeth, and infant daughter Mary; William Shaw and his wife, and daughters Eleaner and Jane, (both small children;) Rev. James Haney, his sons John and Thomas, and daughter Mary—aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen, and twelve years, at that time. The balance of the families came out in the fall.

Abraham Huffman, Robert McBeth, and Patrick Elliott, were among the first settlers of Clearcreek Township.

The entire range of surveyed townships from the north to the south side of Richland County, in which Clearcreek was situated, constituted but one organized township, at first named Vermillion. The date of the organization of Clearcreek Township I do not distinctly recollect. It was either John or Richard Freeborn who personally applied for the organization and gave the name. It was the name given by the Messrs. Freeborn to the principal creek in the township when they first saw it in the summer of 1814, and they gave the township the same name. I do not recollect who were the first officers of the township, but I do remember that, for several years, the officers served without pay. Robert McBeth was the first justice of the peace.

I am unable to recall the years that my father represented Richland County in the Ohio legislature. [For the sessions Mr. Haney represented the County of Richland in the General Assembly of Ohio, see narrative of Mr. Cook.] It was, however, during the period that the State organized its Canal System.

My impression is that Mrs. Elliott taught the first school in the township at her own house. I think the first religious meeting was held at father's house, three-fourths of a mile east of Savannah. At any rate, Rev. James Haney preached the first sermon ever preached in the township. For some time after the commencement of the settlement of the country, religious meetings were held at private houses. If I am not mistaken, the first religious society was formed at Mr. Thomas Ford's, and the first administration of the sacrament took place there. The precise time, when and where, the first church building was erected, I am unable to recollect.

The village of Savannah was laid out in the winter of 1818, by myself. It was first called Vermillion. The first man who settled in the town was Joseph Fast. The first school-house was a small log building erected on the northeast corner of the town plat. Jacob McLain was the first brickmaker and hatter in the township. Garnett Whitelock was the first blacksmith. Joseph Davis built the first sawmill on Clearcreek, one and a half miles west of Savannah.

John and Richard Freeborn planted the first apple seeds, which furnished the trees for several of the oldest orchards in the township.

Mr. Thomas Ford erected the first horsemill for grinding grain in the township.

The Indians hunted for several years after the first settlers came. They were principally Delawares and Wyandots. Game was plenty for several years after the first settlement. The wild pasture was good at first. Cattle and horses done well; but sheep were unhealthy, until the country was improved.

The streams had more water in them than now.

The general health was pretty good, considering that the climate was much damper than at present. The principal diseases were intermittents and rheumatism.

The social condition of the first settlers was good. Their common wants brought them in contact, favorable to the cultivation of the social virtues.

But few of the first settlers of Clearcreek Township are now alive.

Few of them done more toward improving the country than Abraham Huffman. He was a man of great industry and energy—always ready to administer to the wants of the needy. His uncompromising hostility to what he considered wrong, sometimes caused him trouble that many others could have avoided.

Robert McBeth was an intelligent man, of fine social qualities, and sterling integrity.

Patrick Elliott was emphatically AN HONEST MAN.

Thomas Ford was a highly reputable and intelligent citizen.

Those are among the first, whose names I may be permitted to mention in this place, as the founders of Clearcreek Township. Among those yet living, of the very first settlers, are David Burns, Daniel Huffman, and John Freeborn—all three of whom still reside (if yet alive) in the Township. Richard Freeborn is still living, and resides in Red Wing, Minnesota. Rev. James Haney died in Fulton County, Illinois, four years ago.*

I have put down some of the principal facts and incidents connected with the early settlement of Clearcreek Township. I have noticed a few of those who were prominent in laying the foundation of the improvement of your now very beautiful county. You can select such as will be of use to insert in your book.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN HANEY.

H. S. KNAPP, ESQ., Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio.

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* Rev. James Haney surveyed the first lots that were laid out in the town of Ashland.

ISAAC HARVUOT.

Isaac Harvuot emigrated from Chester County, Pennsylvania, and commenced life upon the land which he has since improved and upon which he now resides, in October, 1819. His family at this time consisted of his wife and four children, namely: Julia A., Rebecca, Mary, and Rachel. His farm originally consisted of one hundred acres in section 16.

ABRAHAM HUFFMAN.

Abraham Huffman emigrated from Brook County, Virginia, to the east half of section 31, Clearcreek Township, with his wife and children, Zachariah, Susan, and Abram, in the spring of 1815. He entered his land at the United States Land Office. His second crop of maple sugar he sold at Wooster, for eighteen cents per pound, cash—a remarkably fortunate sale for those times.

Mr. Huffman improved his farm and continued upon it until 1848, when he removed to Ashland, where he died on the 19th of October, 1860, at the age of seventy-five years.

Benjamin, John, William, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Daniel, and Perrin C. were born in Clearcreek Township.

Benjamin Huffman, who has resided the last twenty years upon the farm adjoining the old homestead, is the only one of the sons now residing in the county.

DANIEL HUFFMAN.

Daniel Huffman emigrated from Virginia, in 1816, and purchased of his brother Jacob the farm now owned by William Smyth, and removed to it in 1819.

This farm he improved and resided upon until the year 1837, when he sold it to John Musser, and purchased of Elias Ford the farm upon which he now resides. When he came to the country, the family of Mr. Huffman consisted of his wife and two sons, Benjamin and Samuel.

NICHOLAS MASTERS.

Nicholas Masters immigrated, with his wife, to Clearcreek Township, southeast quarter of section 34, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1830, and improved the land, and has made it his residence since.

HUGH B. McKIBBEN.

Hugh B. McKibben immigrated to Clearcreek Township, and settled upon the farm he has since improved and now occupies, on the 31st of May, 1828. Mr. McKibben emigrated from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, a place about two miles east of the State line. His family at that time consisted of his wife and son, William C.

JACOB McLAIN.

Jacob McLain emigrated from Pennsylvania, with his wife, to the village of Vermillion, (Savannah,) on the 1st of October, 1822. Mr. McLain's trade was that of a hatter, in which business he engaged in 1823, and continued to conduct it until within a few years. Of those who were citizens and voters in the village when he first made it his residence, he is the only survivor.

Mr. McLain manufactured the first brick that was made in Clearcreek Township.

JOHN McMURRAY.

John McMurray emigrated from Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1816; from the latter place he immigrated to the township which subsequently became Clearcreek, in the fall of 1819. His family at this time consisted of his wife and the following children, namely: Mary, James, Robert, Margaret, and William. Mr. McMurray died on the 20th February, 1843, in the sixty-second year of his age. Robert McMurray, Esq., at present a resident of the town of Ashland, is the only survivor of the family now living within Ashland County.

Death of James McMurray.

On the 19th of August, 1830, while engaged with his father, brother William, and Daniel Huffman, in digging a well upon the place of his father, (being the farm now owned by David Shriver,) he came to a painful death under the following circumstances: The younger brother, William, had been in the well, and, being oppressed with a feeling of suffocation, asked to be drawn up by those who had charge of the windlass above; which request being accomplished, James, the elder brother, under the impression that it was an idle fancy that had afflicted the younger brother, determined to descend the well himself. He accordingly, after having thrown down his implements for the purpose of spiking the well, was lowered in the tub, and, after descending about midway, (twenty feet,) those in charge of the windlass discovered, by the instant lessening of weight, that the occupant of the tub had fallen! The fall, (twenty feet,) aside from "the damps," would have doubtless produced immediate death; and those above fully realized the fate of their companion. It was with much difficulty that Mr. Huffman restrained the younger brother from an attempt to rescue the one in the well. The alarm soon spread, and Thomas Brink, together with Robert McMurray, Elias Ford, and others, who were at work in gathering the timber for the Ford meeting house, assembled about the scene of the disaster. Within about two hours after he had fallen, his body, in the presence of some fifty people, was drawn from the well, after numerous other efforts had failed, by means of the hooks of strong steelyards, which had been lowered into the well, and obtained fastening to his clothes.

JACOB MYERS.

Jacob Myers immigrated to Clearcreek Township, 23d April, 1829. His native State was Pennsylvania, Green County, where he was ordained as a clergyman of the Baptist church. He purchased and entered the land which forms the tract upon which he has since resided, on sections 3 and 4, Clearcreek Township. His family at this time consisted of his wife and daughter Charlotte, (who subsequently married James Clark;) his son Cephas, his daughter Eliza, (who married Daniel Taylor;) Minerva, (now the wife of James Dunlap;) and Julia Ann, (now the wife of John Gribben.)

JARED N. SLONACKER.

Jared N. Slonacker emigrated, with his wife, from Pennsylvania to the east half of the northeast quarter section 23, now owned and occupied by William Burns, in Clearcreek Township, in the spring of 1824.

THOMAS SPROTT, SR.

Thomas Sprott, Sen., emigrated from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and removed to the northeast quarter of section 35, in October, 1823—being the same land now owned and occupied by his son, Thomas Sprott, Jun. At the time of his removal to this place, his family consisted of four sons and four daughters, his wife having died in Pennsylvania in 1821.

Thomas Sprott, Sen., died on the 19th of March, 1839.

PETER VANOSTRAND, SEN.

Peter Vanostrand, Sen., in the autumn of 1815, made a land office entry of the southeast quarter of section 35, Clearcreek Township. In the spring of 1816, a part of the family removed to the land, erected a cabin, partially cleared a small tract and planted in corn and potatoes.

On the 14th July, 1817, Peter Vanostrand, Sen., died—leaving a wife and eleven children, (one of them, however, a daughter, having remained in Pennsylvania.) Among the sons was Peter Vanostrand, Jun., the present owner and occupant of the land above described, and who, at the time of his father's death, was ten years of age.

About 1820, the first school-house in the southern portion of the township was erected on the southern line of the land of Abram Huffman. The house was of hewn logs, 18 by 20 feet, cabin roof, puncheon floor, puncheon tables and puncheon seats. The only light was admitted by throwing out a log on two sides of the building, and using paper, saturated with grease, as a substitute for window glass. The facilities for heating the house were limited to fires made in a fireplace such as were in general use in the cabins of those days, and afforded in cold weather insufficient heat to admit of practice in writing, as the ink would almost freeze in the pen in the process of transferring it from the inkstand to the paper. The first teacher was Robert Nelson, of Milton Township, who continued in that capacity two or three years. Among the first scholars were the children of Abraham Huffman, Isaac Van Meter, Peter Vanostrand, Sen., Robert Ralston, Andrew Stevenson, Mrs. Treckle, and David McKinney.

Mr. Vanostrand's only neighbors in his part of the township, when he first removed to it, were Abram Huffman and Isaac Van Meter.

As evidence of the privations endured by many in the early settlement, Mr. Vanostrand mentions the case of a worthy family who came to the country destitute of either provisions or money, who subsisted a greater portion of one season upon pumpkins alone—commencing their use as food while the vegetable was yet unripened. The family would perhaps have suffered death by starvation, had it not been for the friendly aid afforded them by neighbors, after learning their situation.

Every house in Clearcreek, as was the case in other townships in the early settlement, manufactured the wearing apparel for its own household. The males were dressed in buckskin and domestic linen; and the women and children were also dressed in fabrics the product of their own fields and households.

There were no woolen goods, as sheep would be devoured by the wolves; and after the wolves had so far disappeared as to invite the introduction of sheep, the climate and wild food were discovered to be unfavorable to their life and health.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thomas Wright emigrated, with the family of Robert Finney, from Cadiz, Ohio, in the spring of 1820, and removed in April, 1823, to the land of which he has since made a farm, and upon which he and family now reside. On the 23d January, 1823, Mr. Wright and Miss Mary Cellar were united in marriage by Rev. Samuel Cowles.

CHAPTER VII.

Montgomery Township.

This township was surveyed by Jonathan Cox, D. S. U. S., in 1807. The same year the survey was duly platted and certified to Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the United States. As with the other townships in the county, so with Montgomery, at the time of the survey there was not a white family within its borders.

Population in 1820	704
" " 1830	1530
" " 1840	2445
" " 1850	3192
" " 1860	3501

Montgomery was detached from Vermillion, and organized in 1816. The records are incomplete. Such as are in the hands of the present clerk, deemed of public interest, are subjoined:—

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1845.

Trustees: Jonas H. Gierhart, Peter Thomas, and Leander Carter—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Samuel Swineford—*Clerk:* Lorin Andrews—*Constables:* Stephen Wolf and C. S. Vanarnam.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1846.

Trustees: Peter Thomas, Leander Carter, and Jonas H. Gierhart—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Samuel Swineford—*Clerk:* Lorin Andrews—*Constables:* Stephen Wolf and C. S. Vanarnam.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1847.

Trustees: Peter Thomas, Leander Carter, and Hugh McGuire—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Jonas H. Crouse—*Clerk:* John A. McClusky—*Constables:* C. S. Vanarnam and Stephen Wolf.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1848.

Trustees: Peter Thomas, Hugh McGuire, and Burr Kellogg—*Clerk:* J. A. McClusky—*Assessor:* G. W. Hill—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Constables:* C. S. Vanarnam and Christian Gierhart.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1849.

Trustees: Peter Thomas, David Bryte, and Burr Kellogg—*Clerk:* G. W. Hill—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Jonas H. Crouse—*Constables:* C. S. Vanarnam and Joseph B. Cowhick.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1850.

Trustees: Peter Thomas, Burr Kellogg, and David Bryte—*Clerk:* Orlow Smith—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Alanson Andrews—*Constables:* A. C. Swineford and Uriah Drumb.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1851.

Trustees—Peter Thomas, Burr Kellogg, and George W. Urie. *Clerk:* Geo. W. Hill—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* John Tanyer—*Constables:* A. C. Swineford and R. Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1852.

Trustees: Hugh Burns, John Smalley, and George Stough—*Clerk:* Wm. Ralston—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* John Tanyer—*Constables:* John G. Brown and Merida Figley.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1853.

Trustees: Hugh Burns, John Smalley, and Willets Skinner—*Clerk:* Wm. Ralston—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Andrew Sponsler—*Constables:* John G. Brown and A. C. Swineford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1854.

[The record of this election does not appear in its proper place. Geo. H. Parker acted as Township Clerk.]

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1855.

Trustees: Philip Kosht, Leander Carter, and John Smalley—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* Andrew Sponsler—*Constables:* John Lauterbaugh and A. C. Swineford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1856.

Trustees: Geo. W. Urie, Peter Thomas, and Leander Carter—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Clerk:* Wm. Willson—*Constables:* A. C. Swineford and M. M. Desenberg.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1857.

Trustees: G. W. Urie, Leander Carter, and Isaac Gates—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler—*Clerk:* T. L. Arthur—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Constables:* Henry Woods and A. C. Swineford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Trustees: Isaac Gates, G.W. Urie, and H. Ames—*Clerk:* T. L. Arthur—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler—*Constables:* Henry Woods and Wm. Lash.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Trustees: Andrew Proudfit, Jacob Martin, and John Smalley—*Clerk:* F. S. Jacobs—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler—*Treasurer:* F. S. Jacobs—*Constable:* A. C. Swineford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Trustees: James McCool, A. Proudfit, and John Smalley—*Clerk:* F. S. Jacobs—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler—*Treasurer:* John Jacobs—*Constables:* A. C. Swineford and Robert McMurray.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Trustees: James McCool, Andrew Proudfit, and John Smalley—*Clerk:* Wm. G. Heltman—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler—*Treasurer:* E. W. Wallack—*Constables:* A. C. Swineford and H. G. Hood.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Trustees: Levi Somers, Moses Latta, and Geo. W. Urie—*Clerk:* Wm. G. Heltman—*Assessor:* A. Sponsler — *Treasurer:* E. W. Wallack—*Constables:* Amos Hilborn and John McNaull.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

There is a church of this denomination on the east line of the township, organized in 1838. The present building is of brick, and will accommodate with seats a congregation of about three hundred and fifty persons. Rev. Mr. Wolf had the first charge of the congregation. A German Reformed clergyman, Rev. Adam Staump, also preached in the house a year or two after the erection of the church building. Rev. William Galbraith is the present pastor; Samuel Horn and Elisha Worley, deacons.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The denomination of German Baptists, or Brethren, have three meeting-houses in the county, known as "The Ashland District,"—the Ashland meeting-house, three miles southeast of town, the Maple Grove meeting-house, about one mile west of Orange, and Snowbarger's meeting-house, near Lafayette, Perry Township. There is also another congregation, belonging to the same body, in the "Loudonville District," who are yet, however, without a church building. The membership in the Ashland District amounts to about three hundred; and in the Loudonville District, of such as reside within this county, there are between twenty-five and fifty.

This denomination has reached its present numbers in this county by accessions made to it by immigration and conversions which have chiefly occurred during the last ten years. They are a thrifty, industrious, and staid people—unassuming in their manners, unostentatious in their dress, and of well-established integrity. To correct a misunderstanding which prevails to some extent in regard to their peculiar tenets, we subjoin a "HISTORY OF THE GERMAN BAPTISTS OR BRETHREN. [By Rev. Philip Boyle, Uniontown, Maryland.]—The German Baptists, or Brethren, are a denomination of Christians who immigrated to this country from Germany, between the years 1718 and 1730; they are commonly called Dunkers; but they have assumed for themselves the name of 'Brethren,' on account of what Christ said to his disciples, Matt. xxiii. 8, 'One is your master, even Christ, and all *ye are brethren.*'

"The following account of these people has been extracted from a work called 'Materials towards a History of the American Baptists,' published in 1770, by Morgan Edwards, then Fellow of Rhode Island College, and overseer of the Baptist church, in Philadelphia:—

"Of the Germans in Pennsylvania who are commonly called Tunkers, to distinguish them from the Menonists; for both are styled *Die Täufer*, or Baptists. They are called Tunkers in derision, which is as much as '*sops*,' from *tunken*, to put a morsel in sauce; but as the term signifies *dippers,* they may rest content with their nickname. They are also called *Tumblers,* from the manner in which they perform baptism, which is by putting the person head forward under water, (while kneeling,) so as to resemble the motion of the body in the act of tumbling. The first appearance of these people in America was in the fall of the year, 1719, when about twenty families landed in Philadelphia, and dispersed themselves, some to Germantown, some to Skippack, some to Oley, some to Conestoga, and elsewhere. This dispersion incapacitated them to meet in public worship, therefore they soon began to grow lukewarm in religion. But in the year 1722, Baker, Gomery, and Gantzs, with the Franzs, visited their scattered brethren, which was attended with a great revival, insomuch that societies were formed wherever a number of families were within reach one of another. But this lasted not above three years; they settled on their lees again; till about thirty families more of their persecuted brethren arrived in the fall of the year 1729, which both quickened them again and increased their number everywhere. Those two companies had been members of one and the same church, which originated in Schwartzenan, in the year 1708, in Germany. The first constituents were Alexander Mack and wife, John Kipin and wife, George Grevy, Andreas Bhony, Lucas Fetter, and Joanna Nethigum. Being neighbors, they agreed together to read the Bible, and edify one another in the way they had been brought up, for as yet they did not know there were any Baptists in the world. However, believer's baptism and a congregational church soon gained on them, insomuch that they were determined to obey the gospel in those matters. These desired Alexander Mack to baptize them, but he deeming himself in reality unbaptized, refused; upon which they cast lots to find who should be administrator; on whom the lot fell hath been carefully concealed. However, baptized they were in the river Eder, by Schwartzenan, and then formed themselves into a church, choosing Alexander Mack as their minister. They increased fast, and began to spread their branches to Marienhorn and Epstein, having John Naas and Christian Levy as their ministers in those places; but persecution quickly drove them thence; some to Holland, some to Crefelt. Soon after the mother church voluntarily removed from Schwartzenan to Serustervein, in Friesland, and from thence migrated toward America, in 1719; and in 1729, those of Crefelt and Holland followed their brethren. Thus, we see all the '*Tunker churches*' in America sprang from the church of Swartzenan, in Germany; that that church began in 1708, with only eight souls, and that in a place where no Baptists had been in the memory of man, nor any now are: in sixty-two years 'that little one is become a thousand, that small one a great nation.' It is very difficult to give a true account of the principles of these Tunkers, as they have not published any system or creed, except what two individuals have put forth, which has not been publicly avowed. However, I may assert the following things concerning them, from my own knowledge, viz.: general redemption they certainly hold, and with all general salvation. They use great plainness of dress and language, like the Quakers, and like them will neither take an oath nor fight. They will not go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend.* They commonly wear their beards, and keep the first day, (except one congregation.)† They celebrate the Lord's Supper, with its ancient attendants of love-feasts, washing feet, kiss of charity, and right hand of fellowship. They anoint the sick with oil for recovery; and use the trine immersion, with laying on of hands and prayer, even while the person baptized is in the water, which may easily be done, as the person kneels down to be baptized, and continues in that posture till both prayer and imposition of hands be performed. Their church government is the same with the English Baptists, except that every brother is allowed to stand up in the congregation, and speak by way of exhortation and expounding; and when by these means they find a man eminent for knowledge, and possessing aptness to teach, they choose him to be their minister, and ordain him with laying on of hands, attended with fasting and prayer, and giving the right hand of fellowship. They also have deacons, and aged women for deaconesses, who are allowed to use their gifts statedly. They do not pay their ministers, unless it be by way of presents; neither do their ministers assert their right to pay, esteeming it 'more blessed to give than receive.'

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* The taking of interest is now tolerated among them, but most of them do not demand or take full lawful interest, and some of them do not take any interest for the money they lend to their poorer brethren.

† It is quite probable the author here alludes to the (Sieben Taeger) Seventh Day Baptists, who formed a settlement at Ephrata, in Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1724. These are the same people meant and described under the name Dunkards, in Buck's Theological Dictionary. There is no account given of the German Baptists or Brethren in that work.

Their acquaintance with the Bible is admirable; in a word, they are meek and pious Christians, and have justly acquired the character of '*Harmless Tunkers*'"

The Rev. E. Winchester, one of the Baptist missionaries from England, in a work published by him in 1787, gave, among other things, the following account of these people: "They are industrious, sober, temperate, kind, charitable people; envying not the great, nor despising the mean. They read much, they sing and pray much; they are constant attendants upon the worship of God; their dwelling-houses are all houses of prayer; they walk in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless, both in public and private. They 'bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' The law of kindness is in their mouths; no sourness or moroseness disgraces their religion; and whatsoever they believe their Saviour commands they practice, without inquiring or regarding what others do."

"Though they in general maintain the same principles at this present time, yet they themselves confess there is not that same degree of vital piety existing among them that there was at the close of the eighteenth century; owing, as they think, to the circumstance of many of them having become very wealthy, and of their intermarriage with others.

"The German Baptists, or *Brethren*, have now dispersed themselves almost through every State in the Union, more or less; but they are most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. It would be a difficult task to give a regular statistical account of these people, as they make it no part of their duty to keep an exact account of the number of communicants. Some of their larger congregations number from two to three hundred members; each congregation has from two to three preachers, and some more. In traveling and preaching there are in general two together; and very frequently one speaks in German, and the other in the English language, to the same congregation. None of their ministers receive any pecuniary compensation for any services they perform pertaining to the ministry; they preach, officiate at marriages and funerals among all who call upon them, without respect to persons: though their ministers will not perform the rites of matrimony, unless they can be fully satisfied that there are no lawful objections in the case of either of the parties to be married.

"Their teachers and deacons are all chosen by vote, and their bishops are chosen from among their teachers, after they have been fully tried and found faithful; they are ordained by the laying on of hands and by prayer, which is a very solemn and affecting ceremony. It is the duty of the bishops to travel from one congregation to another, not only to preach, but to set in order the things that may be wanting; to be present at their love-feasts and communions, and, when teachers and deacons are elected or chosen, or when a bishop is to be ordained, or when any member who holds an office in the church is to be excommunicated. As some of the congregations have no bishops, it is also the duty of the bishop in the adjoining congregation to assist in keeping an oversight of such congregations. An elder among them is, in general, the first or eldest chosen teacher in the congregation where there is no bishop; it is the duty of the elder to keep a constant oversight of that church by whom he is appointed as a teacher. It is his duty to appoint meetings, to baptize, to assist in excommunication, to solemnize the rites of matrimony, to travel occasionally, to assist the bishops, and in certain cases to perform all the duties of a bishop. It is the duty of their teachers to exhort and preach at any of their regular stated meetings; and, by the request of a bishop or elder, to perform the ceremony of baptism and rites of matrimony.

"It is the duty of their deacons—or, as they are sometimes called, visiting brethren—to keep a constant oversight of the poor widows and their children, to render them such assistance as may be necessary from time to time; it is also their duty to assist in making a general visit among all the families or members in their respective congregations, at least once a year, in order to exhort and comfort one another, as well as to reconcile all offenses that may occur from time to time. It is also their duty to read the Scriptures, to pray, and even exhort, if it may appear necessary, at their regular meetings of worship.

"The general order of these people has been to hold their meetings for public worship at dwelling-houses; but in some of their congregations they have now erected meeting-houses, or places expressly for worship. Some of them are built very large, without a gallery or a pulpit.

"They, as yet, have but one annual meeting, which is held every year, about Whitsuntide, and is attended by the bishops and teachers, and other members who may be sent as representatives from the various congregations. At these meetings there is, in general, a committee of five of the eldest bishops chosen from among those who are present, who retire to some convenient place, to hear and receive such cases as may then be brought before them, by the teachers and representatives from the various congregations, which are (or at least the most important of them) afterward discussed and decided upon, and then those several queries, with the considerations as then concluded, are recorded and printed in the German and English languages, and sent to the teachers in all the different congregations in the United States, who, when they receive them, or as soon as convenient, read them to the rest of their brethren. By this course of proceeding, they preserve a unity of sentiment and opinion throughout all their congregations.

"Some of their ministers manifest a great deal of zeal in their Master's cause; and although some of them are poorly circumstanced in the world, yet they, at their own expense, leave their families for several weeks in succession, and some even longer, to preach the gospel to others. They have had a general revival among them within the few last years past; many have been convicted and converted under their preaching, and the cause of religion seems to be progressing among them; and, what might seem strange to some, is, that they baptize by immersion, and that at any season of the year.

"In connection with what has been said in the commencement of our account concerning their doctrines, etc., we will only add, by way of conclusion, that they believe that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him; and that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and that God sent his Son into the world to seek and to save that which was lost, believing that he is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God through a crucified Redeemer, who tasted death for every man, and was manifested to destroy the works of the devil. And although it has herein been testified that they hold general redemption as a doctrine, still it is not preached among them in general, as an article of faith. It has probably been held forth by those who felt themselves, as it were, lost in the love of God; and, perhaps, on this account, they have been charged with holding the sentiments of the Universalists, which they all deny. They conceive it their duty to declare the whole counsel of God, and therefore they feel themselves bound to proclaim his threatenings and his judgments against the wicked and ungodly; yet in accordance with their general principles, which are *love* and *good-will*, they are more frequently led to speak of the love and goodness of God toward the children of men."

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BAUGHMAN.

Henry Baughman removed with his wife and one child to Montgomery Township, April 1, 1814, and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 3, now owned by Michael Myers. His nearest neighbors at this date were Messrs. Chandler and Naylor, the former of Perry, and the latter of Mohican Township. In 1819, he purchased of Moses Riddle the farm he now occupies in Orange Township.

JAMES BOOTS.

James Boots emigrated from Delaware, and located in Montgomery Township, December, 1828. Died 16th July, 1855.

SAMUEL BURNS.

Samuel Burns removed from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1797, being at this time twenty-one years of age. In 1798, he became a resident of what is now Belmont County, on the Ohio side of the river. He was impaneled and served on the first grand jury at Pultney, Belmont County, which was held in Ohio after its organization as a State. He was also on the first jury held at Mansfield, after Richland became a county; and also a member of the first grand jury convened at Ashland after the organization of this county, at the May Term, 1846.

He entered the quarter section upon which he now resides, and removed to it in the spring of 1814. He came from Guernsey County, and removed his family on pirogues—embarking at Will's Creek, and coming up the Muskingum, White Woman, Mohican, and Jerome Fork, and landed at Finley's Bridge. His family were fourteen days on the water—an unusually tedious voyage. His land adjoined that of Esq. Newell. When he removed to the county, his family consisted of his wife and four children. The former died on 28th December, 1860, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Burns is now eighty-five years of age, having been born in 1776.

DANIEL CARTER.

Daniel Carter—originally from Butler County, Pennsylvania—immigrated to Montgomery Township, in January, 1812, having previously, with his family, resided a brief time at Jeromeville. From the latter point to the farm he subsequently selected and purchased in Montgomery Township, and which is now owned by John Mason, one mile northeast of Ashland, he cut the first road through an unbroken forest. This journey and settlement he made with a wife and family of eight children, namely: John, William, Daniel, Richard, Elizabeth, James, George, and Anna. He settled down, at that inclement season of the year, in an open-ended tent covered with clap-boards—living in that condition until he was enabled to cut and haul together logs suitable for a cabin house. When he came to raise his dwelling, he was compelled to travel sixteen miles through the wilderness to obtain the fourth man required for the purpose. Having cleared and planted seven acres in corn and potatoes in the spring of 1812, a panic was created among the settlers by the receipt of intelligence, in September of that year, of Hull's surrender at Detroit; and, anticipating that a general Indian invasion and massacre would follow this event, Mr. Carter and family deserted their new home, and sought a place of refuge near New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here they remained until February of the following year, (1813,) when they again returned to their farm, and where they found, happily, that their premises had been unmolested; and also their crops, which they had planted, save such as had been destroyed by deer and turkey. Here they remained until information was received at Jeromeville of the attack by the Indians upon the white inhabitants on the Black Fork; immediately upon the receipt of which information, Thomas Carr volunteered as a messenger to inform Mr. Carter's family and neighbors of the attack, and warn them of their danger. Mr. Carter and family immediately fled, and made a successful escape to the fort. On subsequent examination of the premises, the tracks of the same Indians were discovered that were visible in the vicinity of Newell's house, which had been burned by the Indians. Mr. Carter's property escaped destruction, it is supposed, for reasons of past friendship. From Carter's the Indians passed to Cuppy's house, half a mile north, which was burned; they then continued to the house of Mr. Fry, (now owned by Daniel Wertman,) one half mile west of Cuppy's, where they finished their depredations.

At the close of the war, Mr. Carter entered the four quarter sections now occupied by his sons, David and Samuel, Mrs. Sackett, Mrs. Shearer, Thomas Elliott, Abraham Myers, and Jesse Callahan. Upon the homestead now occupied by Daniel Carter, he died on the 7th of February, 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years.

HENRY GAMBLE.*

Henry Gamble removed to the farm upon which he now resides in March, 1815—having entered his land at the office in Canton, in 1813. Mr. Gamble served during the last war with Great Britain; and was engaged in the service at Fort Meigs. His neighbors, at the time of his settlement, according to his recollection, were Daniel Carter, William Montgomery, Robert Newell, and Martin Mason.

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* Since deceased.

FRANCIS GRAHAM.

Forty Years Ago. *Recollection of Times that have Passed.*—In the year 1821, I, Francis Graham, came to Uniontown, Richland County, Ohio. From Sandusky City, then in Huron, now Erie County, where I had resided for some time previous, I brought with me a small stock of dry goods and groceries. Uniontown at that time was a small village, containing about fourteen or fifteen families; two distilleries; one sawmill; one small tannery; one wheelwright shop for the manufacture of small wheels for spinning flax; one blacksmith shop, owned and occupied by Samuel Urie; and one physician, (Dr. Joel Luther.) I was informed that David Morphey brought to Uniontown a very small stock of goods, in 1818, and did not replenish his stock, and that Mr. Joseph Sheets, then a citizen of the place and a very worthy man, brought a small stock of goods from Steubenville, Ohio, in the year 1819 or in 1820, and did not replenish his stock; both of said stocks of goods had been entirely exhausted before my arrival, not a vestige of them left, so that I found Uniontown without a store, without a church, without a tavern, and without a post-office.

I rented a room for my goods from Mr. Sheets, and engaged board of him on the lot now owned and occupied by Jacob Barnhart, a grocer, on Main Street. Board at that time could be had for from six shillings to a dollar a week. Said Sheets entertained travelers as they called, there being no tavern in the place. In 1822, John Hull, the wheelwright, opened a tavern in a small building, which was some years after moved back to give place for what was afterward the Slocum House, where the Town Hall now stands. I found goods in demand, but no money in the country to buy them. They would go off like hot cakes if I would sell on credit, but that would be a dangerous course for me to pursue, as my means were quite limited, and if my goods were sold without getting in exchange for them something that would buy more, it would place me in a critical situation; but I saw no alternative, and trust I must; at the same time I would take in exchange for my goods anything I could turn into money, or considered better than goods, and in pursuing that course, I found some hard bargains on my hands before the year came round.

Country Produce.—The products of the country brought low prices at that time, from the fact that there was no market or demand for them beyond home consumption. It was very difficult for people to raise money to pay their taxes. Wheat might have been had for twenty-five cents a bushel, cash, but no one wanted it only for family use; consequently there were not large quantities of that article raised. Oats traded off at twelve to fifteen cents a bushel; corn was in better demand, and brought in store goods from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel, and became almost a lawful tender, because it could be converted into that "*delicious* beverage" called whisky, and the thirst for that article in the Northwest had created a market in Michigan, where we sent all of our whisky. The farmers sold their corn to the merchant for goods or to the distiller for whisky, and sometimes took it west himself. Horses, cattle, and hogs were sought for to some extent by trading men.

I was obliged, as a means of raising funds, to purchase cattle, hogs, and sometimes horses, from the farmers; stock cattle suitable for feeding, and generally disposed of in Berks or Lancaster Counties, in Pennsylvania. Hogs were driven to Pittsburg and sold to butchers. My horses were sold in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and about twice out of three times were sold at a loss. About the year 1824, I began to pack pork, at home, for the Michigan market, produced by a large emigration from the Eastern States. And after the opening of the New York and Erie Canal, in the fall of 1826, I sent my pork to the New York market. In the fall season, for three years, I purchased grass-fed fat cattle, from eighty to one hundred and forty head, drove them to Sandusky City, where I had them slaughtered and packed for the New York market. This was as a necessity for the purpose of raising money to keep my stock up, as a large amount of my means were in the hands of my customers, and could not be realized when much needed. In the purchase of these cattle, I could generally pay a portion of the cost out of my store, and frequently pay a part in customers' notes, who were not then prepared to make payment; and for any balance due, I would often get a credit of from four to nine months, for which I gave my note. In that way I made a raise. After the opening of the New York and Erie Canal, which was in the fall of 1826, produce began to advance gradually.

Prices of Produce from 1820 *to* 1827, *about as follows:*—Wheat, I have said, could be bought for twenty-five cents per bushel, cash; corn would command from fifteen to twenty cents in trade; oats, from twelve and a half to fifteen cents; butter, from five to six and a quarter cents per pound; eggs, from four to five cents a dozen. The article of maple sugar was an important item of trade in Richland County, and gave material aid to the community, not from the high prices it commanded, for it was worth but from five to six and a fourth cents per pound, according to quality; but from the large quantity made. It was not unusual in good seasons for sugar, for many of the farmers who had large crops, or sugar orchards, to make in one season from eighteen hundred to twenty-five hundred pounds of sugar. I will here name a few of the most noted sugar makers of those days in the vicinity of Uniontown, viz., Jonas Crouse, Andrew Proudfit, Abraham Huffman, and Elisha Chilcote, as some of the individuals who made for several years after I came to Uniontown about the quantities of sugar above named; even the poor man who had but a small crop, if he made but three or four hundred pounds, it enabled him to get many necessaries that he could not have otherwise paid for. During the spring and summer months, I took at my store large quantities of maple sugar; I generally put it into new flour barrels, which would contain, when filled, from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty pounds; very dry sugar being lighter than damp. I took of that article one year forty-two barrels. Sugar could not readily be sold for cash, but could be bartered for salt, white fish, iron, nails, window-glass, and castings at the furnace, in Licking County, or at Vermillion, now in Erie County, Ohio. I have already said there was no market in Uniontown for wheat, nor for some years after, beyond home consumption. About the year 1825, John Stewart, an early settler of Richland County, and a very worthy man, and for many years surveyor of Richland County, built a flouring mill on the Rocky Fork, say three miles southeast of Mansfield. When his mill was completed, he put a notice in James Purdy's seven by nine paper, then published in Mansfield, saying his mill is now in running order, and he wished to purchase wheat, and would pay thirty-one and a fourth cents, cash, for good merchantable wheat delivered at his mill. The farmers about Uniontown were much elated with the idea of getting cash for wheat, and a number of them loaded their wagons with wheat, and carried it to Stewart's market for thirty-one and a fourth cents a bushel. I well recollect one of them who sold Stewart wheat was my neighbor Henry Gamble, who is yet living and can speak for himself.

Post-Office.—I have said there was no post-office in Uniontown, when I came to it in 1821. In 1822, I got up a petition to the Postmaster-General for a post-office at Uniontown, Richland County, Ohio, by the name of Uniontown, praying that Francis Graham be made postmaster, and forwarded it to the Hon. John Sloan, then our Representative in Congress from the Richland and Wayne County District, asking him to do me the favor to present the petition to the Postmaster-General, and use his influence for the establishment of the office and my appointment as postmaster. Mr. Sloan in due time responded to my call, saying he had presented my petition, that the Postmaster-General declined granting us a post-office at Uniontown, by that name, as there were already two Uniontown post-offices in the State, and there should be but one. Mr. Sloan then made choice of the name of Ashland, there being no post-office in Ohio by that name. The papers came on in due time, and Francis Graham was postmaster. There was then a contract let for carrying the mail, once a week, from Wooster, in the County of Wayne, via Uniontown, in Richland County, to New Haven, in Huron County, and a Mr. Bell, near Fredericksburg, in Wayne County, took the contract. The mail was carried on horse, I think for about one year, when the Post-Office Department discovered it would not pay expenses, and withdrew the contract. I then wrote to the late Hon. John McLean, who was then Postmaster-General, who, subsequently for a long period of his life, discharged the important duties of Justice of the United States Supreme Court with signal ability and credit to himself and honor to his country, asking him if some plan could be devised by which Uniontown could have a mail; that I felt, as did also many of our citizens, the loss of the mail very much. The Hon. gentleman then proposed to give me the net proceeds of the office for a given period, if I would hire the mail carried to some connecting point on a mail route that would best accommodate our place and vicinity with a mail. I then hired the mail carried weekly, to Mansfield, for about three years, and sustained quite a loss in the operation.

Prices of some Articles of Merchandise.—In the early days of Uniontown, many articles of merchandise were high compared with present prices. Bar iron was worth from eight to ten cents per pound, according to size and quality; nails, from twelve to fifteen cents a pound; copper, thirty-five to thirty-seven cents a pound; cotton shirting, fifty cents a yard, such as now sells for nine or ten cents per yard; calico that you buy now for ten cents, sold then for twenty-five cents; and cotton yarn sold for seventy-five to eighty cents a pound; teas and sugar were not extravagantly high, neither were woolen goods very high. Money continued scarce until after the opening of the New York and Erie Canal. The union of the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson, added to the beneficial influences of the United States Bank, gave an impetus to all branches of trade and business throughout the country. Produce of all kinds gradually advanced in price, and the currency of the country was greatly improved. The insolvent banks of the country, or Wild Cat banks, as they were familiarly called, were obliged to close their doors. When the condition of the solvent banks of the country was greatly improved and strengthened by the operations of the United States Bank, exchange on New York and other Atlantic cities was reduced in a short time after that bank went into operation from ten or fifteen per cent. to about one per cent. The circulating medium became sound and healthy. Confidence among business men became general and strong, and the man who drew bank bills from a bank for speculative purposes could, with safety, retain the money at pleasure. Prior to this state of things, a man was not safe in keeping a large amount of bank paper over night for fear the bank would be closed the next day. No one will deny that there were bad men in the country at that day. But crime of every description, in my opinion, has increased more than tenfold since. Swindling, theft, or robbery was rare forty years ago in Northern Ohio.

As money became more plenty, business men, with small means, found less difficulty in raising funds; as produce advanced in price, people became better prepared to pay for what they purchased. The transportation of my produce to Huron or Sandusky City was a heavy, laborious operation, the country being new, roads bad, and many of the streams not bridged. It generally took teams from six to seven days to make a trip. I well recollect an instance where David Markley, Esq., who, at that time, owned the farm now owned by the heirs of the late Alanson Andrews; said Markley took a load of whisky to Sandusky City for me, and loaded back with salt and white fish, had a first-rate set of team, and was eight days in performing the trip; said he was obliged to call for help a number of times to pull him out of bad places. I have already related how we obtained a post-office at Uniontown. Well, the post-office was Ashland, and the village Uniontown, and continued so for two or three years after the post-office was established, when the citizens petitioned the legislature, praying that the name of Uniontown be changed to that of Ashland, and Uniontown, Richland County, became extinct.

I have said in the fore part of this epistle there was no church in Uniontown. When I came to it, in 1821, the good people of Uniontown and vicinity who possessed morality enough to appreciate the preaching of the gospel, had built a log meeting-house in the country, one mile west of the village, on the road to New Haven. Here, I must say, the location of said meeting-house did not comport with my views of church matters; but directly *vice versa*—for I say build your church where there are people. It is more natural and more convenient for the country people to go to town than it is for the citizens of the town to go to the country to meeting. But the wise heads who had the responsible duty to discharge of locating said meeting-house, had said that was the place for it, and the citizens of the village could go out there to meeting. The Rev. William Matthews, a Presbyterian divine, and a very worthy man, preached in said house, every third Sabbath, and some of the citizens did go to hear him; but not near as many as should have gone.

Mr. Matthews preached in said house for a few years after my arrival at Uniontown, and was then succeeded by the Rev. Robert Lee, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who purchased and lived on the farm for many years, now owned by Peter Vantilburg, on the Olivesburg road. Mr. Lee preached in said meeting-house for a number of years, and then removed to Leesville, in Crawford County. Mr. Lee was succeeded by the Rev. William Robinson, an elderly gentleman, who resided for a time in Ashland, and removed from there to Orange, then in Richland County. I think I am not mistaken in saying the old man was killed in Wayne or Stark County, while riding in his carriage, by the fall of a tree. In the year 1834, the Presbyterians purchased a lot of John Smith, who owned a farm and lived where Christopher Mykrants's brick house now stands, on Cottage Street, and erected thereon the Hopewell Church. From that time the country meeting-house was vacated as a place of public worship, and the trustees sold the building to the widow Haggerty for a dwelling-house a few years after. About the year 1824 or 1825, the Methodist Episcopalians of Uniontown and vicinity organized a society, and for some time held their meetings in a log building, occupied as a school-house, which stood on Main

Street, about where A. C. Swineford's dwelling-house now stands, but generally met at the residence of some of the members of their society, as best suited their convenience. And in the year 1828, the trustees purchased a lot on Second Street, where the Court House now stands, and erected thereon a stone church, where the congregation continued to worship until after the erection of Ashland County. In 1847, the trustees sold the lot and building to the Commissioners of Ashland County, for a Court House, and within a few years after, the said trustees erected the commodious and well-arranged church on a lot near the Union school buildings, where the congregation now worship.

There was no good flouring mill at or near Uniontown when I came to it, or for some years after. There were a number of small inferior mills in the vicinity of Uniontown. I say inferior, because their construction was such that it was impossible for any of them to make good flour. The structure was of logs, and generally about fifteen to twenty feet square, with one run of Buckeye burrs, dug out of some of the Richland hills, and manufactured by some man who, if not thoroughly skilled in the art, claimed at least to have seen a millstone in his day. These mills made pretty coarse flour; had no screen for cleansing wheat, and their bolting operation was not number one; yet they could grind corn or chop grain very well. One of those mills was owned by Andrew Alexander, located in Uniontown, about where the Union Mills office now stands. Another was owned by Conrad Kline, two miles east of Uniontown, very near where the bridge now crosses the creek on the road from Ashland to Mr. Roseberry's. The third was a little mill owned by Thomas Oram, one and a half miles northeast from Uniontown, on the spot where J. G. Sloan's mill, or more recently, where John Sharack's mill now stands. And the fourth of the aforesaid mills was owned by Martin Mason, five miles north from Uniontown, where Leidigh's mill now stands. These mills accommodated the country with flour and meal for quite a distance, to the best of their ability, and the inhabitants seemed to cherish the privilege of having access even to poor mills. Persons wishing to obtain good flour, and circumstances would permit, frequently sent their wheat or took it to Herring's mill, on the Clear Fork, about twenty miles distant; or to a mill at Loudonville, eighteen miles from Uniontown. Either of the last named mills made good fine flour; and sometimes three or four neighbors would unite and load a team for one of those mills, and each one bear his proportion of the expense, and generally felt well paid for the cost incurred. A trip to one of these mills consumed about three days, if they brought their flour home with them.

On my arrival at Uniontown, in 1821, the place did not present a very flattering appearance, but I found some good inhabitants in it, and a healthy place. I also discovered, from the fertility of the soil in the vicinity, that it must become rich from agriculture. In that I was not mistaken; by reference to our State Agricultural Reports, it will be seen that but few if any township in the State of Ohio produces a greater annual product than Montgomery Township.

FRANCIS GRAHAM.

ASHLAND, June 20th, 1861.

JACOB H. GRUBB.

Jacob H. Grubb removed to Uniontown, 23d November, 1823. Originally from Union County, Pennsylvania. His family at that date consisted of his wife and one child, (the latter now the wife of David J. Rice.) Mr. Grubb rented a log house for his family, of Christopher Mykrants, situated upon the ground now occupied by the warehouse of E. W. Wallack, in the rear of the Town Hall. In the same building he also prosecuted the business of cabinet-making upon a small scale—Alexander Miller being his only competitor in the business.

The First Schools.

The first school in the town was taught by Therrygood Smith, in his cabin, which was situated on the second lot west of the present residence of Hugh Davis. This was in 1824.

In the year 1825, the school-house referred to by Mr. Slocum was erected on the lot now owned by Sarah Jones. This school was taught by Chandler Foote.

In 1826, the third school was taught in a cabin owned by Cullen Spaulding, which stood upon the lot now owned by Witwer, Myers & Co. Mr. Fleming taught this school.

At one or all of these schools, Mary Grubb, (now Mrs. Rice,) Alexander Morehead, (brother-in-law of Abraham Holmes,) Sarah Coonrod, and Lawrence Whitzel; Lorin and Mary, children of Alanson Andrews; Lucretia, Elizabeth and Thomas, children of John Smith; Mary Ann and John, children of Elias Bailey; Gideon, son of Ebenezer D. Nightingale; the children of John Herryman and of Mr. Holmes; Julia, Emery and Harrison, children of Seth B. Cook; Sarah, daughter of John Jones, and Jacob Keefer, grandson of Mr. Shaffer, were scholars in attendance.

Methodist Meetings.

The Methodist meetings, in 1823, and for many years subsequent, were held at the residence of John Smith, whose house was upon the lot now occupied by Christopher Mykrants.

SAGE KELLOGG.

Sage Kellogg removed to Uniontown (now Ashland) in October, 1818. He taught the first school in Orange Township, in the winter of 1818 and 1819, in a log hut then erected about three-fourths of a mile north of the present town of Orange. Mr. Kellogg's profession was that of a school teacher.

JOHN HOUGH.

John Hough, born in Frederick County, Maryland, removed to Montgomery Township in 1823. In the following year, he purchased of Benjamin Byers, of Wayne County, the quarter section upon which he has since resided. When he removed to the county his family consisted of his wife and eight children—only three of whom now survive, namely, John and William and Mrs. Mary Eichelbarger.

The town of Ashland, at the period of his arrival, contained not more than half a dozen families, while Jeromeville was quite a flourishing town.

JAMES KUYKENDALL.

James Kuykendall, born in Pennsylvania, immigrated to Montgomery Township, having previously (in November, 1813) entered two hundred and six acres in the northwest quarter of section 6, (now known as the "Coup farm,") in March, 1815. He made the journey from Wellsville, on the Ohio River, through a country which was settled at intervals of from about four to ten miles by little towns and cabins of white people—conveying himself, his wife, one child, a brother, and all his worldly effects, (except some stock,) upon three horses. Mr. Kuykendall aided in the erection of the first house (being of hewn logs) within the limits of what now constitutes the original town of Ashland, which occupied the ground upon which Treace's tavern now stands. It was built by William Montgomery for his own use, and occupied by him for a "tavern."

Mr. Montgomery, when he subsequently laid out the town, gave it the name of "Uniontown," in honor of his native town of that name in Pennsylvania. Within the limits of what now constitutes the town of Ashland, Mr. Kuykendall informs us that he has killed many a deer. In 1837, he removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he at present resides.

Mr. Kuykendall informs us that the first burial in the old Hopewell churchyard, one mile west of Ashland, was the body of Mrs. Griffin, a lady considerably advanced in years.

Rev. Charles Law, an Old School Presbyterian clergyman, from Matour's Run congregation, about twelve miles southwest of Pittsburg, on the Steubenville road, was traveling as a missionary to the

Wyandotte and Seneca Indians, and on his return was taken ill of fever, and died at the house of Andrew Stevens, situated on the farm now owned by John Mykrants. His body was buried in the old Hopewell grounds, when, after having laid twenty years, it was disinterred and removed to Pennsylvania.

Market Prices from 1817 *to* 1824.

Salt—at Lake, per barrel, $25; *Coffee*—50 cents per pound; *Calico*—50 to 75 cents per yard; *Powder*—per pound, $2; *Lead*—per pound, 50 cents.

Nearest mills at Wooster (Stibbs's,) and Owl Creek, below Mt. Vernon, thirty-seven miles from Ashland.

Cows—$4 to 6; *Wheat*—per bushel, average 20 cents; *Corn*—per bushel, average 5 to 8 cents; *Oats*—per bushel, average 6 cents; *Ginseng,* (*dried*)—per pound, 25 cents; *Deer Skin,* (*dried*)—per pound, 12½ cents. No money—but "trade."

Hunting, as will be observed, at this time was more profitable than cultivating the soil—the products of the forest being of more value than those of the fields.

HENRY MAIZE.

Henry Maize, formerly of Union County, Pennsylvania, removed to Uniontown, 23d June, 1828. Mr. Maize purchased of Alanson Walker a lot upon Main Street, and erected thereon during the same year the building now occupied by Abram C. Swineford. He was married on the 25th December, 1828, to Mary N., daughter of the late Henry Miller. He erected a dwelling and gunsmith shop, being of logs, upon the lot now occupied by the family of J. A. F. Miller, and prosecuted the business of gunsmithing at that place for several years. Mr. Maize gives the following as the current prices of produce and stock in 1828:—

Wheat, 25 cents per bushel, in trade—(refused at that rate by John P. Reznor, merchant, in exchange for "crockery ware.") Pork and beef, $2.00 per hundred pounds. Potatoes, corn, and oats, 8 @ 10 cents per bushel. Eggs, 2 @ 4 cents per dozen. Butter, 3 @ 5 cents per pound. Good milch cows, $10 per head. Wood, 50 cents per cord.

JOSEPH MARKLEY.

Joseph Markley emigrated from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to Montgomery Township, in March, 1815, and settled upon the land which he had the previous October purchased of the widow Trickle—said land being the east half of section 17, and now adjoining the town of Ashland, on the east. Those members of his family who accompanied him to the country consisted of his wife and seven sons and two daughters—five sons remaining in Pennsylvania. Aaron Markley, who now resides upon the land above mentioned, is the only survivor of the original emigrating party now living in the county—the others being deceased or removed. Joseph Markley died in September, 1831, at the age of sixty years. David Markley, (now a resident of Stark County, Illinois,) was a man of considerable influence during his residence in Uniontown. He was six feet two inches in height, of fine physical development, and proportionate strength. He owned a distillery, and would grasp a full barrel of whisky, and raise it from the ground and place it in a wagon without making extraordinary effort. He appeared to possess the concentrated strength of two or three ordinary men. Since his residence in Illinois, he has been repeatedly elected a member of the legislature of that State, and has held other official positions, in all of which he appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily.

"Hard Times."

During the first season of their residence in the country, the Markley family endured privations such as they had never before known. None of the family were skilled in the use of the rifle, and consequently could not supply themselves with wild game. The family having nearly consumed their stock of corn meal, two of the boys (Jonathan and Horatio) were dispatched with jack-horses to Shrimplin's mill for a new supply. The journey occupied three days, and their route was on an Indian trail—there being no roads which had been traversed by wagons. One dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel was the price paid at the mill for corn. During the spring, the family had made a considerable quantity of sugar—and corn bread and sweetened water, without a pound of butter or meat, formed the only food for the family during the period of several weeks.

Their Neighbors in 1815.

These were the families of William Montgomery (whose cabin occupied the place in South Ashland where Gilbert and John Miller now reside) and Conrad Kline, (who then resided upon the farm now occupied by John Mason.)

When the town was laid out by Mr. Montgomery, there was not a cabin or family upon the town plot. Henry Gamble and John Smith settled in the neighborhood during the same spring that Mr. Markley came to the country.

HUGH McGUIRE.

Hugh McGuire visited Montgomery Township in the year 1810, on a hunting and exploring excursion. There were no white inhabitants in the township at that date. Robert Newell removed to the township the succeeding year, (1811,) from White Eyes Plains, (Newcomerstown,) Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mr. McGuire is the present owner and occupant of a farm which was among the original entries of Mr. Newell.

JOHN McNAULL.

John McNaull removed to the land he now occupies, being a quarter on the southeast section of Montgomery Township, in the spring of 1815. Mr. McNaull was born in Ireland, but had resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, six years, and in Frederick County, Maryland, the same length of time; and from the latter place he removed to the place above described. His nearest neighbor was William Reed, of Vermillion Township. He had no family other than his wife; all his children having been born in this county.

CHRISTIAN MILLER.

Christian Miller immigrated to Uniontown, Montgomery Township, from Pennsylvania, in 1829. Now resides one-half mile north of Ashland.

CHRISTOPHER MYKRANTS.

Christopher Mykrants settled in Uniontown, in April, 1823. At that time the only church in the neighborhood was the old Hopewell, about one mile west of the town. The school building was a small log cabin, standing on a lot west of the residence of Hugh Davis. The chimney, according to the general custom of the time, being of lath and clay, took fire, and the building was consumed. The inhabitants were generally rude in their habits and dress, but kind and hospitable. Upon public occasions, ardent spirits were used very freely—fights were frequent, and at times involved nearly the whole crowd; but enmities were not lasting, and peace and reconciliation always returned with a disappearance of the effects of the liquor.

Wheat would command about 25 cents, and corn from 9 to 12½ cents per bushel. In 1828, Luther M. Pratt effected an arrangement in Rochester, New York, by which he was enabled to offer 37½ cents per bushel for wheat—a price then unprecedented in the history of the country since a surplus of that grain had been produced.

The first vehicle in the form of a carriage which made its appearance in this town or township was brought by Dr. Luther from Connecticut, in 1821. Its springs were of wood, and, excepting the tires upon the wheels, there had not been twenty pounds of iron used in its manufacture. It was made in Connecticut, and a novelty in this country. Applications for its use were so pressing and frequent, that the doctor sold it for eighteen dollars.

The family of Mr. Mykrants at this time consisted of his wife and daughter Elizabeth and sons John and Jacob. The first named became the wife of the late Dr. Joel Luther, and now resides with her son-in-law, Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel. John is a resident of Orange and Jacob of Clearcreek Township.

ANDREW PROUDFIT, SEN.

Andrew Proudfit, Sen., entered, in 1813, the half section of land in Montgomery Township now occupied by Andrew Proudfit, Jun., Dr. J. B. F. Sampsel, and Alfred Slocum. He removed his family to the place in December, 1817. His family then consisted of his wife, and the following named children: John, (now a resident of Orange Township,) Nancy, (now the wife of Samuel Burns, of Wood County,) David, (since deceased,) James, (now a resident of Indiana,) Temperance, (wife of John Mason,) Mary, (now deceased,) Jane, (who married Solomon Urie, and now resides in Michigan,) Andrew, (now residing in Ashland, and the owner of the principal portion of the old homestead,) Esther, (wife of Samuel Lawson, of Illinois,) and Sarah, (since deceased.) Andrew Proudfit, Sen., died June 10, 1842, aged seventy-one years; and Mary, his wife, died May 31, 1841, aged sixty-seven years.

MICHAEL RIDDLE.

Michael Riddle removed to the land, section 2, now occupied by his son, William Patterson Riddle, in the spring of 1819. Mr. Riddle was one of the founders of the Disciple Church, in Ashland County, and lived and died honored among his neighbors. At the time of his removal to the county, his family consisted of his wife, his sons George W. and Aaron, and his daughter Abigail. George W. Riddle is now a resident of Montgomery Township. Aaron died 17th November, 1851. Abigail resides with her brother, William P. Riddle, upon the old homestead.

Michael Riddle came to a sudden death on the 28th October, 1857, in consequence of a fall from an apple-tree, surviving only three and a half hours after the accident.

SAMUEL ROWLAND.

Samuel Rowland, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, removed to Orange Township in 1819. Now a resident of Montgomery Township.

JOSEPH SHEETS.

Joseph Sheets removed from Steubenville to Uniontown, Montgomery Township, in November, 1817. At that time, William Montgomery, David Markley, and John Croft, with their families, constituted the population of the town. Mr. Markley had had a small stock of goods, but was closing up his business. Mr. Montgomery was the keeper of the only house of entertainment for travelers, and was engaged in distilling whisky. Mr. Montgomery also was the proprietor of a tannery, which he subsequently sold to George Swineford, and which occupied the premises now occupied by David Whiting.

When Mr. Sheets established himself in Uniontown, his family consisted of his wife and daughter Elizabeth, (the latter now being the wife of Johnson S. Martin, of Montgomery Township.) His son, William Sheets, (now residing about two miles east of Ashland,) was the first male child born within the town who lived to reach manhood. Lorin Andrews, President of Kenyon College, and late a colonel in one of the Ohio volunteer regiments, was the second child, who attained maturity, born in Ashland.

WILLIAM SKILLING.

William Skilling removed to Uniontown, in June, 1817. David Markley had a small stock of goods in a log building upon the site now occupied by the Town Hall. This was the only stock of goods in the town. Samuel Urie was the only blacksmith—his house and shop being on, or in the neighborhood of, "the Robinson corner." Nicholas Shaeffer was a carpenter by trade, but as there was not a frame house in the town or township, his limited business was confined to the manufacture of doors and window sash, and hewing of logs for the more imposing structures. John Antibus was engaged in the business of manufacturing hats in a small shop in the vicinity of the present McNulty House. His business was very limited, and in two or three years he removed to Mansfield, where he died about twenty-five years since. John Croft was conducting a tannery upon the premises now occupied by David Whiting.

The business of the town, therefore, when Mr. Skilling first entered it, was in the hands of one merchant, (whose stock would possibly amount to a load for a one-horse wagon,) a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a hatter, and the stock invested in the whole would not, probably, amount to one-fifth of that invested in the smallest dry goods establishment now doing business in Ashland. Montgomery, Smart, Urie, Croft, and Seaton—five in all—were the only families, according to the best recollection of Mr. Skilling, then residing in the place. There was only one street—the east and west—in the town; and that was crowded with logs and stumps.

Mr. Skilling at present resides in Milton Township.

PETER SWINEFORD.

Peter Swineford removed with his family, which consisted, at that time, of his third wife and the following children, namely: Jacob, John, George, Samuel, Anthony, Susan, Peter, Elizabeth, and Abram C. This was in the spring of 1819. He purchased of John Owens the quarter section in Montgomery Township which was subsequently owned and occupied by his sons John and Samuel, and upon which place he died in the latter part of the winter of 1849. Of the children of Mr. Swineford above named, the only survivors, at this time, (January 14, 1862,) are John, George, Susan, Elizabeth, and Abram C.

ELIAS SLOCUM.

Elias Slocum emigrated from Rodman Township, Jefferson County, New York; whence he set out on an exploring tour to the Western country on the 9th of June, 1817, in company with his then neighbors, Eber Lucas, George W. Palmer, and William Butterfield. Messrs. Slocum and Palmer arrived at Ashland (then known by the name of Uniontown) on the ninth of July. On the fifteenth October the men returned for their families; and at Sackett's Harbor, on their way westward, the party took passage on board the schooner Almira for Lewistown; from thence, arriving at Black Rock, they embarked, about the middle of November, on board a schooner for Sandusky City. The name of this vessel is not recollected; but the name of her captain was Harpin Johnson, and the mate was his brother, David Johnson. The vessel, with her cargo and passengers on board, proceeded on her upward passage and "lay to" opposite Buffalo, awaiting the arrival of her captain. About seven o'clock in the evening, that officer arrived in company with two men, one giving his name as Jno. Smith and the other E. Page. After these men were aboard, the schooner, under a favorable wind, again proceeded on her way; and about twelve o'clock on the same night the vessel encountered a head wind, which increased in violence until it reached the climax of a hurricane. Captain Johnson concluded that if he could get his vessel under the lee of Long Point, on the Canada side, he would be safe; and, after skillful working, succeeded, and anchored his vessel. The gale continued to increase in fury until both the topmasts of the schooner were carried away, and on the following morning, having parted her cable, she had no other remedy than to return to Black Rock.

A Murderer Discovered.

During the interval which had elapsed after embarking at Black Rock, Mr. Slocum had found a newspaper aboard giving the details of a murder which had been committed in Schoharie County, New York, and describing the supposed murderer. From certain appearances about one of the passengers who had accompanied the captain to the vessel from Buffalo, and who had given his name as John Smith, and particularly from the circumstance that he and Page were extremely anxious to go ashore at Long Point, (and which was only prevented by the earnest remonstrance of Mr. Slocum, representing that it would imperil the lives of those remaining on board to part with the schooner's only boat,) he had been led to the conclusion that this man John Smith was none other than the veritable John Vanalstine, the murderer of Richard Huddleston, deputy sheriff of Schoharie County. On the return passage, therefore, to Black Rock, so firm was Mr. Slocum in this conviction, that he formed the resolution to arrest the suspected person immediately upon landing at that port; and, accordingly, after the passengers had disembarked, Mr. Slocum induced Page (the companion of Smith, and who was cognizant of his crime and aiding him in his escape) to go to the hotel of Major Berry, and order dinner for ten of the passengers. Having thus separated Smith, alias Vanalstine, from his companion, he immediately arrested Smith in the name of the people, and by the authority of the State of New York, as the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Richard Huddleston, and proceeded with him to the jail at Buffalo, where he was lodged, and remained three days—and a Court of Inquiry resolved to detain him until a witness from Schoharie could be obtained to identify the prisoner. On the sixth day after the court had examined the case, the witness appeared and at once recognized Vanalstine. Upon confronting his witness, he was so overwhelmed that he fainted. On the day following, the court delivered the prisoner into the hands of Mr. Slocum, who conveyed him to Schoharie, and transferred him to the hands of High Sheriff Keiser. The prisoner was put upon trial—convicted and sentenced—and, on the last Friday of March, in 1818, was executed; having previously made to Mr. Slocum, and afterward to the world, a full confession of his crime.

From Black Rock to Uniontown.

While the events above mentioned occurred, the families of Messrs. Slocum and Palmer remained at Black Rock; and, in January, sat out overland for their Western destination; and in the latter part of March, 1818, arrived at Uniontown—having been about eight weeks in accomplishing this part of the journey.

Mr. Slocum, on his first visit, had purchased of George Butler one hundred and six acres in section 16, Montgomery Township; and, jointly with Alanson Andrews and George W. Palmer, purchased of William Montgomery, the original proprietor of Uniontown, three acres on the south side of "Montgomery's Run," (a part of the ground being that upon which the dwellings of David Whiting, Jacob Hildebrand, and the shop and dwelling of Mr. Desenburg are now situated.) Upon this purchase they erected a patent distillery—being the first of that character in this section of the country. Mr. Slocum's family removed to a cabin on section 16, which had been erected for them by Mr. Butler. Upon this land Mr. Slocum made the first improvement, and there continued his home during a period of about twelve years.

His family, at the date of his arrival in the country, consisted of his wife and six children, namely: Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Lyman, Wealthy, and Ephraim, (the latter now residing upon the farm which his father first purchased and improved.)

Ashland in 1817–18.

The Hopewell, west of town one and a half miles, was the only church building in the country nearer than Mansfield.

The nearest physician and store were also at Mansfield.

There was not, within his knowledge, a schoolhouse in the country; but during the year 1818 a building for this purpose, of log walls, cabin roof, and puncheon floor, inclosing a room in which a very stinted quantity of light was admitted through greased paper windows, and capable of seating very *un*comfortably about fifteen or eighteen children, was erected in the vicinity of the present residence of Miss Sarah Jones. Here the late Lorin Andrews and the elder children of Mr. Slocum and a few others learned the first rudiments of their education.

A Boy Lost.

In the year 1820, a son of James Durfee, aged about eight years, whose family then resided in Jackson Township, near what was then the Wayne and Lorain County line, (being the farm now owned by John Buchanan,) became lost in the woods. The child was in charge of his uncle, David Souls, and had been placed to guard an opening in the fence. A rain coming on, and becoming impatient by reason of the protracted absence of his uncle, it is supposed that the child undertook to find his way home, in which effort he became lost. After a faithful search of about twelve days by the people of the whole neighborhood, aided by others from remote townships, the hope of recovering his body was abandoned. Subsequently some remains of his hair, bones, and clothing were found in the forest, near the present town of Perrysburg, within a distance of two miles of his father's house. These relics explained the little sufferer's fate. His body, when either living or dead, had been attacked and devoured by wolves.

How Justice was administered.

It is no reproach to the first and most prominent officers of Montgomery Township that they were illiterate—unable even to read or write—as they had had little or no opportunities of education, having spent their boyhood in a wilderness that had never been reached by the schoolmaster. It was, therefore, the fact with regard to Robert Newell, Esq., (one among the earliest of the settlers, and whose cabin was burned by the Indians during the war of 1812, as elsewhere related,) that he could neither read nor write, and of course never kept a docket. So satisfactorily, however, and with such an even hand did he dispense justice, upon principles of strict equity rather than law, that his official acts were indorsed by a re-election. Eloyd Eddy, his son-in-law, and Jacob Kline, elected as constables, were also equally illiterate. In most cases, Squire Newell would refuse absolutely to issue summons, fixing up and enforcing on summary but equitable terms a settlement of issues among neighbors; but this could not always be done. In one instance, Andrew Clark demanded summons on Martin Mason, for balance of pay claimed for constructing a mill-race, and the squire, after protracted efforts to bring the parties to a settlement, was unable longer to defer an "issue of summons." Accordingly he called upon Constable Kline, and, presenting that "civil" functionary with a strong buckeye club, notified him that *that* was his authority for bringing Mason, dead or alive, into "Court,"—to call upon said defendant, and if he showed any symptoms of unwillingness to obey the summons, he was to make such vigorous use of said club over the head and shoulders of defendant as would induce him to respond and accompany him. Defendant, however, readily obeyed the summons, and the litigants appeared before his honor. The squire demanded, first of the plaintiff, then of the defendant, a full statement from each of the matter at issue; which demand having been complied with by the statements of the parties, he gave judgment as follows: "Mason shall pay to Clark two bushels of corn; Clark being a poor man, and having no horse, you, Mason, shall deliver the corn at his house. Forever after this you are to be good friends and neighbors, and if either shall ever fail in the least particular to obey *this* order, I will have the offender before me and whip him within about 'a inch' of his life. As for myself I charge no fees. Not so with Constable Kline; his charge being a quart of whisky, which plaintiff and defendant will see is brought into Court as promptly as possible, for the use of all present."

Religious Sects and Political Parties.

In the early days, there were no religious sects or political parties. It was emphatically an "era of good feeling." When word was given out that a preacher would hold a meeting at either a private or a public house, it was attended by all the neighbors, far and near—the men appearing often with their rifles, which would be stacked in a corner of the room—and no particular inquiry would be made as to what denomination the preacher belonged. The clergymen, however, who mostly visited the country were Presbyterians and Baptists. At this juncture of time, also, and up to the period of the second contest between Adams and Jackson, in 1828, there were no party divisions. The officers, county and township, generally received the unanimous support of the electors. When there was anything like a contest, it was more on personal grounds, and determined more on the question of personal popularity, than any other.

Settlement of Montgomery Township, etc.

The date of the settlement of Montgomery Township may be said to have commenced about the year 1818, the settlers prior to that time being very few in number. From 1818 until about 1821, the township had received considerable accessions to its population. Squire Newell was the largest landholder, he being the owner of one thousand acres; the next largest was a Mr. Lanterman, of Trumbull County, (father-in-law of Luther M. Pratt,) who was the owner of about nine hundred acres, embracing what is now known as the "Tunker Settlement." Under the laws of Congress in force at that time, no one could enter less than a quarter section, and very few of the original settlers entered more than that quantity. These quarters were often divided and sometimes subdivided by the original purchasers, and sold to other settlers, which had a strong tendency to promote the density of the settlement, and develop the resources of the country.

Mr. Slocum and his neighbors often spent six days in the week in attending cabin-raisings and log-rollings. On some of these occasions, he would travel five and six miles distant from his home.. These gatherings had a powerful tendency to create and cement the ties of social friendship, and every one considered it a point of honor to obey the invitation of a neighbor to attend a "raising" or "log-rolling."

The bears were the great enemy of the swine, but after they had become so far exterminated as to permit the introduction of hogs, the mast of the forest afforded them food in sufficient quantity to fatten, with the aid of very little or no corn. The owners would kill them, as their wants required, by shooting in the woods. This practice, as may be supposed, gave rise to some ill feeling and litigation, as men would sometimes mistake their neighbors' hogs for their own. Deer and turkey were abundant in the forest. No man who was the owner of a gun and understood its use, need be out of a supply of the best kind of wild animal food. Since Mr. Slocum's residence in this country, he never knew a case of severe suffering for want of food. There was always sufficient in the country, coarse though it may have been, to sustain life and health; and if a neighbor was in want, ample relief was promptly offered as soon as the circumstances became known. Equality, fraternity, truth, and charity were virtues more honored in the observance than in later times.

Mr. Slocum died at his residence in Ashland, on the 17th of April, 1862, at the age of eighty-two years.

MICHAEL SPRINGER.

Michael Springer entered at the office, in Canton, the land upon which John Springer now resides, in Montgomery Township. He also entered the quarter sections which George Swineford and Austin Moherman at this time own and occupy. He was a native of Pennsylvania. The lands above mentioned were purchased for his children, whose names were, severally, Daniel, Sarah, John, Nancy, Michael, Elizabeth, Peter, Susan, William, Mary, and Margaret. Mr. Springer, his son John, and son-in-law, Jacob Figley, (husband of Sarah,) came to the country in December, 1815.

GEORGE THOMAS.

George Thomas, originally from Pennsylvania, settled in Petersburg, Mifflin Township, in 1815, and built the first house in that town. Died in 1841. His sons now (May, 1861) living in the county are Henry, Peter, and Josiah; the first and last named being residents of Orange, and Peter of Montgomery Township.

DANIEL VANTILBURG.

Daniel Vantilburg emigrated from Jefferson County to his present residence, in Montgomery Township, in the autumn of 1816. His nearest neighbors then were Daniel Carter, John Owens, William Montgomery, and Joseph and David Markley—the three latter constituting the then population of Uniontown. He entered the quarter upon which he now resides in 1812, and his patent, signed by James Madison, President, and Edward Tiffin, Commissioner of the General Land Office, bears date 14th January, 1814.

He remained at Cuppy's (now Boyer's) mill the night prior to the burning of Mr. Cuppy's house, by Indians, and aided Mr. Cuppy in burying and otherwise secreting his goods.

Henry Vantilburg, (brother of Daniel,) and who resides on the farm directly east, removed to his place about 1820 or 1821.

ALANSON WALKER.

Alanson Walker emigrated from Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1822. He engaged as an apprentice with Robert Ralston, Jun., the first carpenter who established himself in that business in Uniontown.

Prices of Live Stock in 1823–24.

From the "Stray Book," now in the hands of J. A. McCluskey, Esq., and the first entry in which was made by J. Gallup, Esq., J. P., January 25, 1823, a very correct idea of the value of live stock in Montgomery Township at that period may be gathered.

On the twenty-ninth of that month, G. W. Palmer and Jonathan Markley were called upon to appraise two animals which had come into possession of John Smith as estrays. A heifer supposed to be one year old was appraised at $4; and a hog supposed to be of the same age was appraised at $1. Joel Luther and Joseph Sheets, on the 27th of March, 1823, appraise a hog eighteen months, which had come to Alanson Andrews as a stray, at $1.75. On the 17th July, 1824, Alanson Andrews and Henry Gamble appraise a horse, supposed to be thirteen years old, found upon the premises of Wm. Skilling, at $25.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ashland.

THE seat of justice of Ashland County was originally known as *Uniontown*, and under the latter name was laid out July 28, 1815, by William Montgomery. The causes which led to the change in the name of the town are explained in the statement of Francis Graham, Esq., to which the reader is referred.

In 1817, the population, as near as can be ascertained, consisted of the following named persons and their families: William Montgomery, Jacob Shaffer, Elias Slocum, George W. Palmer, Alanson Andrews, Samuel Urie, Joseph Sheets, David Markley, Amos Antibus, Joel Luther, and Mr. Nightingale. Jacob Shaffer, above named, was a shoemaker and a revolutionary soldier, and lived in a small dwelling upon the lot now occupied by the store of Judge Wick.

Population of Ashland in 1830	235
" " " " 1850	1264
" " " " 1860	1748

It could not have been supposed by its enterprising proprietor, that the town was destined to advance beyond the dignity of a "Cross Roads" establishment, as *the* original narrow and zigzag street unmistakably indicates his views. The rude inn, the blacksmith, weaver, tailor, shoe shop, and distillery would have marked very nearly the culminating point in the town's prosperity, had it not been that the enterprise of a generation of men who succeeded the founder of the town conceived the idea of establishing an institution that was destined, under Providence, to accomplish results that have led to the Ashland that now exists. And this brings us at once to the basis of the rise and progress of the town. It is not too much to say that Ashland owes all the consequence it has attained, and its success in local conflicts with rival rival towns, to

The Ashland Academy.

The town for many years was *only* known abroad through this popular institution of learning. It was conducted with a degree of skill and ability that gave it reputation throughout the State. The catalogue published in 1842 contains a per cent. of names that have since become conspicuous in the history of the country, of which any college in the State might be proud. The catalogue above mentioned was for the academic year 1841–42. The names given as constituting the Board of Trustees are: Rev. Robert Fulton, President; John P. Reznor, John Jacobs, William S. Granger, Joseph Wasson, Francis Graham, James Stewart, Abraham Huffman, Joseph McComb, D. W. Brown, William McComb, Jonas Stough, Silas Robbins, Secretaries; and John L. Lang, Treasurer. The Faculty consisted of Rev. R. Fulton, A.M., Principal; Lorin Andrews, First Assistant, and William Johnston, Second Assistant. The Female Department was under charge of Miss Jane E. Coulter, Preceptress, Winter Session, and Miss Mary C. Johnson, Preceptress, Summer Session. Referring to the claims of the institution upon public favor, the Board of Trustees in their catalogue say:—

"Taking all things into consideration, there is, perhaps, no other place in the State that contributes so much to the attainment of the ends for which such an institution is established. Easy of access in all directions—and in point of morals, cheapness of living, healthful climate and situation, it is unsurpassed.

"Owing to the death of Rev. R. Fulton, the late Principal, the Board of Trustees have elected the Rev. Samuel Fulton, of Wellsburg, Virginia, Principal of the Institution."

Of the Female Department the Board say that "it is entirely separate from the other, under the care of experienced teachers, where a thorough course of female education is pursued. Arrangements have been made with one of the most respectable families in town for the accommodation of female boarders, where they will be under the immediate care of the teacher."

A letter from Rev. R. R. Sloan, now of Mount Vernon, communicates the most satisfactory information regarding the history of the academy that we have been enabled to obtain from the many sources to which application has been made. From his letter, dated the 5th of March, 1862, the following extracts are made:—

"My first knowledge of the Ashland Academy was in the spring of 1839. It had been built previous to that year—the fruit of the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Ashland. A Mr. Johnson and sister, of Granville, I think, had charge of the school during the year 1838. Mr. McClure, now of Cuyahoga Falls, had taught prior to them—whether in the academy, or before it was reared, I cannot now say.* My impression is that the school he so successfully and popularly managed gave birth to the thought of an academy. In the spring of 1839, Rev. Robert Fulton, of Florence, Pennsylvania, was chosen as principal, and entered on the discharge of his duties the first of May. I was associated with him, having charge of the English Department; and Miss J. E. Coulter (now Mrs. Sloan) having charge of the Young Ladies' Department.

"Mr. Fulton continued principal till his death, which I think occurred in the fall of 1841. He was succeeded for a short time by Rev. Samuel Fulton, now of Pittsburg.

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* It was before the erection of the academy. Mr. McClure's school was on the second floor of the building now owned by Jacob Barnhart, and occupied by him as a dwelling and grocery. It was at that time one of the best structures in the town.

"Miss Coulter continued in charge of the Young Ladies' Department for two years, and was succeeded by Miss Lisle, and she subsequently (others perhaps intervened) by Miss J. M. Beckett, now of Lancaster, Ohio.

"My connection with the academy lasted only a year. Returning to Jefferson to complete my collegiate course, I persuaded Mr. Lorin Andrews, then, as since, my bosom friend, to abandon the study of the law and give himself to the profession of teaching. Consenting to do so, I commended him to Mr. Fulton, and he became my successor—and subsequently the principal—assisted by A. McFulton and John W. Rankin. His success as a teacher there and elsewhere is known, for it is part of the school history of Ohio.

"Though many of the pupils have since occupied important places—figuring conspicuously in the pulpit, at the bar, and on the forum—I am not familiar enough with their life to give even a sketch of their history."

The last principal of the academy was Rev. Mr. Rowe, who is described by those who knew him well as an accomplished scholar and instructor, but was not appreciated. He taught one or two terms in 1845 or 1846, assisted by Thomas Milligan. The existence of the Ashland Academy terminated with the labors in it of Mr. Rowe. Its discontinuance may be regarded as a misfortune to the town. But the public spirit that created and sustained it became engrossed in other schemes. The material interests of the town may have been advanced by new channels successfully wrought out by the enterprise of its citizens; but it may be affirmed that the moral and intellectual standard of the community would have been much higher than now had the Ashland Academy been continued, and its educational facilities enlarged as population and wealth increased. Although the population, since the erection of the present school buildings, has increased about forty per cent., the school facilities have not been augmented; and instead of educating students from abroad, many citizens of the once literary town of Ashland seek institutions in distant towns and counties for the education of their sons and daughters.

Ashland Union School.

This system was adopted by the electors of the School District, in 1850. The Board of Education purchased the house and grounds of the former Ashland Academy, and erected a two-story building adjoining, making of the old edifice a wing. Mr. John Lynch was employed as superintendent, and continued until September, 1852, when he was succeeded by Mr. S. M. Barber. Who were the assistants during the administration of Mr. Lynch, and who were originally associated with Mr. Barber, is not a matter of record. On the 4th of November, 1861, Mr. Barber, having received a captain's commission in the military service, tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Union School, and the Board declined to receive his resignation, and granted him a furlough for the term of six months. On the 30th of December, Mr. C. W. Mykrants was temporarily employed. His assistants were nearly the same as those engaged when Mr. Barber retired from the school, namely: Miss E. N. Burr, High School Department; Mr. S. S. Hare, Grammar School; Mrs. Rohrbacher, Secondary Department; Misses Agnes Jeffreys, Eliza Poe, Mary Sloan, and Jane Kellogg, in the several Primary Departments. Mr. Mykrants' connection with the school ceased in June, 1862, and most of his assistant teachers retired at the same time.

Mr. George L. Mills was appointed superintendent in August, and entered on duty September 15. Mr. Mills is a graduate of Yale College, and had been for several years Principal of the Newark Schools. His associates are, in the High School, Miss E. N. Burr; Grammar School, Miss Jennie Gardiner; Secondary Department, Miss Emma L. Fulkerson; Primary Department, Miss Elizabeth E. Stubbs, Miss Mary Sloan, and Miss Isabella Buchan.

CHURCHES.

There are seven church organizations in Ashland, namely: 1 Old School Presbyterian; 1 Methodist Episcopal; 1 Lutheran; 1 Disciple; 1 Baptist, and 2 German Protestant. The three last named denominations have no church buildings—the old Hopewell, Court House, and Town Hall being used by them as places of worship.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

[Compiled from records in the hands of Rev. John Robinson.]

The first settlement of Ashland by white people was made in the territory embraced by Hopewell congregation about the year 1815. Among the first settlers were several Presbyterian families, viz.: those of Robert Nelson, Abraham Doty, David McKinney, William Houston, David Pollock, Abel Montgomery, and others.

Toward the close of the year 1816, the Rev. Joshua Beer, who spent most of his ministerial life on the waters of Sandy, in the Presbytery of New Lisbon, preached in the neighborhood a few times; and shortly afterward, the Rev. William Matthews came to the same place also.

These clergymen were both before the people, at the same time, as candidates for settlement. Their choice fell upon Mr. Matthews, who was engaged as stated supply for one-third of the time, and the other portion of his time he devoted to the churches of Jeromeville and Mount Hope—the latter of which was then called Muddy Fork. The original settlers in this community were mostly Presbyterians. The congregation of Hopewell was formed in the year 1817, and was called "Montgomery."

In the same year (1817) the Lord's Supper was dispensed for the first time; and, on that occasion, twenty-two persons with certificates of church membership, and twelve received on examinations—in all thirty-four persons—were associated together in a new society. Elders from elsewhere officiated on that occasion, and a church was not regularly organized, as no elders were elected.

In the year 1818, two elders, viz., Robert Nelson and Abraham Doty, were elected, ordained, and installed. These being the first elders of the church, its proper organization, therefore, must date from the time of their ordination. The congregation continued for some time to worship as they could in private houses.

The first house of worship, a square log building, was erected in the year 1819, about one mile west of Uniontown, (or Ashland, as the village has since been called.) In the year 1820, the name of the church was changed from Montgomery to Hopewell. Of the progress of the church nothing is known for several years. The earliest sessional record extant is dated May 22, 1822. At that time it appears that the Rev. Robert Lee was the officiating minister. In the year 1826, Mr. Lee left, and Mr. Matthews returned, and was regularly stationed as pastor of the Hopewell Church. In this place he continued for nearly eight years. These were years of prosperity, as the membership arose to nearly one hundred and forty. On the 1st of July, 1833, twenty-one members were dismissed as a colony to form a new church at "Clear-creek," seven miles north of Ashland. On the fifth of August following, nineteen members were dismissed, in order to form a church at Orange, five miles east from north of Ashland; and on the 21st of April, 1834, thirty-nine members were set off as a colony to form a church at Olivesburg, six miles west of Ashland. Thus in less than one year, seventy-nine members were dismissed; and this mother church had three promising daughters settled in her vicinity. After sending out these three colonies, there were sixty-five members left in Hopewell Church. Mr. Matthews having left, the Rev. James Robinson was engaged in the former part of the year 1834 as stated supply for half the time; and he officiated in that capacity until the close of the year 1837. As the village of Ashland had somewhat increased, and a new house of worship was required, it was deemed best by the members to remove the site of the church to the village; and in the year 1836, a new and commodious house of worship was erected in Ashland. The Rev. Samuel Hare officiated as stated supply in the churches of Hopewell and Clearcreek, in the early part of the year 1839. In the mean time the community had been filling up with people from New York and some of the Eastern States. About this time the habit of parcelling out the lines of the hymns in singing—a practice brought from the Old Country by the Scotch-Irish part of the community—was discontinued in the church.

In 1839, for about nine months, the Rev. S. N. Barnes preached statedly for Hopewell Church; and Robert Fulton, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Washington, and Principal of the Ashland Academy, an institution just put into successful operation by the liberality and energy of the citizens, was employed as stated supply for some time in the years 1840 and 1841.

Prior to this, and as early as 1836, partial alienations between some of the members of the church began to manifest themselves. These grew to some extent out of personal differences, and were encouraged by differing tastes and customs in reference to modes of worship. A part of the membership were of Scotch-Irish descent, having emigrated from Pennsylvania; and a part were of Puritan origin, having been reared in New York and other Eastern States. These classes differed in taste and custom in reference to some matters of form. This difference, added to personal alienations already existing, produced unpleasant contentions. These contentions ultimately concentrated upon the mode of conducting praise in the church. One party desired to have a choir to lead the congregation. The other were utterly opposed to this method of conducting praise. Other matters, as the unpopularity of some members of session, etc., were agitated, (Messrs. William Campbell, Joseph Sheets, and —— Aten, having been elected and installed as elders at some unknown date prior to this;) but the choir question became the permanent one. Various schemes for the pacification of these troubles were adopted; among others the following: The choir party agreed to bring their choir from the gallery, and place it upon elevated seats in the rear end of the church; the other party to let it live on this condition. But this compromise failed to secure the harmony desired; and, at length, wearied with this state of things, the advocates of the choir, in April, 1841, applied to Presbytery for the organization of a new church in Ashland. The prayer of the petitioners was not granted; but the difficulties in the church having been before Presbytery, it took order in the premises by giving counsel to the church. Two several committees, by appointment of Presbytery, visited the church during the following May. They heard the whole history of the difficulties from the lips of both parties; and, in view of all the facts, they gave such advice as they thought best adapted to restore harmony. The anti-choir party refused to be controlled by this advice; and a portion of them at least contemplated the securing of another organization; but not agreeing together on this subject, they abandoned the project. The difficulties still continuing and increasing, a *pro re nata* meeting of Presbytery convened in Hopewell on the 13th day of July, 1841. Having investigated the difficulties and their history, and, in view of the inefficacy of the measures adopted previously, both by the parties and the Presbytery through its committees to investigate evils, Presbytery resolved "That the Hopewell Church be dissolved, and its name erased from the roll of Presbytery." It also directed those who desired to enjoy the privileges of the Presbyterian Church, and could agree to walk together, to seek a new organization. At the same time it appointed a committee to receive such application if made, and organize a church in Ashland. Alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the session, and dissatisfaction with the session by a large minority of the church were the reasons, chiefly, which led the Presbytery to dissolve the church.

A number of persons, including those who were favorable to choir singing, made application to the committee of Presbytery; and on the 29th day of July, 1841, were organized into a church, called the First Presbyterian Church of Ashland.

Of the act of Presbytery in dissolving the Church of Hopewell, a complaint was carried up to the Synod of Ohio in October, 1841, and the Synod sustained the complaint, thereby declaring the continued existence of Hopewell Church. At the time of the dissolution of the church the membership exceeded one hundred. Of these, fifty-seven were found still to adhere to the old organization. The remainder went into the new organization.

From the period of its resuscitation until the spring of 1843, the Rev. James Robinson gave part of his time as supply to Hopewell. In the month of July, 1843, the Rev. Samuel Moody, from Steubenville Presbytery, took charge of Hopewell and Orange, and was installed as pastor of the same on the 7th day of November, 1843; which relation he sustained until the time of his decease, April 25, 1856. He was suddenly called away by being drowned, in attempting to cross the Ohio River, near Wellsville.

After the division, it was not found practicable to maintain a Sabbath-school in Hopewell, because of the scattered situation of the families, and having public worship only half the Sabbaths, all the children in and near the village could attend Sabbath-schools in those churches where the congregations met for school and public worship every Sabbath.

The First Church of Ashland was organized with a membership of forty-three, all or nearly all of whom had been members of the Hopewell Church. At the organization, Messrs. Joseph Wasson, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Fulton were elected to the eldership; the latter two were ordained, and all were installed as elders—Mr. Joseph Wasson having been previously ordained. Messrs. William Wasson, Jacob Mykrantz, and Samuel Smith were elected, ordained, and installed as deacons. Immediate measures were taken for the erection of a house of worship—the congregation, in the mean time, worshiping in a school-room. A lot was purchased, in a central position, of Mr. Francis Graham, and, in 1842, a neat and very substantial stone edifice, 43 by 50 feet, was erected, at a cost of twenty-two hundred dollars, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. During the first three months of its existence, the church was supplied by Rev. James Rowland, of Mansfield. In January, 1842, Mr. Robert Fulton, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Washington, who had charge of an academy in the village, and had been serving the Hopewell Church at the time of its dissolution, but had in the mean time been preaching to the Jeromeville and

Lexington churches, was engaged as stated supply; and in April, 1842, the church presented a call for his services as pastor. His delicate and declining health induced him to hold this call for a time; and in a few months it became manifest that he could not continue to labor in the ministry. He was soon constrained to cease preaching, and shortly afterward he removed to Wellsburg, Virginia, where, on the 20th day of August, 1842, he died of pulmonary consumption. Subsequently to his removal, Mr. Samuel Fulton, nephew to Mr. Robert Fulton, and licentiate of the same Presbytery, supplied the congregation for six or seven months. Mr. Joseph Gordon, of the same Presbytery, succeeded him, and labored four or five months. Subsequently, Mr. Simeon Peck, a licentiate of a Presbytery in Western New York, was heard for a few Sabbaths, as a candidate for settlement.

In November, 1843, the church invited Rev. John Robinson, then pastor of the churches of Corinth and Monroesville, in the Presbytery of Steubenville, to visit them with a view to settlement as pastor. With this invitation he complied in December, 1843, having been dismissed from his former charge, at a *pro re nata* meeting, held in the Second Church, at Steubenville. On the 18th of January, 1844, he removed to Ashland, and commenced regular labor among them upon the first Sabbath, the 4th day of July, 1846. At the next meeting of the Presbytery of Richland, April 10, 1844, they presented a call for his pastoral labor at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum; which call he accepted, and on the 21st day of June, 1844, was installed as pastor by a committee of Presbytery.

General prosperity has attended the church through all its history. It has grown from a membership of forty-three to one hundred and eighty. In the winter of 1842–3, an outpouring of the Spirit was enjoyed under the labor of Mr. S. Fulton, aided by Rev. Wm. McClandlish, of Wooster, which resulted in the addition of twenty-five by profession. Another season of refreshing was experienced in January, 1847, after which twenty-one were added by profession. On the 26th day of May, 1848, two additional elders, viz., Mr. Andrew McLain and Mr. James F. Milligan, were elected, and subsequently installed—but the latter withdrew from the church in 1852, on account of the use of an organ—and Mr. McLain removed to the West, in 1853. Three additional deacons were also, at the same time, elected, ordained, and installed, viz., Messrs. James S. Mason, Benjamin Shearer, and Jacob Richard. The last named of these removed to the West in 1852. During the summer of 1851, the house of worship having become too small for the increasing congregation, the rear end was taken out, and twelve and a half feet added to it. In the winter of 1853, at the expiration of the ninth year of the pastorate of the Rev. J. Robinson, the salary was increased to $650, and in the winter of 1854 it was further increased to $700, and in the spring of 1855 it was yet further increased to $800.

In May, 1855, three additional elders were elected, viz., Dr. B. B. Clark and Messrs. John McLain and George Miller. These were all subsequently installed, having been ruling elders formerly, and consequently ordained elsewhere. At the same time three deacons were also elected, namely, Messrs. T. C. Bushnell, Peter Risser, and William Doty. These were ordained and installed.

After the decease of Rev. S. Moody, the membership of Hopewell felt unable pecuniarily to settle another pastor, and many of them regarded it as wrong to continue any longer the unhappy division which had now existed for fourteen years among the Presbyterians of the community. No effort was, therefore, made to secure another pastor, and the members nearly all cheerfully united with the First Church of Ashland. Evidences of the peculiar presence and power of the Spirit induced the pastor and elders to hold a protracted meeting during the winter of 1857, which was greatly blessed. On the first Sabbath of March, 1857, thirty-seven were added to the church by profession, and several others during the year. In the beginning of 1858, when the intelligence of the powerful work of grace going forward in many other portions of the land reached us, a deep anxiety was felt by many that we should enjoy a similar visitation from on high. A series of meetings was held early in January; but without any other apparent result than the increase of a spirit of prayer among a portion of the church. In March following, Union Prayer-Meetings were instituted in the village, and the Spirit's presence was soon apparent. Many were heard inquiring. A number of the most prominent members of the community were among these. This work continued with power until June. On the first Sabbath of June forty were received to the church by profession. About as many more were added to the other churches in the vicinity. Among these were many in middle life—many of the most prominent citizens, and a number of those who were generally regarded as most hopeless. The congregation now found their house of worship too small, and in July entered upon efforts to enlarge it. The front end was taken out and seventeen feet added. It is now 43 by 84, with a lobby of seven feet. It has no gallery—a raised platform for choir—grained, frescoed, and heated with furnaces. It will now seat six hundred.

On the 5th day of February, 1859, the congregation resolved to increase the salary of the pastor to one thousand dollars per annum, and assess this amount, together with the contingent expenses, upon the seats. This was done, and nearly all the seats taken at once. At the present time, (February 20, 1859,) there is harmony among us, and prayer-meetings are fully attended, and a few inquiring after the way of life.

On the 21st day of August, 1859, Elder B. B. Clark died suddenly of apoplexy, much beloved and much lamented by all.

During the interval between March, 1859, and September, 1860, there was little to cheer the heart longing for the salvation of sinners; few comparatively united with the church by profession, and several who had made a profession during the revival period gave evidence that the root of the matter was not in them, and were cut off.

On the 31st of August, 1860, two additional deacons, namely, Messrs. J. O. Jennings and Gilbert Miller, were elected.

On the 2d December, 1860, the congregation, at a meeting, resolved to elect four additional members of session. Upon balloting, it was found that Mr. Robert Nelson, formerly an elder in the Hopewell Church, was the only one of several nominees who received a majority of all the votes cast. On the following day, another meeting was held, and David Sloan was duly elected. At a meeting held on the eleventh of March, it was resolved to postpone the subject of electing an additional number.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Soon after the establishment of the seat of justice at Ashland, the County Commissioners purchased, of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the stone building which they had erected for a house of worship, and it was thereafter used as a Court House, until the erection of the present public buildings.

The edifice now used by the church was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1858. The dimensions of the outside walls are 50 by 70 feet. In the basement there is a lecture-room and six class-rooms. The cost of the building exceeded $4000. The body of the church will accommodate, with seats, a congregation of about five hundred and fifty persons.

The membership numbered in June, 1862, two hundred and nine, which were embraced in eight classes, the names and number of which are as follows: Isaac Mason, 27; J. D. Jones, 26; H. C. Sprengle, 25; S. G. Bushnell, 28; H. Ames, 25; A. L. Curtis, 24; Johnson Oldroyd, 30; Pastor, 24. The present officers of the church are: *Stewards*—J. D. Stubbs, H. C. Sprengle, William Lash, Isaac Mason, Andrew Proudfit, Charles Page, J. H. McCombs, John Mason, and A. L. Curtis. *Trustees*—J. D. Jones, H. Ames, A. L. Curtis, William Lash, J. D. Stubbs, H. C. Sprengle, L. J. Sprengle, Isaac Mason, and J. Crall. *Trustees of Parsonage*—Robert McMurray, Jacob Grubb, H. Ames, A. Proudfit, J. Crall, D. B. Gray, and Robert Fulton. The conference for 1862 assigned Rev. Mr. Kennedy as pastor.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

This church was organized in the fall of 1839—Rev. W. J. Sloan, pastor. There were then about twenty members. Christian Miller, Sen., and Jacob Young were the first elders; and Samuel Baughman and two others, whose names do not appear on the record, deacons.

The first house of worship was in a building about a mile north of Ashland, known as the "Neff Church." In 1842, the congregation purchased the frame building on the southwest corner of Third and Orange Streets; which building was used as a place of worship until the completion of the present house, in the spring of 1852. The present edifice was erected under the ministration of Rev. W. A. G. Emerson; to whose energy and perseverance the congregation are indebted for the very comfortable and beautiful structure which they now hold, free of all mechanics' liens. The building is 40 by 60 feet, and cost originally three thousand dollars; subsequent improvements, about three hundred dollars.

The clergymen who have successively supplied the pulpit are: Revs. W. J. Sloan, E. Eastman, J. J. Hoffman, W. A. G. Emerson, S. Ritz, Isaac Culler, Samuel McReynolds, and W. A. G. Emerson.

The present officers are: Isaac Gates and Matthias Buffamyer, elders; Adam Baum, Levi McCauley, Levi Somers, and Scott Nelson, deacons. The present membership amounts to one hundred and eighty.

BAPTIST.

This church was organized April 1, 1860, with eleven members—its present number being fifteen.

The pastor is Rev. I. N. Carman; clerk, Joseph Patterson; trustees, S. Fasig, A. Jameson, and M. Meason. Services are held in the Town Hall. Preparations are being made for the erection of a building.

DISCIPLE.

In 1824, John Rigdon and Michael Riddle—the former a resident of Butler Township, Richland County, the latter of Montgomery Township, Ashland County—organized the first church of this denomination in the town of Ashland. Mr. Rigdon had been a Baptist clergyman, and had been pastor of a church in Ashland. At a Baptist Association, on Seymour's Run, in Mifflin Township, he had been suspended on charges of heresy. Being present when the decision was announced, he immediately rose and proclaimed to the congregation that he would preach from a stump, in the vicinity of the church; and at the hour named by him, he had for his audience the whole congregation, except his late brother clergyman and one of his elders. The result was, that on the same day he baptized nine, and his labors continued very successful.

In 1842, the present church building in Ashland was erected—its congregation then numbering about twelve. Prior to this time, however, Mr. Rigdon had taken his departure West, and was recently in charge of a congregation in Oregon. At the present date the membership in Ashland amounts to about one hundred—(in the United States to nearly four hundred thousand.)

At the request of a prominent gentleman of that denomination, we copy the following historical sketch:—

"*Disciples of Christ, or Campbellites.*—This society is of comparatively recent origin. About the commencement of the present century, the Bible alone, without any human addition in the form of creeds or confessions of faith, began to be preached by many distinguished ministers of different denominations, both in Europe and America. With various success, and with many of the opinions of the various sects imperceptibly carried with them from the denominations to which they once belonged, did they plead for the union of Christians of every name, on the broad basis of the apostles' teaching. But it was not until the year 1823 that a restoration of the *original gospel and order of things* began to be advocated in a periodical, edited by Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia, entitled 'The Christian Baptist.'

"He and his father, Thomas Campbell, renounced the Presbyterian doctrine, and were immersed in the year 1812. They, and the congregations which they had formed, united with the Redstone Baptist Association, protesting against all human creeds as bonds of union, and professing subjection to the Bible alone. This union took place in the year 1813. But in pressing upon the attention of that society and the public the all-sufficiency of the Sacred Scriptures for everything necessary to the perfection of Christian character—whether in the private or social relations of life, in the church or in the world—they began to be opposed by a strong party in that association. After some ten years' debating and contending for the Bible alone, and the apostles' doctrine, Alexander Campbell, and the church to which he belonged, united with the Mahoning Association, in the Western Reserve of Ohio, that association being more favorable to his views of reform.

"In his debates on the subject and action of baptism with Mr. Walker, a seceding minister, in the year 1820, and with Mr. McCalla, a Presbyterian minister, in the year 1823, his views of reformation began to be developed, and were very generally received by the Baptist society, as far as these works were read.

"But in his 'Christian Baptist,' which began July 4, 1823, his views of the need of reformation were more fully exposed; and as these gained ground by the pleading of various ministers of the Baptist denomination, a party in opposition began to exert itself, and to oppose the spread of what they regarded as heterodox opinions. But not till after great numbers began to act upon these principles, was there any attempt toward separation. Not until after the Mahoning Association appointed Mr. Walter Scott an Evangelist, in the year 1827, and when great numbers began to be immersed into Christ, under his labors, and new churches began to be erected by him and other laborers in the field, did the Baptist Associations begin to declare non-fellowship with the brethren of the reformation. Thus, by constraint, not of choice, were the Campbellites obliged to form societies out of those communities that split, upon the ground of adherence to the apostles' doctrine. The distinguishing characteristics of their views and practices are the following:—

"They regard all the sects and parties of the Christian world as having, in greater or less degrees, departed from the simplicity of faith and manners of the first Christians, and as forming what the Apostle

Paul calls 'the apostacy.' This defection they attribute to the great varieties of speculation and metaphysical dogmatism of the countless creeds, formularies, liturgies, and books of discipline adopted and inculcated as bonds of union and platforms of communion in all the parties which have sprung from the Lutheran reformation. The effect of these synodical covenants, conventional articles of belief, and rules of ecclesiastical polity has been the introduction of a new nomenclature—a human vocabulary of religious words, phrases, and technicalities, which has displaced the style of the living oracles, and affixed to the sacred diction ideas wholly unknown to the apostles of Christ.

"To remedy and obviate these aberrations, they propose to ascertain from the Holy Scriptures, according to the commonly-received and well-established rules of interpretation, the ideas attached to the leading terms and sentences found in the Holy Scriptures, and then to use the words of the Holy Spirit in the apostolic acceptation of them.

"By thus expressing the ideas communicated by the Holy Spirit, in the terms and phrases learned from the apostles, and by avoiding the artificial and technical language of scholastic theology, they propose to restore a pure speech to the household of faith; and by accustoming the family of God to use the language and dialect of the Heavenly Father, they expect to promote the sanctification of one another through the truth, and to terminate those discords and debates which have always originated from the words which man's wisdom teaches, and from a reverential regard and esteem for the style of the great masters of polemic divinity; believing that speaking the same things in the same style, is the only certain way to thinking the same things.

"They make a very marked difference between faith and opinion; between the testimony of God and the reasonings of men; the words of the Spirit and human inferences. Faith in the testimony of God, and obedience to the commandments of Jesus, are their bond of union, and not an agreement of any abstract views or opinions upon what is written or spoken by divine authority. Hence all the speculations, questions, debates of words, and abstract reasonings found in human creeds have no place in their religious fellowship. Regarding Calvinism and Arminianism, Trinitarianism and Unitarianism, and all the opposing theories of religious sectaries, as *extremes* begotten by each other, they cautiously avoid them, as equidistant from the simplicity and practical tendency of the promises and precepts, of the doctrines and facts, of the exhortations and precedents of the Christian institution.

"They look for unity of spirit and the bonds of peace in the practical acknowledgment of one faith, one Lord, one immersion, one hope, one body, one spirit, one God, and Father of all; not in unity of opinions, nor in unity of forms, ceremonies, or modes of worship.

"The Holy Scriptures of both Testaments they regard as containing revelations from God, and as all necessary to make the man of God perfect, and accomplished for every good word and work; the New Testament, or the living oracles of Jesus Christ, they understand as containing the Christian religion; the testimonies of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, they view as illustrating and proving the great proposition on which our religion rests, viz., that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah, the only begotten and well-beloved Son of God, and only Saviour of the world; the Acts of the Apostles as a divinely authorized narrative of the beginning and progress of the reign or Kingdom of Jesus Christ, recording the full development of the gospel by the Holy Spirit sent down from heaven, and the procedure of the apostles in setting up the Church of Christ on earth; the Epistles as carrying out and applying the doctrine of the apostles to the practice of individuals and congregations, and as developing the tendencies of the gospel in the behavior of its professors; and all as forming a complete standard of Christian faith and morals, adapted to the interval between the ascension of Christ and his return with the kingdom which he has received from God; the Apocalypse, or revelation of Jesus Christ to John, in Patmos, as a figurative and prospective view of all the fortunes of Christianity, from its date to the return of the Saviour.

"Every one who sincerely believes the testimony which God gave of Jesus of Nazareth, saying, '*This is my son, the beloved, in whom I delight,*' or, in other words, believes what the evangelists and apostles have testified concerning him, from his conception to his coronation in heaven as Lord of all, and who is willing to obey him in everything, they regard him as a proper subject for immersion, and no one else. They consider immersion in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, after a public, sincere, and intelligent confession of the faith in Jesus, as necessary to admission to the privileges of the kingdom of the Messiah, and as a solemn pledge, on the part of

Heaven, of the actual remission of all past sins, and of adoption into the family of God.

"The Holy Spirit is promised only to those who believe and obey the Saviour. No one is taught to expect the reception of that heavenly monitor and comforter, as a resident in his heart, till he obeys the gospel.

"Thus, while they proclaim faith and repentance, or faith and a change of heart, as preparatory to immersion, remission, and the Holy Spirit, they say to all penitents, or all those who believe and repent of their sins, as Peter said to the first audience addressed after the Holy Spirit was bestowed, after the glorification of Jesus, 'Be immersed, every one of you, in the name of the Lord Jesus, for the remission of sins, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.' They teach sinners that God commands all men, everywhere, to reform, and to turn to God; that the Holy Spirit strives with them so to do, by the apostles and prophets; that God beseeches them to be reconciled, through Jesus Christ; and that it is the duty of all men to believe the gospel, and turn to God.

"The immersed believers are congregated into societies, according to their propinquity to each other, and taught to meet every first day of the week, in honor and commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus, and to break the loaf, which commemorates the death of the Son of God, to read and hear the living oracles, to teach and admonish one another, to unite in all prayer and praise, to contribute to the necessities of saints and to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord.

"Every congregation chooses its own overseers and deacons, who preside over and administer the affairs of the congregations; and every church, either from itself or in co-operation with others, sends out, as opportunity offers, one or more evangelists, or proclaimers of the word, to preach the word, and to immerse those who believe, to gather congregations, and to extend the knowledge of salvation where it is necessary, as far as their means extend. But every church regards these evangelists as its servants, and, therefore, they have no control over any congregation; each congregation being subject to its own choice of presidents or elders, whom they have appointed. Perseverance in all the disciples is essential to admission into the heavenly kingdom.

"Such are the prominent outlines of the faith and practice of those who wish to be known as the disciples of Christ; but no society among them would agree to make the preceding items either a confession of faith or a standard of practice; but, for the information of those who wish an acquaintance with them, they are willing to give, at any time, a reason for their faith, hope, and practice."

Since April, 1861, Rev. L. R. Norton, of Mt. Vernon, has officiated as pastor. John Mykrantz, J. B. F. Sampsel, and Hugh Burns are the elders.

MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of the State of Ohio, which assembled at Zanesville, on the 19th of October, 1846, there was granted, on the petition of Charles R. Deming, Lorin Andrews, Benjamin F. Whitney, William A. Hunter, Luther M. Pratt, James McNulty, Bela B. Clark, George W. Urie, Sage Kellogg, and Wells Kellogg, a charter for a regular and constitutional Lodge of Masons, by the name, style, or title of Ashland Lodge, No. 151; and appointing Charles R. Deming, first Master; Lorin Andrews, first Senior Warden, and B. F. Whitney, first Junior Warden.

The first meeting of the Lodge was held on the 7th May, 1847. There were present, C. R. Deming, W. M.; L. Andrews, S. W.; B. F. Whitney, J. W.; G. W. Urie, Treasurer; W. A. Hunter, Secretary; L. M. Pratt, S. D.; E. G. Selby, J. D. *pro tem.*, and Charles Riley, Tyler. At this meeting the only business worthy of mention transacted was the consideration and adoption of a constitution and by-laws — the reference of petitions from John H. McCombs and Joseph B. Cowhick, and the conclusion of arrangements "for procuring a room in the jail about being erected in this place for the use of the Lodge." The room thus referred to was occupied by the Lodge until 1859; at which time the fraternity leased the hall on the third floor of the building of John Miller, and continue to occupy it.

Eight members appear to have constituted the Lodge at the time of its organization. In 1862, there are seventy-three members.

The officers for 1862 are: D. Fike, W. M.; J. Stevens, S. W.; J. P. Devor, J. W.; G. Osterlin, Treasurer; A. Sheets, Secretary; H. A. Stamen, S. D.; R. N. Hershey, J. D.; E. Coleman, Tyler.

Ashland Chapter, No. 67.

A Warrant of Dispensation was granted by the Most Excellent Grand High Priest to Companions C. R. Deming, G. W. Urie, R. H. Chubb, H. Humphrey, Wells Kellogg, Henry Spafford, Andrew Miller, H. D. Ruth, and Daniel Campbell, on the 13th of June, 1855, by the name, style, and title of "Ashland Chapter, No. 67;" and appointing Companion Rolla H. Chubb, their first High Priest; Companion C. R. Deming, the first King, and Companion G. W. Urie, the first Scribe.

On the 19th of June, 1855, in pursuance of said dispensation, the first meeting was held. The names of forty-one members appear attached to the by-laws, nine of whom are now deceased or removed or absent in the military service.

The officers for the current year are: G. H. Topping, H. P.; James McCool, King; A. Sponseller, Scribe *pro tem.*, (in place of Wells Kellogg, deceased;) David Fike, Cap. Host; H. D. Ruth, Prin. Soj.; Jonas H. Stevens, R. A. Capt.; E. T. Drayton, 3 V.; G. W. Urie, 2 V.; E. W. Wallack, 1 V.; G. Osterlin, Treasurer; J. P. Devor, Secretary, and Eli Coleman, Guard.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Warrant or Dispensation for Mohican Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio to the petitioners, Matthew Clugston, James Sloan, Jackson Wolverton, John Clark, H. J. Hayes, and John Musser, on the 26th of December, 1846. The Lodge was instituted on the 10th of May, 1847, by Thomas C. McEwen, D. D. G. M. Five members were present at the first meeting.

After the institution of the Lodge, the brothers proceeded to elect the officers for said Lodge for the ensuing term; which election resulted as follows: for N. G., John Clark; for V. G., Jackson Wolverton; for

Recording Secretary, John Musser; for Permanent Secretary, H. J. Hayes; for Treasurer, James Sloan.

At the semi-annual election held on the 31st day of December, 1861, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term, viz.: N. G., B. Wenrick; V. G., M. M. Desenberg; Secretary, Charles Knoth; Treasurer, M. S. Campbell. For Permanent Secretary, H. S. See was re-elected to serve during the ensuing year.

The number of members on the 30th day of June, 1861, was sixty-two.

The lodge room is in the third story of J. & R. Freer's building, Main Street.

THE FIRST BURIAL GROUNDS.

The first burial ground for Uniontown and vicinity adjoined the old Hopewell Church, one mile and a half west of town. The first body deposited in that ground was in 1816. A few years later the ground adjoining the present Hopewell Church was selected, and used until 1857, when the grounds became so crowded that the selection of another place was considered a public necessity.

Ashland Cemetery Association.

The late Bolivar W. Kellogg, Esq., in the fall of the year 1855 circulated a paper, to which he obtained the signatures of ninety-two citizens of Ashland, agreeing "to purchase ground suitable for family burial lots, at a price not to exceed ten dollars per lot; provided an association be properly organized under the law providing for the organization of

Cemetery Associations." In 1856, the Ashland Cemetery Association was organized, and an arrangement made with Lorin Andrews, administrator of the estate of his father, Alanson Andrews, deceased, for the purchase of ten acres of the grove west of town as a site for the cemetery. The body of Mr. Kellogg was the first deposited in the new cemetery, though the lots were not surveyed and the title perfected until May, 1857. A large number of the tenants of the Hopewell churchyard have been disinterred and deposited in the new cemetery. The grounds embrace ten acres and a few perches. There are seven hundred and six lots 12 by 24 feet.

OHIO NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This institution was organized as a corporation in the summer of 1860—the object being to afford facilities for acquiring a thorough musical education, especially to those whose object is to qualify themselves for teachers of music, either vocal or instrumental. The regular sessions of the institution are in July and August of each year, and the third term commences on the 2d Monday of July, 1862. The Board of Instruction are: B. F. Baker, Boston, Massachusetts; W. H. Ingersoll, Boston, Massachusetts; E. C. Kilbourn, Ashland, and Robert Kidd, Cincinnati. E. C. Kilbourn and Dr. I. L. Crane, Superintendents, and E. C. Kilbourne, Cor. Sec'y. The institution has achieved a success fully equal to the hopes of its enterprising founders, (the most active of whom were Professor Kilbourne, Dr. Crane, and Professor Ingersoll,) and is regarded as permanently established.

ASHLAND NEWSPAPERS.

On the 30th December, 1834, the first number of the "*Ashland Herald*," published by J. C. Gilkison, appeared. It professed to hold a neutral position on the question of politics. The office was "one door east of Granger & Campbell's new brick store room;" and "here," as announced in its motto, "Shall the Press the People's rights maintain—unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain." The paper before us is vol. i., No. 3, dated 13th January, 1835. The *Herald* did not, it appears, enter upon its second volume. In this number is a letter list advertised by Luther M. Pratt, postmaster. A. W. Melsheimer advertises the "Golden Eagle" tavern. Granger & Campbell advertise goods at the Ashland cash store, and also notify those indebted to the late firm of A. Campbell & Co. to make prompt settlement. S. Moulton advertises dry goods, etc. Therrygood Smith offers for sale in "the very flourishing and business village of Ashland" a lot on which is "a good dwelling-house, thirty feet in front and twenty feet back," and "a convenient storeroom, 30 by 18, ready for use." W. M. Deming would have his debtors "take heed, if you wish to save cost." John P. Reznor advertises as Agent for the Columbus Insurance Co. Reznor & Luther demand of those indebted to the old firm of Reznor, Luther & Deming, to call and settle—"for goods bought at Ashland, payment will be made to Reznor & Luther, at the same place; for goods bought at Orange, payment will be made to Reznor & Deming, at Orange." And finally the printer advertises horse-bills, justices' blanks, and blank deeds—and that "bookbinding is carried on at this office." He also agrees to receive in payment for the *Herald*, flour, corn-meal, wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, rags, firewood, and pork.

In 1835–36, J. H. Ruth published the "*Ohio Globe*." The paper advocated the election of Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President. The number for July 13, 1836, contains an oration delivered on the fourth of July of that year, by Lorin Andrews. The editor says of it that he has the pleasure of laying before his readers the oration delivered by Mr. Lorin Andrews, on the fourth instant, near Mr. Ritter's hotel. "It is brief, but embraces language so strong and so well worthy the occasion as to do honor to the young gentleman who delivered it." The number for July twenty-seven contains part of an oration delivered on the fourth, at Orange, by Dr. Deming. Among the advertisers are Wm. Wasson, Ruth & Jacobs, Reznor & Luther, Hugh Davis, S. B. Whiting, Granger & Lang, R. P. Fulkerson, and R. B. Campbell & Co.

The "*Western Phœnix*," by Thomas White, was published in 1836–37. No copy of this paper appears to have been preserved.

Soon after the organization of the county, in the spring of 1846, R. V. Kennedy established the "*Ashland Standard*," and continued its publication until the spring of 1849, when H. S. Knapp purchased the "good-will" of the office, and the *Standard* was discontinued—Mr. Kennedy removing to Missouri. William J. Jackson was the publisher of the paper during the last two years of its existence—Mr. Kennedy retaining his position as editor. Mr. Kennedy was a polished and agreeable writer, and the best practical printer that has been connected with the newspaper press of Ashland.

The "*Ashland Democrat*," by Hunter & Maffett, was the fifth journal established in Ashland, and made its appearance within a few days after the issue of the first number of the *Ashland Standard*. They were both professedly of the same party, but exceedingly bitter in the hatred they manifested in their editorial columns toward each other. The Democratic party at that time were divided upon the question of "hard" or "paper money," and the *Democrat* was the organ of the "hards," and the *Standard* of the "softs." In February, 1848, Hunter & Maffett dissolved their partnership—Jonathan Maffett having purchased the interest of his partner, William A. Hunter. In April, 1848, H. S. Knapp purchased the printing materials, and in January, 1849, enlarged the paper and changed its name to the "*Ohio Union*." He continued in charge of it until November, 1853, when he sold to John Sheridan, by whom it was continued until November, 1855, (having meantime again changed the name to "*Ashland Union*,") when Collins W. Bushnell purchased the establishment. In January, 1857, H. S. Knapp repurchased, and continued the publication of the paper until May 30, 1860, when he sold to the present proprietor, J. J. Jacobs.

"*The Ashlander*" was established by William B. McCarty, in the summer of 1850, and continued by him until about the close of the year 1852.

The first number of "*The Ashland Times*" was issued from the press upon which was formerly printed *The Ashlander*, by L. J. Sprengle, proprietor, and William Osborn, editor, on the 14th of July, 1853. In 1855, Josiah Locke assumed the editorial management of the paper, from which he retired in 1857. Since the latter date, Mr. Sprengle has had sole charge of the *Times* as editor and publisher.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The church edifices in Ashland will compare favorably, in number, style of architecture, and capacity, with those of any town of equal population in the State.

The Court House and Jail are also an honor to the county, and are much better edifices than the average of those found in older and more populous counties.

The Town Hall Building, erected in 1857, at a cost, including the lot, of $10,000, is 54 by 80 feet, three stories on Centre, and two on Main Street. The lower floor is occupied principally as an engine house, a place for holding elections, and a prison for offenders against the ordinances of the town. The second floors on Main Street are used as storerooms, by Messrs. Gorham & Parmely, dry goods merchants, and by E. W. Wallack, grocer, etc. The hall itself, about 50 by 65 feet, is valued by the citizens of Ashland as the best public enterprise that has been accomplished for the town.

ASHLAND BANK.

This is an institution of discount and deposit. It was organized in 1851, under the name and style of Luther, Crall & Co.—the partners being then, as now, Hulburt Luther, Jacob Crall, James Purdy, W. S. Granger, G. H. Topping, and J. O. Jennings. Mr.

Jennings has been cashier since the organization of the bank. The institution has been wisely and honestly conducted, and possesses the full confidence of the business community.

ASHLAND COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The charter of this company was granted by a special act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed on the 8th February, 1851. The corporators named in the law were L. J. Sprengle, Hugh Burns, G. W. Urie, J. Wasson, J. Crall, B. B. Clark, Abraham Huffman, J. Musgrave, H. Luther, P. Risser, and J. B. F. Sampsel. L. J. Sprengle has been the secretary and active manager of the business of the company; and it is to his energy and skill that the institution has obtained a character throughout the State as among the most successful and reputable Mutual Companies that have been organized in Ohio. The Board of Directors for the current year consists of T. C. Bushnell, H. Luther, Jacob Crall, Joseph Wasson, L. J. Sprengle, Wm. Osborn, Peter Risser, J. O. Jennings, and H. C. Sprengle.

ASHLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1858—John M. Stevenson, President, and Wm. Stevenson, Secretary and Treasurer. The embarrassments of the original company compelled a sale, and in December, 1861, J. W. Smith, Esq., became sole owner of its franchise and property. Mr. Smith has made a marked improvement in the quality of the light; and the rapid extension of gas pipes to remote and hitherto dark corners of the town is the result of his judicious management.

In addition to the county buildings, the town contains 5 churches; 1 town hall; 1 Masonic lodge, and 1 lodge of I. O. O. F.; 2 printing-offices; 4 hotels; 5 dry goods stores; 2 drug stores; 3 provision stores; 3 boot and shoe stores; 1 grocery, crockery, and hardware store; 1 hardware store; 1 grocery and hardware store; 2 confectionery and baking establishments; 3 groceries; 1 hat and cap store; 1 steam saw-mill and planing machine; 1 woolen manufactory and flour-mill; 2 clothing stores; 4 blacksmith shops; 2 clover hulling manufactories; 1 carriage manufactory; 1 wagon manufactory; 3 tanneries; 2 saddlery shops; 4 millinery establishments; 1 jewelry shop; 1 daguerrean gallery; 2 founderies; 4 furniture establishments; 1 carding and fulling mill; 6 clergymen; 10 attorneys; 8 physicians, and 2 dentists.

List of the Principal and permanently established Professional and Business Men in Ashland, in the year 1862.

Ashland Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—L. J. Sprengle, Secretary. Office, Main Street.

Ashland Union.—J. J. Jacobs, editor, and J. J. & F. S. Jacobs, publishers. Office, Main Street, over J. R. Wicks's Store.

Ashland Times.—L. J. Sprengle, editor and proprietor. Office, Main Street.

Ashland Gas Works.—J. W. Smith, proprietor. Office, Main Street.

Ashland Mills.—Luther, Crall & Co., proprietors. Manufacture cotton and woolen goods, flour, etc.

Black & Moore.—Bakery, confectionery, and groceries—especially for family supplies.

Cahn, J.—Dealer in dry goods and notions. Corner of Main and Church Streets.

Clark, P. H.—Physician and surgeon. Office at his residence, Main Street.

Cowan, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Main Street.

Davis, Hugh.—Harness, saddle maker, and tanner, and dealer in hides and leather, Main Street.

Deshong & Willis.—Dealers in stoves, tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, Main Street.

Devor, J. P.—Attorney-at-law and justice of the peace, Main Street.

Diller, J. M.—Homœopathic physician and surgeon. Office, Main Street.

Ensminger, E. M.—Ambrotype and photographic artist, Main Street.

Eppler, Charles.—Furniture manufacturer and dealer, Main Street.

Finley, A.—Proprietor American House, Main Street.

Freer, J. & R.—Dealers in hardware, cutlery, groceries, produce, etc., Main Street.

Gorham & Parmely.—Dealers in dry goods, groceries, carpets, crockery, etc., No. 1, Town Hall Building.

Gray, D. B. & Co.—Livery and sale stable, and proprietors of New London, Oberlin, Shelby, Rochester depot, Mansfield, and Wooster stage lines, Main Street.

Greenewald, Z.—Dealer in clothing, and merchant tailor, Main Street.

Hill, Geo. W.—Physician and surgeon. Office, Main Street.

Hume, C. A.—Boot and shoe manufacturer, Main Street.

Jacobs, J. J.—Attorney-at-law, Main Street.

Johnston, Wm. T.—Attorney-at-law and Pension Agent, Main Street.

Kenny, T. J.—Attorney-at-law. Office in Court House.

Kinnaman, J. W.—Physician and surgeon, Main Street.

Knapp, H. S.—Master Commissioner in Chancery and Notary Public. Office in Court House.

Lodge, Masonic.—In Miller's Block.

Lodge, I. O. O. F.—In Freer's Building.

Luther, Crall & Co.—Bankers, Main Street. Organized in 1851. Hulburt Luther, Jacob Crall, James Purdy, W. S. Granger, G. H. Topping, and J. O. Jennings.

Mansfield, M. H.—Manufacturer "Mansfield's Clover Huller," Main Street.

McNulty House.—Wm. McNulty, proprietor.

McCombs, J. H.—Attorney-at-law, Main Street.

McDowell, J. W.—Resident dentist, corner of Main and Church Streets.

McCarty, Wm. B.—Attorney-at-law, Main Street.

McCauley, L. & Co.—Livery stable; rear of American House, Second Street.

Miller, J. A. J. F.—Dealer in dry goods, groceries, provisions, crockery, and notions, Main Street.

Miller House.—M. Miller, proprietor, Main Street.

Ohio Normal Academy of Music.—Town Hall.

Osborn & Curtiss.—Attorneys-at-law. Office on Church Street.

Oswald, Levi.—Boot and shoe maker, Main Street.

Potter, W. H. H.—Agent. Dealer in drugs, medicines, books, stationery, wall paper, etc. Also telegraph operator and express agent, Main Street.

Ralston, Wm.—Watchmaker and jeweler, Main Street.

Roller & Howard.—Dealers in hardware, cutlery, etc., Main Street.

Sampsel, D. S. & J. B. F.—Physicians and surgeons. Office, Main Street.

Sheets, Jos.—Physician and Surgeon, corner of Main and Church Streets.

Smith, J. W.—Attorney-at-law. Office, over the Bank.

Slocum, Willard.—Attorney-at-law, Church Street.

Sprengle & Richards.—(Successors to Ames & Leech,) carriage manufacturers, Sandusky Street.

Wallack, E. W.—Dealer in groceries, queensware, glassware, and woodenware, No. 2, Town Hall Building.

Wasson, J.—Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main Street.

Wasson, Wm.—Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main Street.

Wentworth, N.—Proprietor of daily line of hacks and Express line between Mansfield and Ashland. Leave Ashland at 8 A.M., and Mansfield at 2 P.M.

Whiting, D.—Manufacturer of clover hulling and cleaning machines, and dealer in agricultural implements, Centre Street.

Wick, J. R.—Dealer in dry goods, groceries, and clothing, Main Street.

Witwer, Myers & Co.—Dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Main Street.

Woods, Henry.—Dealer in provisions and groceries, Main Street.

CHAPTER IX.

Vermillion Township.

SURVEYED in 1807, by Jonathan Cox, Deputy Surveyor of the United States. Settled by white people in 1811. Organized 25th December, 1818.

Population in 1820	639
“ “ 1830	1451
“ “ 1840	2402
“ “ 1850 (including Hayesville)	2900
“ “ 1860 “ “	2255

[Extracts from a paper read before one of the Literary Societies of Vermillion Institute, by Mr. Thomas J. Armstrong.]

The First Settlement.

In the spring of 1811, a modest, unassuming, democratic log cabin was erected by Mr. George Eckley. The place where the improvement was made is now known as Goudy's Mill; and here is where the first oak was felled by the hand of human industry. There were no towns nearer than Wooster and Mansfield. Ashland had not made its appearance, and the village of Hayesville had never entered the minds or excited the imaginations of the sturdy pioneers. There were two Indian villages—Jerometown and Greentown—not far distant from the present limits of Vermillion.

Captain Pipe, etc.

The first mentioned village was the residence of the noted warrior, Captain Pipe, who dwelt there in all the regal style of a forest king. Here the Indians held their councils, and smoked the pipe of peace, and danced away the hours when time seemed to grow heavy. Here, too, lived one or more of the Johnnycakes, Buckwheat, and other princes of the royal blood. Captain Pipe had laid aside his war club and tomahawk and become the friend of the white man. He had assisted in all the border wars in this part of Ohio—had conducted the execution of Colonel Crawford with all its attendant barbarities and enormities in 1782, and was with the Indians when Wayne defeated them in 1794. He after that removed to Jerometown, and continued true to his professions of friendship. Our settlers traded with him, and he and his people were their neighbors, and they never experienced anything but friendship in their intercourse with them.

The Settlers seek safety in the Block-Houses.

The settlement soon had an accession of several families, and everything passed off well, although they labored under many disadvantages. They prospered under all the difficulties they had to combat, until 1812, when the settlement was abandoned for a time. In that year the country became involved in war with Great Britain, and the settlers went to the block-houses for safety to escape the scalping-knife of the savages, who had been induced to take sides with Britain. Some of them went to Wooster, and others to the block-houses situated on the Lake Fork. There were stirring times within our borders, although Vermillion sent no soldiers to battle for the rights of America.

Battle of the Cowpens.

Yet there has been an army drawn up in order of battle within its peaceful limits, and the dogs of war let loose to drive back the invader. In the summer of 1812, General Bell passed through with the army, composed mostly of militia and mounted volunteers, on their way to Fort Meigs. They encamped for two weeks upon what is now known as the Griffin farm, about one mile and a half northeast of the present village of Hayesville. While there one dark and rainy night, when the army were wrapped in slumber, and not dreaming of war—when nothing was heard but the patter of the rain, and the sentinel's cry of "all's well"—there came, borne upon the damp night air, the sharp, shrill crack of a rifle. The sentinels rushed in and reported the enemy upon them! The drums beat to arms, horses neighed, bugles sounded. The ground trembled with the dull tread of squadrons tramping. The order was given to "fire!" and never before or since was such a noise and din heard in Vermillion as there was on that eventful night. The cavalry charged in direction of the supposed enemy, but finding no person or thing, they returned from the charge and reported that the foe had retreated; but when the first gray of morning appeared, the outposts discovered that they had been firing upon a herd of cattle belonging to the settlers, which had been roaming through the woods, and had slaughtered seventeen. This was afterward known among the soldiers as "the battle of the Cow-pens," and was the only engagement in which many of them were employed, although others gave vent to the patriotism that filled their bosoms, and yielded up their lives upon the bloody ramparts of Fort Meigs.

Settlement of the Township resumed.

Toward the close of the year the settlers returned, and ever after pursued their labors undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Settlers came rapidly; the sound of the woodman's axe was heard on every side, and log cabins began to appear where not long before silence reigned supreme.

Organization of the Township.

In 1813, Richland County was organized, and soon after Vermillion Township was created. It embraced within its limits what is now Montgomery Township, and there being need of civil officers to execute the laws, James Wallace and Robert Newell were elected justices of the peace. This was about the beginning of the year 1814. Soon after Montgomery was struck off, and Robert Newell lost his office, and Squire Wallace continued to dispense law and justice to the citizens of Vermillion.

Erection of the first Mills.

During this year a mill was erected upon the stream which turn's Wallace's mill, about half way between it and the place since occupied by Goudy's. The mill was put in order, and the inhabitants began to feel that some labor was about to be taken off their hands; but the machinery would not work. The mill was abandoned, and the people turned to their hand-mills and corn pounders. Some time after this another was built where the ruins of Goudy's now lie, and this time complete satisfaction was given, and hand-mills went out of use.

The first Public Road, Hotel, etc.

In 1815, the first public road was laid out through this section from Wooster to Mansfield, which helped the settlement some, as it was the direct route from the eastern portion of the State to the western. The lands along the road were bought and settled in a short time, and a thriving settlement was soon going on. Emigrants traveling West had to encamp along here, as there was no hotel then, and so continued until 1817, when one was established by Linus Hayes, at Hayes's Cross Roads, who provided food for the weary traveler and for his jaded steed.

No School-Houses.

There were no school-houses, and consequently no schools, and the young student had to be satisfied with what he could get by his own efforts, and from such books as were within his reach, which were by no means "plenty."

Churches.

Neither were there any churches, or places for holding religious meetings other than the houses of the settlers, or the groves, where they met, with no roof above them but the pure vault of ether, to worship the Most High. To-day we have costly, showy, and elegant churches, pointing upward with their spires and steeples—beauty without and comfort within—but no purer, holier, and sincerer Christianity fills the breasts of those who worship there, than that which these pioneers practiced. In the year 1816, a small church was erected by Mr. Eckley, which was the first building for that purpose; and at the same place and about the same time a graveyard was laid out, and Mr. Constance Lake was the first person buried in it. The church was used by all denominations; and after other churches were established, it passed into the hands of the Lutherans, and was known by the name of Eckley's "Meeting-House," which name is still attached to the place it formerly occupied.

Progress of the Settlement in 1814–15.

By this time the township had become pretty thickly inhabited. The northwestern portion had not as yet been appropriated, but the eastern, middle, and western parts wore the appearance of a thriving "clearing." The people had got clear of many difficulties which in the first place had troubled them, and now that spirit which is so general among the inhabitants of the Northern States, began to manifest itself. Moneymaking seems to have seized upon them, and the ambition of being rich to have fired their souls. All kinds of labor and respectable means of obtaining wealth had been instituted—the blacksmith had come in and set up his forge; the wagonmaker had got to work; the carpenter was shoving his plane; and nearly all the various mechanical pursuits were represented.

Distilleries, etc.

But these did not suffice, and in the year 1819 Norman Anderson erected a building for the manufacture of whisky, commonly known as a still-house. The business proved remunerative, and in a short time almost every brook in the township furnished water to distil the beverage, which became rather a popular drink from its stimulating powers and the exhilarating effects upon the human system. Too many, however, engaged in its manufacture. The supply was too great for the demand; and in consequence the trade languished, and soon came into disrepute. Immigrants constantly arrived; wealth and intelligence increased, and prosperity was visible on every side. The old Eckley meeting-house did not stand alone as the only place of worship, for before this period school-houses had made their appearance, and answered the double purpose of holding schools and as places of worship. As improvement proceeded, the intercourse between the people became more easy. The old or married folks visited each other, and talked over the affairs of the neighborhoood.

Popular Amusements.

Log-rollings, corn-huskings, and flax-pullings were fashionable, and were the chief means of bringing the young together. The beaux would do the work during the day, and at night the belles would come, and together they would "trip the light fantastic toe" to the music of the violin. At corn-huskings the ladies did not consider it beneath their dignity to take part, and all looked upon these gatherings with delight, as affording opportunities for rustic lovers to exchange words and glances, which was not looked upon by their associates as violative of any rule of etiquette. The dance formed part of the programme upon such occasions, and with their plays and social games which had been handed down from time immemorial, interspersed with "hoe-downs" and "break-downs," as they were called, formed the amusements. These gatherings served to extend acquaintance—to make more sociable the young, and might have been the means of making more than two hearts happy.

The Town of Williamsburg.

In the year 1829, a town was projected by Robert Williams, two miles west of the present village of Hayesville, and the name of Williamsburg given it. But its fitful existence was soon over, and for one year more Vermillion Township was without a town.

Customs, Churches, Schools, etc.

It is true that the manners of the people were not as refined as those who inhabited our Eastern towns, nor was the moral discipline so rigid. They indulged in a few excesses, and tried their powers at "fistiana" on election day; but these all passed off with the excitement of the occasion, and in fact they were honest and useful members of society. Churches were soon built. The United Presbyterians erected the first one; the Methodists the second; in 1838 the Presbyterian was built, and in 1842 the Baptist church was erected. Schools were also established, and the youth were taught the rudiments of education. Select schools were formed for the benefit of those thought to be beyond the tuition of the common school teacher—especially for young ladies, as one was established for them in the year 1841. Such of the young men as were desirous of acquiring a more extensive education were sent off to other schools.

Vermillion Institute.

After things had gone on in this manner some time, the idea of establishing a high school in Hayesville began to be agitated. The citizens began to feel the expense of sending their children away, as well as to realize the advantage of such an institution to the interests of the town. Accordingly, in 1843, a high school went into operation, having for its principal the Rev. Lewis Granger, a man of much learning. The school prospered, and the hopes of the most sanguine of its patrons were fulfilled, and steps were immediately taken for the erection of suitable buildings. In the winter of 1844–45, a charter was granted by the Ohio Legislature for a high school, and the name of Vermillion Institute was bestowed upon it, and that was the beginning of a school which, at the present time, is as popular as any institution of its kind in Ohio. The construction of buildings was soon undertaken, and upon the 4th day of July, 1845, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Granger, who pronounced an oration upon the occasion, and the Jeromeville band discoursed sweet music, which added a charm to the exercises, and heightened the pleasures of the day. The school was got under way by the selection of Rev. J. L. McLean as President, with a corps of able assistants. It was to be a college, where the industrious young man could lay the foundation of future greatness, and receive all the scholastic education necessary to the completion of a collegiate course. This plan did not long continue. The machinery would not work, and Vermillion Institute became an academy; where, although students might become apt scholars—where they might be fitted to occupy any station in life—but where the one grand object of many an ambitious student, *the diploma,* could not be obtained. After this arrangement was effected, the institution went on with a varied career—sometimes bounding upon the highest wave of popularity—

and at others almost borne down by storms of adversity. At length, by judicious management, a new impetus was given it, and thenceforward Vermillion Institute has been ranked among the advantages not only of our county, but also as among the flourishing institutions of our noble "Buckeye State." As an evidence of its prosperity, look at the catalogues that have been issued during the last six years, and for its popularity, at its representatives not only from every section of Ohio, but from other States. Numerous are the benefits derived from it. It adds much to the business of the place, and breaks the dull monotony that would envelop the community if students, with their buoyant spirits, were not present to give vent to the exuberant feelings of youth. It has also broken the bands of that ignorance which binds the garb of superstition around a people, and among all creates a thirst for knowledge. Numbers of youth enter and depart annually, wise in what they have learned, and happy in the associations in which they have mingled.

Continued improvement of the Township.

The hand of improvement has certainly been here employed, and in a comparatively short time has all this taken place. District schools have sprung up on all sides, and churches are to be seen in every part of the township. The forest has fallen beneath the woodman's axe, and the fields once covered by its branches now yield to the labor of the husbandman. Mills have been erected for the purpose of making flour for home consumption and for market; and steam, unthought of by the pioneer, is now employed in converting into lumber of every kind the logs and trees they labored to destroy. All this has taken place since 1811. Our people live easier and are far wealthier than they were then. Markets for the purchase of every kind have been opened upon every hand, whereas then they had none. The manners of the people and the fashions of dress have undergone a revolution. Corn-huskings, flax-pullings, and the old festive games have been laid aside for the more accomplished social amusements of modern times. The still-houses have vanished, until but one remains within the borders of Vermillion to show curious minds how whisky is made. Those who first broke the silence that reigned in 1811 have disappeared—some to make new settlements farther west, and others have gone the way of all things earthly. Some were cut off in the midst of their toil, and were buried amid the scenes of their labors. Some lived to see what was once a wilderness a land smiling with peace and plenty, peopled with intelligent beings, and went down to the tomb full of years. Of all those who came to reclaim this region from the savage in 1811–12, but one remains among us. Time has passed his frosty hand over his temples, and bent that form which once withstood the hardships of a pioneer life, and wrinkled his honest brow. He can look back to that eventful year, and see where he stood then and where he stands now. He saw the first house built, and saw the forest fall upon the approach of civilization. The scream of the panther and the howl of the wolf startled him where he now, as the seasons appear, looks upon cultivated fields, and hears the din of the busy world. He saw the grave close upon the mortal remains of the first person who died here, and heard the requiem sung at the funeral of the last. What scenes has he witnessed—what memories he can recall! He witnessed the first organization of the county and township—the first dispensation of justice—and saw the corn pounded into meal for the use of the settlers. Long may he live, to remind the rising generation of the hardships and dangers our pioneer fathers encountered in first settling the township, and to show by this humble beginning, compared with the present state of improvement, how much honest labor, careful industry, and thrifty management, can accomplish.

A glorious township this of ours, and a fortunate people are we! The epidemic has swept by with its poisonous breath; nor has famine, with its long, skinny finger, pointed at us. It has been blessed with health, prosperity, and peace. Some places with their scenery may please better the fanciful dreams of the romantic; others may have greater attractions for the aristocratic; but for comfort, ease, and enjoyment, there are few that surpass ours. When fifty years more shall have been added to the flight of time, and will have passed away with their joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, who can tell what an aspect Vermillion Township will then present? We may imagine what a prospect may be spread out to the view, but none can foretell it truly. The springs will still bubble forth their crystal waters—the streams still ripple over their pebbly beds, and the hills and the valleys will remain; but the forests will have disappeared, and the golden grain will wave upon the spot the oak has shaded. Society will present a different character, and those who walked these streets in other days will be forgotten. This institution of learning will have passed into other hands, and the bell which calls us daily together will summon others to their duties, and these faces now so joyous and happy, blooming with health and youth, will have faded, and some will "death's dark stream have ferried o'er." All will be greatly changed, but he who lives in the year 1910 will find the same spirit which impelled the pioneer to penetrate the timbered lands of this township in 1811, dotting the western plains with towns and villages, and causing the soil to yield to labor its increase. This trait of American character cannot be plucked out or obliterated. As well might puny man in his arrogance command the sea to retire from the rock it has dashed against for a thousand years, as to prevent the spread of American industry, or to confine within narrow limits the influence of American institutions. When all that broad domain of ours, which lies toward the setting sun, shall no more echo to the tread of the buffalo, or resound with the war-whoop of the savage, then shall it be filled with wealth, abound in intelligence, and its citizens be as free and happy as we are to-day in old Vermillion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1832.

Clerk: John Finley—*Trustees:* Stephen Smith, Jared Irwin, and Daniel S. Porter—*Treasurer:* John Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1833.

Clerk: Wm. W. Irwin—*Trustees:* Jared Irwin, Daniel Porter, and John Finley—*Township Treasurer and Treasurer of Section* 16: John Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1834.

Clerk: Wm. W. Irwin—*Trustees:* Ephraim Eckley, John Finley, and John Harman—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1835.

Clerk: E. R. Eckley—*Trustees:* David Stevens, Thomas McGuire, and Joseph Workman—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1836.

Clerk: E. R. Eckley—*Trustees:* Uriah Johnson, Robert Cowan, and Henry Sigler—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1837.

Clerk: Wm. W. Irwin—*Trustees:* Robert Cowan, John Porter, and John Harman—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1838.

Clerk: Daniel Eckley—*Trustees:* David Stevens, Wm. Scott, and Robert Cowan—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1839.

Clerk: David Ciphers—*Trustees:* William Scott, Joseph Strickland, and James McCrory—*Treasurer:* John Scott.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1840.

Clerk: Joseph R. Buck—*Trustees:* James McCrory, Joseph Strickland, and Elisha Barnes—*Treasurer:* John Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1841.

Clerk: Samuel J. Kirkwood, (now Governor of Iowa)—*Trustees:* Elisha Barnes, George Buchanan and Wm. Ryland—*Treasurer:* John Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1842.

Clerk: John Harman—*Trustees:* Elisha Barnes, George Buchanan, and Wm. Ryland—*Treasurer:* A. Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1843.

Clerk: John Harman—*Trustees:* Elisha Barnes, George Buchanan, and William Ryland—*Treasurer:* A. Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1844.

Clerk: John H. Cox—*Trustees:* Elisha Barnes, George Buchanan, and William Ryland—*Treasurer:* A. Armentrout.

Militia Roll of Vermillion Township for 1844, *as returned by A. H. Anderson, Assessor.*

Adams John
Ault, Adam
Anderson, William
Armentrout, Daniel
Anderson, A. H.
Burns, John
Beck, Jacob
Boker, John
Bault, Joseph R.
Budd, Samuel
Barnes, John
Bonebright, John
Bonebright, William
Butler, Uriah
Berlin, William
Bennett, Peter, Jr.
Bennett, Michael
Bennett, Abraham
Bennett, Peter
Boetcher, Charles
Boetcher, Martin
Boetcher, Frederick
Becktel, Isaac
Budd, Joshua
Baty, William
Bushnell, Thomas
Bahn, Adam
Buchanan, George
Brant, Henry
Ballentine, William
Brown, Henry
Buck, J. R.
Critchet, Benj. H.
Crawford, Andrew
Clark, Washington
Carpenter, Robert
Cale, John
Campbell, Joshua
Christy, Levi
Cole, Benjamin
Ciphers, Jacob
Campbell, James
Craig, Daniel
Craig, Samuel
Clapper, John
Ciphers, James
Connelly, James
Colmerry, Alexander
Cosner, Joseph
Clotfelter, Joseph
Craig, William
Cubbison, Alexander
Clayton, Henry
Dawson, Robert
Dawson, Joseph
Dalton, William
Dougherty, John
Draggo, Alpheus
Davidson, James
Eichelberger, Godfrey
Eighinger, George
Eighinger, David
Eighinger, Andrew
Ewing, Titus
Ewing, Henry
Ewing, Samuel
Ewing, John
Ferrell, Joseph
Folwell, Thomas
Franks, David
Findley, Jonathan
Giffin, Wilson
Greenland, Thomas
Galloway, William
Galloway, Thomas H.
Goudy, Elisha
Goudy, Moses
Gastor, William
Green, William
Harlan, Daniel
Huff, Jacob
Henshler, Christian
Hoagland, Isaac
Harman, Daniel
Hutchison, James
Harper, Thomas
Hammett, James M.
Hayes, George L.
Holsinger, Samuel
Horne, Andrew

Hilteleand, Isaac
Herman, Samuel
Harper, William
Imhoff, Robert
Irwin, Matthew
Johnson, Abraham
Johnson, Charles W.
Johnson, Thomas B.
Johnson, John B.
Jarvis, John
Johnson, Washington
Kyle, Samuel
Kelley, Patrick
Krabill, John
Karnehan, Madison
Krabill, Jacob
Kohder, Henry
Kover, Jacob
Leiter, Christopher
Little, Daniel
Latschaw, John
Leiter, John
McCready, Robert
McCormack, Joseph
McNulty, Findlay
Mann, William
Murphy, William
Metcalf, Samuel
McQuillen, Wm.
McQuillen, David
Moore, Joseph
Matthews, Samuel
McCready, John
Musser, Joseph
McKnight, James
Myers, George
Miller, Jacob
Moats, David
Neely, James
Neff, Michael
North, William
Newman, James
Ohl, Jacob
Provines, John
Palmer, George
Pinkstock, Christian
Pressler, Jacob
Purdy, Gilbert
Potter, George
Robison, Samuel
Risser, Abraham
Reed, George
Reading, Phillip
Robison, Francis
Roller, Benjamin
Smith, James B.
Sharick, John
Speelman, Daniel
Shriver, George W.
Saylor, John
Sheneberger, Solomon
Sheneberger, John
Sheneberger, Joseph
Sheneberger, Michael
Stout, William
Skilling, Michael
Spiece, Henry
Speelman, William
Sheriff, Jacob
Shrock, Phillip
Stevens, Abraham
Sigler, Anthony
Sigler, Robert
Spitler, Samuel
Scott, Winfield
Stover, John
Stevens, John D.
Smith, William
Smalley, Benjamin
Saylor, William
Smith, S. P.
Scott, John
Thurber, Samuel
Vangilder, Jeremiah
Vangilder, John
Vesper, Christian
Vanzile, Alfred
Vanzile, Azariah
Vangilder, George
Walker, Thomas
Williams, James H.
Wilson, John
Wilson, Robert
Woods, William
Williams, James
Weddle, Daniel
Watson, Isaac.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1845.

Clerk: J. S. Black—*Trustees:* John Harmon, David Ciphers, and James M. Hammett—*Treasurer:* A. Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1846.

Clerk: J. S. Black—*Trustees:* Jacob Risser, David Ciphers, and John Burns—*Treasurer:* A. Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1847.

Clerk: J. S. Black—*Trustees:* Jacob Risser, David Ciphers, and John Burns—*Treasurer:* John H. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1848.

Clerk: William McNeil—*Trustees:* Jacob Risser, R. Cowan, and C. Miller—*Treasurer:* John H. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1849.

Clerk: William McNeil—*Trustees:* Robert Cowan, Christian Miller, and David Fox—*Treasurer:* John H. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1850.

Clerk: William McNeil—*Trustees:* Robert Cowan, C. Miller, and E. Davis—*Treasurer:* T. J. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1851.

Clerk: J. R. Buck—*Trustees:* Robert Cowan, Christian Miller, and William McNeil—*Treasurer:* T. J. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1852.

Clerk: Sterling G. Bushnell—*Trustees:* Robert Cowan, David Ciphers, and Archibald Gillis—*Treasurer:* Thomas J. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1853.

Clerk: William Porter—*Trustees:* William Galloway, George Buchanan, and Samuel Gibson—*Treasurer:* Thos. J. Cox.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1854.

Clerk: William Porter—*Trustees:* William Galloway, Samuel Gibson, and George Buchanan—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1855.

Clerk: William Gastor—*Trustees:* Wm. Craig, Joseph Strickland, and W. D. Swearingen—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1856.

Clerk: William Gastor—*Trustees:* George Buchanan, Robert Williams, and Samuel Craig—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1857.

Clerk: James Yocum—*Trustees:* Robert Wilson, Thos. Johnson, and John S. Grabill—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Clerk: James Sanderson—*Trustees:* McClure Davis, Robert Cowan, and Stephen Ewing—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Clerk: James Sanderson—*Trustees:* William L. Smith, John Lemmon, and Archibald Gillis—*Treasurer:* Joseph Kinninger.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Clerk: James Sanderson—*Trustees:* Joseph Strickland, Stephen Ewing, and Thomas Crone—*Treasurer:* Wade Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Clerk: D. K. Hull—*Trustees:* Joseph Strickland, Thomas Crone, and William Ewing—*Treasurer:* Wade Armentrout.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Clerk: D. K. Hull—*Trustees:* William Ewing, Benjamin Smalley, and Andrew Scott—*Treasurer:* Wade Armentrout.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1828. William McCrory, elected.
1831. William W. Irwin, elected.
1831. Jared Irwin, elected.
1834. Robert Cowan, elected.
1837. John Harman, elected.
1837. Robert Cowan, re-elected.
1838. Peter Eckley, elected.
1840. John Harman, re-elected.
1840. Robert Cowan, re-elected.
1841. Joseph Strickland, Jr., elected.
1841. Archibald Gillis, elected.
1842. Andrew Scott, elected.
1842. David Ciphers, elected.
1843. John Harman, re-elected.
1844. Oliver Sloan, elected.
1845. David Ciphers, re-elected.
1846. John Harman, re-elected.
1846. George Buchanan, re-elected.
1848. David Ciphers, re-elected.
1849. John J. Gurley, elected.
1849. George Buchanan, re-elected.
1851. John M. Rowland, elected.
1851. David Ciphers, re-elected.
1852. George Buchanan, re-elected.
1854. William S. Strickland, re-elected.
1854. N. G. Swearingen, elected.
1855. James B. Smith, elected.
1857. J. Kinninger, elected and resigned.
1858. William S. Strickland, elected.
1858. James B. Smith, re-elected.
1861. McClure Davis, elected.
1861. William S. Strickland, re-elected.

CHURCHES IN VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.

Aside from those in the town of Hayesville, there are three.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

There is a church building belonging to this denomination on the land of McClure Davis, within about a mile and a half of the south line of the township, which was erected in 1852. The building is known by the name of "Hammond's Meeting-House." The pulpit is supplied during the current year by Rev. Mr. Starr and Rev. Mr. Spafford.

The officers of the church are, J. B. Smith, Steward; Class Leaders, Benjamin Cole and H. B. Davis, J. B. Smith, Benjamin Cole, McClure Davis, Z. Baker, Wm. Lattimore, H. B. Davis, and John Van Gilder. The present membership amounts to about forty.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

This church, in the pleasant and flourishing "Risser Settlement," was reorganized in 1860. The house was built in 1847 by the Mennonites, a denomination that embraced about fifteen families. Rev. John Risser was the first pastor, but resigned after about three years' service. The church officers were Christian Herschler and John Latschar. After this one-half interest in the house was sold to the Germans of other denominations, and were served by Lutheran ministers until 1860. The name of its present pastor is Rev. M. Kroenlein. The church officers are C. Vesper, Andrew Rohletter, F. Long, and G. Smith. Number of members about sixty. The dimensions of the house are 28 by 36 feet, and will accommodate about one hundred and seventy-five persons with seats.

CHURCH OF GOD.

A church of this name, more generally known as Winebrenarian, was organized in Vermillion Township, in 1835, with about twenty members. Rev. Thomas Hickernell and Rev. Jacob Keller were the first pastors. Michael Stevens and Archibald McGrew were the first elders. The church building is near the east line of Vermillion Township. Its dimensions are 30 by 40 feet, and will accommodate a congregation of three hundred and fifty. The membership now amounts to eighty. Rev. L. B. Hertman is the present pastor; Benjamin Roller, elder, and Abraham Stevens, deacon.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF VERMILLION TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ANDRESS.

Henry Andress, an emigrant from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, removed with his family to Montgomery Township, in September, 1826. He is now a resident of Vermillion. As incidents of public importance which occurred within his knowledge are related by others, his reminiscences are omitted.

STERLING G. BUSHNELL.

Sterling G. Bushnell immigrated to the farm now occupied by his son Thomas, one mile east of Hayesville, May 20, 1821. The family of sons and daughters then consisted of William, Sedelia, Collins, Jotham, Huldah, Rosella, Homer, Olive, and Thomas.

At this date (1821) the place now occupied by the original town of Hayesville was an entire wilderness, without a dwelling or family. Linus Hayes dwelt in a log cabin on the site now occupied by his widow on the main street, and which was subsequently embraced in an addition to the town.

About 1823 or 1824 a very small cabin and blacksmith-shop were erected on the lot now owned by Dr. Armstrong, on the northwest corner of the principal streets. These buildings (if they could be dignified with the name) were the first erected within what was the original town. The first building in which goods were sold was upon the same lot, erected by Mr. John Cox, who filled it with the first stock of goods that were brought to the town.

The first wheat, within the recollection of Mr. Bushnell, offered for cash, was about 1822 or 1823, at the mill built by Lake and Bentley, and at the time referred to owned by Lake and Larwill, and which mill was better known in recent times as Goudy's mill, in the southeast part of Vermillion Township. One hundred bushels were offered on this occasion for twenty-five dollars, but Mr. Bushnell is not positive whether the offer was accepted.

First Sale of Lots in Hayesville. Power of Whisky.

The original proprietors of the town of Hayesville were Rev. John Cox and Linus Hayes. As the Loudonville and Ashland, and Wooster and Mansfield roads crossed at this point, Mr. Cox concluded that it might be the site of a future town. He accordingly gave notice of a sale of lots, and on the day named a considerable number assembled to attend the sale. The business opened in the forenoon, and the auctioneer, John Shriver, expended his "yelloquence" in vain on the advantages offered, for no bids whatever could be obtained. At noon Mr. Cox despaired of being the founder of a town in this locality, and offered his whole farm for three hundred dollars. Even this offer, however, he could persuade no one to accept.

In this extremity some one suggested that whisky possessed a virtue in these matters which might insure better success. A jug of that beverage was therefore obtained, a quantity of *poke berries* placed in it, and, under the name of "CHERRY BOUNCE," offered the crowd, who partook of it freely. After a little "things worked," the services of John Shriver were dispensed with, and T. J. Bull, of Loudonville, mounted a chestnut stump which stood about the place now occupied by the town fountain, where the principal streets cross, and again offered the first lots in the embryo town of Hayesville. After a little effort the first lot (the one now occupied by Armentrout & Son) was sold to David Richmond (a shoemaker) for seventy-five dollars. At the close of the day a mere fraction of the land, which at noon he had offered for three hundred dollars, had been sold for more than twice that amount. Great is whisky, and great are sometimes its conquests.

Mr. Sterling G. Bushnell died in August, 1847, aged seventy-six years. His widow now resides with her son Thomas upon the old homestead.

William is a resident of Mansfield, a well-known physician of that city, and has represented very creditably his county in the General Assembly of Ohio. Sedelia is the wife of James Conley, and with their family are residing in Iowa. Collins died in Louisiana in 1832. Jotham was drowned in Conoma River, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June, 1837, where he was buried, and in 1860 his body was exhumed and transferred to the cemetery at Mansfield. Huldah is the wife of Stephen Tannar, a resident of Wayne County. Rosella is the wife of J. W. Sloan, and resides in Lexington, Richland County. Homer died in Mercer County in 1855. Olive is the wife of Dr. David Snively, who reside at Xenia, Ohio.

Thomas, to whom we are indebted for this sketch, resides, as before remarked, on the old homestead near Hayesville.

Pursuit of Whisky under Difficulties.

When Dr. William Bushnell, now of Mansfield, was a boy in Vermillion Township, his father was about to raise a log barn, an enterprise which, in those days, could not be accomplished without the persuasive power of whisky. They had heard of a new still-house near Uniontown, (Ashland,) and to this place the doctor was sent. His way led through the pathless forest. He was upon horseback, and under him was a bag, in one end a jug and in the other a stone to balance. He succeeded, after much tribulation, in making his way to the distillery, but on his return became lost after night had closed in upon him, and he was compelled to lay out and submit to the unbidden music of the wolves, whose howls were incessant throughout the night. About ten o'clock on the day after his departure on his errand, he appeared before the thirsty laborers, and soon was enabled to appease their wrath and their thirst.

REV. JOHN COX.

Rev. John Cox removed from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to the land upon which is now situated the town of Hayesville, in May, 1823. He purchased of a Mr. Hensh about seventy acres of Virginia Military School land, paying said Hensh one hundred and twenty dollars for his quit claim, and assuming to pay the State two dollars per acre, making the whole cost of his seventy acres two hundred and sixty dollars. Upon this track there was about three acres cleared on the northeast corner, and within what is now the center of the town there were two cabins, one of which stood near the spot of his present residence in Hayesville, and the other upon the lot now owned by Armentrout & Son.

The town of Hayesville was laid out in the fall of 1830, and the town plat recorded in Mansfield, October 26, 1830. The first public sale of lots occurred on the 18th of November of the same year.

The First Post-Office.

The post-office at Hay's X-Roads was established January 18, 1827, and Mr. Cox appointed postmaster. This office he held until July 1, 1841, when, for political reasons alone, which then existed, but do not now, he was removed, and Mr. D. K. Hull appointed in his place. When the post-office was established, it was supplied several years by a weekly mail carried on horseback by John Willson.

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

Joseph Duncan removed from Stark County, Ohio, to the land he now holds in Vermillion Township, being the southwest quarter of section 36, in the spring of 1824. He had entered this land and made some improvements upon it two years prior to this date. When he removed to his place his family consisted of his wife, daughter Eliza, and son John. His immediate neighbors, and who occupied adjoining lands, were William Black and George Marshall, both having since deceased.

JOHN FARVER.

John Farver immigrated to Vermillion Township, with his wife and two children, on the 29th of April, 1817, and commenced improvement on his present farm, being the west half of the northeast quarter of section 2. Mr. Farver's whole moneyed resources, when he settled in the county, amounted to twelve dollars. His first stock of corn was purchased on Owl Creek at fifty cents per bushel. Four days were occupied in the journey to and from Owl Creek, and a team of three horses labored hard to drag fifteen bushels of corn over the roads in their then condition.

His first crop of wheat, raised in 1817, he commenced harvesting on the twentieth of August. The wheat was none too ripe. Corn, pumpkins, and all other crops were proportionately late. Mr. Farver has this day (14th of July, 1862,) reached his seventy-sixth birthday, and enjoys moderate health.

ROBERT FINLEY.

The family of this gentleman was the second that located in Vermillion Township. In the early part of April, 1811, he established himself upon the northeast quarter of section 12, said land being now owned by Alexander Nelson, Adam Baum, and Thomas Crone. The family of George Eckley had preceded that of Mr. Finley to the township only about two weeks. Mr. Finley died upon the farm above mentioned on the 4th of July, 1825, at the age of sixty-five.

Eli, (son of the above-named,) now the oldest resident of Vermillion, (and whose marriage was the second that was solemnized in the township,) is the only surviving member of his father's family.

WILLIAM HARPER.

William Harper, an emigrant from Jefferson County, Ohio, entered the southwest quarter of section 10, township 21, (Vermillion,) in June, 1815. The residents of the township at that date were Samuel Bolter, George Ackley, Jonathan Palmer, Robert Finley, William Black, George McClure, Samuel Hunt, and James Walters, (the latter acting as justice of the peace.)

The names of the sons and daughters of William Harper were John, Nancy, Henry, Mary, Sarah, Sophia, and Elizabeth.

The nearest mill at this time was Shrimplin's, on Owl Creek. The trip occupied from four to six days, and was made with four horses and a wagon, which would carry from forty to fifty bushels.

There was no wheat raised or for sale in the county at this time. Corn would bring eighty and one hundred cents. The animal food was principally venison and other wild game. About 1819 and 1820 the county began to raise a surplus of agricultural products, and from this time forward until the completion of the Ohio Canal, produce would hardly bear transportation to market, (which was then Sandusky City.) Mr. Harper on one occasion took a load of flour to market and exchanged his flour for salt, giving two barrels of flour and half a dollar in cash for each barrel of salt. The first substantial encouragement given the farming and industrial interests was the market afforded by the completion of the Ohio Canal to Massillon; but the construction of the ship canal from the mouth of Huron River to Milan made a yet better market than Massillon, and effected a change in the course of trade. The railroad system, however, greatly injured Massillon, and almost destroyed its trade.

William was killed by the running away of his team near Plymouth, Ohio, about 1831. John now occupies the old homestead. Nancy is the wife of Joseph Sheets. Mary is the wife of Joseph Strickland—all residents of Vermillion Township. Henry resides in Medina County, Ohio. Sarah is the wife of John Cole, and resides in Indiana. Sophia is the wife of John Hall, of Vermillion Township; and Elizabeth married Charles Reed, and resides in Michigan.

RICHARD JACKMAN.

Richard Jackman emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1823, having, in 1816, visited the county and entered, at the office in Canton, the southwest quarter of section 23, Vermillion Township, upon which he now resides. When he arrived here his family consisted of his wife and his daughter Matilda W.

WILLIAM KARNAHAN.

William Karnahan emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, April 16, 1815, with his family, consisting of his wife, his son Robert M., and daughter Eliza A. Mr. Karnahan died upon the place he originally selected for his home, being the southeast quarter of section 23, Vermillion Township, on the 24th of September, 1852, aged sixty-three years.

The country at this date was very sparsely settled—his nearest neighbor being Mr. Emerine, located one and a half miles distant. About this distance from where he erected his cabin, on the farm now owned by Mr. Stoufer, a den of rattlesnakes was discovered, near the entrance to which as many as twenty-five were killed in a single day. At another den, on or near the farm now owned by Robert Cowan, as many as seventy-five of these reptiles were killed in a single day. On one occasion the family were assailed by a panther, who approached the house on an evening within a few rods, and only disappeared after the family had secured the doors and windows of their cabin, and kindled a brilliant fire.

WILLIAM LEMON.

William Lemon emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and in 1818 removed to Vermillion Township—his family consisting of his wife and four sons, namely, John, William, James, and Robert. Mr. Lemon died in 1850, at the age of seventy-three years.

John Lemon, now a merchant in Mifflin, is the only surviving member of the family at present residing in Ashland County. William Lemon, who died in 1839, was among the earliest merchants in Mifflin.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

George Marshall immigrated to Vermillion Township, and purchased of James Lawhead the land upon which a part of his family now reside, in April, 1822. He emigrated from Pennsylvania, with his wife—all his children having been born in Vermillion Township. Mr. Marshall died on the 6th of January, 1852, in his fifty-third year.

ANDREW NEWMAN.

Andrew Newman removed to Vermillion Township in the fall of the year 1825, and purchased of Samuel McBride the farm upon which was afterward the site of Newman's mill—being the same property now owned by Joseph Boyd. At this date his family consisted of his wife and two sons, namely, William and James H.

Mr. Newman subsequently purchased a farm on the south line of Vermillion Township, where he died on the 20th of January, 1861, at the age of eighty-three years.

He had immigrated to Richland County in the year 1806, and during the war of 1812 resided about three and a half miles southwest of Petersburg, Mifflin Township, on the Rocky Fork.

The Indian Murders on the Black Fork.

When these occurred, Mr. Newman was engaged in the building of a sawmill on the Rocky Fork, about three miles distant from the scene of the tragedy. He always maintained that the *romantic* accounts of these bloody transactions heretofore published were inaccurate. Being familiar with the contemporaneous accounts, it is reasonable to infer that his impressions are correct.

JONATHAN PALMER.

Jonathan Palmer, while a resident of Jefferson County, Ohio, made a visit to Vermillion Township, in September, 1810, and entered two quarters—one being the northeast of section 12, (now owned by Thomas Boyd,) and the other being the farm now owned by George Buchanan, Esq. On this visit, he was accompanied by his eldest son Ephraim. Having made the entries described, he returned home, where he continued until the spring of 1811, when he revisited the tract first named and commenced improvements, in which work he was aided by a portion of his family—two sons and a daughter. During the season a cabin house was erected, and three acres cleared and planted in corn. Hewn logs for a building were also prepared—being the first effort toward such a substantial improvement that had been made in Vermillion or any of the adjoining townships. It had been the intention to send for the remainder of the family in the fall of this year; but the unsettled relations with the British and Indians changed the plan, and the family reunited in Jefferson County, where they remained until September, 1814, when, notwithstanding war yet existed, the whole family removed and made a permanent settlement upon their land.

Families in Vermillion Township in 1814.

The heads of families at this time residing in Vermillion Township were, in addition to his own, Robert Finley, Lemuel Boulter, Samuel Hutchings, William Black, George Eckley, and Daniel Harlan. Of those named none now survive.

Mr. Palmer died December 24, 1816, leaving a widow and ten children.

Remarkable Presentiment and Coincidence.

Mr. James Palmer (now a resident of the southwest corner of Perry Township, and who was the fourth son of the gentleman whose decease is above noticed, and who also communicates these facts) mentions a singular instance attending the death of an uncle, Nathaniel Palmer, which occurred in 1815. When he parted with his family, this gentleman, although in good physical health and in the vigor of manhood, mentioned to them a presentiment that he would not live to meet them again. He, however, came to the country, and entered land in Green Township; and while on a visit at the house of his brother, was taken ill of fever—and on the evening of the ninth day, after having been pronounced by his physician convalescent, turned his face to the wall, and, within three minutes after having made this movement, breathed his last. A messenger was immediately dispatched to communicate intelligence of his death to his family. On reaching Canton, he met a messenger from Jefferson County charged with the sad duty of communicating to the husband the death of the wife! It appeared that their deaths had occurred the very same hour.

Climate, Seasons, etc.

There was less of the winter; and the spring, summer, and fall seasons, Mr. Palmer says, were longer than now—the weather more stable, and vegetation had a ranker growth. The appearance of the country in its wilderness condition is described by him as more beautiful and attractive than any he had ever seen. The axe and plow, while they have been useful agents in developing the wealth, have marred the features of the country. It was arrayed in its most attractive form during the months of May and June, when the hills, covered with their giant oaks in full livery, and undergrowth of sedge, rich weeds, and pea-vine, presented an appearance of wild beauty, which generations of subsequent cultivation and artificial adornment cannot improve to the eye.

Churches, etc.

Not until several years after Mr. Palmer came to the country, was there any church building in the township. The first clergymen were Presbyterian missionaries, who, in traveling to and from their missions among the Senecas and Wyandots, made it a practice for many years to preach at the house of Mr. Palmer and others. The first church building erected in the township stood upon land now owned by Joseph Boyd, and occupied the place near where Mr. Boyd's mill now stands. It was a very large building for the time—belonged to the Methodist denomination—was made of unhewn logs, and erected in about 1818. To aid in raising the building, persons came from Mansfield and other places equally distant. When Quarterly Meetings were held in this building, they were generally attended by people from a great distance. So utterly unable were residents of the neighborhood to entertain their friends from abroad, that the latter would often bring with them their supplies of food, cooking utensils, bedclothing, etc., and during the intervals when the church was not used for divine service, the capacious wooden fireplace would be used by the women, cooking food for themselves and families—in fact, converting the building into one for eating and lodging, as well as for religious purposes. This necessity was the result, not of any want of hospitality, but of the absence of food and house room existing in the vicinity.

The First Burial-Ground.

This adjoined the church above described—the bodies of such as had previously died in Vermillion having been buried in Green Township, near Perrysville. The first interment was the body of Mr. Mannan, an old gentleman upwards of ninety years of age. The second was the body of Joseph Lake, Sr., about the same age, and said to have been, at the time of his decease, the oldest member of the Methodist Church within the State of Ohio.

Physicians.

When Mr. Palmer's father came here there were none, within his knowledge, in the county—not even at Mansfield or Wooster; and the sight of a physician to the people then residing here would be as great a curiosity as a wild Indian among the present generation. Their coarse, wholesome food, and active lives secured the health of the inhabitants, and obviated the necessity for physicians.

Jeromeville.

This town was laid out by Vaughan and Deardoff, of Tuscarawas County. The first merchants were Lake & Larwill, who conducted business from 1817 until 1821 or 1822. Jerome and his family were the only inhabitants of the town when its plat was surveyed.

Baptisté Jerome.

After he removed from Jeromeville, Mr. Jerome and Mr. Palmer were neighbors—the former being some three years the owner and occupant of the farm upon which was afterward the mill of Constance Lake, now better known as "Goudy's Mill." He represents Mr. Jerome as a well-informed, quiet, and orderly man.

GILBERT PURDY.

Gilbert Purdy, an emigrant from New York, in 1817 bought the west half of the eighty acres of George McClure, now owned by John Scott, Sr., and adjoining John Harper's on the south. At the time of his removal his family consisted of Peter M., Henry, Sarah, Cornelia, and Gennett. The latter married the widow of Sterling G. Bushnell.

Peter M. was the first who bought wheat, and that, too, not for cash, but by way of his trade, (blacksmithing,) in the neighborhood. This was about 1826, and before the completion of artificial channels of commerce. Mr. Purdy paid about *ten cents per bushel*, and hauled it to Portland, (Sandusky City,) where he obtained about sixty cents per bushel.

In 1828 he transported two loads, consisting of flour, whisky, and pork, to Cleveland. This was after the time of the completion of the Ohio Canal. The trip consumed generally from seven to eight days. He sold his flour at two dollars and a half per barrel; pork, five dollars per barrel; and whisky, price not recollected. These were merely nominal prices, as goods and not cash formed the standard of prices—only a small per cent. being paid in money. Part of their return load consisted of salt at six dollars per barrel.

WILLIAM REED.

William Reed entered the land he now occupies in Vermillion Township in the year 1811, and removed his family upon it April 14, 1814. He was originally from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed enlisted in the military service during the first year of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and served until 1814, when, from disability, he obtained a furlough from his captain (Jack) at Mansfield, and continuing physically unable, he did not return to the service.

Mr. Reed was eighty years of age 11th June, 1862. When he removed to his land, (southeast quarter section 5,) it was a wilderness; his nearest neighbors —except the families of George, William, and Thomas Hughes, and John Howard—were five miles distant.

WILLIAM RYLAND.

William Ryland emigrated from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and entered at the land-office at Canton the farm upon which he now lives, in the autumn of 1815. His family then consisted of his wife and one daughter, Mary Ann, who is now the widow of Jonathan Black. Among his neighbors were Robert Jackman, who lived upon the farm now occupied by Archibald Gillis; Lemuel Boulter, the only occupant of the land upon which the flourishing town of Hayesville now stands; John Vangilder, who then resided upon the same place he now occupies; John McCrory, who lived upon the land now occupied by his descendants; Joseph Workman, who is now a resident of another portion of the township from that in which he at first resided; Ephraim Eckley, (for a number of years justice of the peace,) and who resided upon the farm now owned by Abraham Johnson; George McClure, who lived upon the land in section 10 now owned by John Scott, Sr.; and William Karnahan, who resided upon the southeast quarter of section 23.

Joseph Lake, at this date, was the only resident of Jeromeville. He was the owner of a small stock of goods. The block-house occupied during the war was yet standing, but was only used occasionally for religious meetings.

Lemuel Boulter sold his interest in the land upon which Hayesville was subsequently built to Linus Hayes. Mr. Cox's purchase was of John Hersh—the lands being in the Virginia Military Land District.

JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott immigrated to Vermillion Township 22d March, 1819, having purchased two hundred and twenty acres on the west line of the township (being the farm upon which Joshua Campbell now resides) some three years previous.

On the 7th January, 1831, Mr. Scott opened the first stock of goods ever offered at Hayes X-Roads. The first charge upon his day-book under that date reads thus:—

STEPHEN SMITH.	Dr.
To 19½ lbs. iron @ 9 c.	$1 74
" 3 " tobacco @ 12½	37½

His first lot of goods were placed in a log cabin which stood upon the lot now owned by Dr. Armstrong. During the same year, however, he erected the substantial buildings which now occupy the lot.

In July, 1832, Mr. Scott formed a partnership with Daniel Porter, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in the goods trade; which partnership was formed for the term of eighteen months, each investing a cash capital of $2500. At the close of the partnership they discovered that they had duplicated their capital. Much of their business, however, was dealing in stock, from which a considerable amount of profits were derived.

As evidence of the integrity of his customers at that time, Mr. Scott says that, during the first four years of his business life in Hayesville, he has no recollection of having lost a dollar by bad debts. With reference to girls who supported themselves by weekly wages, he generally gave credit when it was asked, and the money was always promptly paid according to promise.

In 1840 Mr. Scott sold to Jacob Kinnaman the "Armstrong corner," and purchased of Francis Graham, of Ashland, the brick building upon the opposite corner. Here he continued business until June, 1846, when he disposed of his stock of goods to Messrs. Cox & Higbee, and retired from the business.

In September, 1857, John and W. W. Scott resumed business at the old stand vacated by the former in 1846, and where they yet continue.

An Episode under the old law of Imprisonment for Debt.

The rigors and injustice of this law were occasionally relieved by incidents of humor. Among the latter was a case that occurred at Hayesville in the "early times." A very dashing young man, claiming the ownership of a fast horse, and sporting the first gold watch that had probably ever appeared in the township, sought and obtained credit of a merchant in Hayesville to the amount of about forty dollars, for which indebtedness he was in due time sued; and in default of goods whereon to levy, an execution issued for his body. Under that law, if the judgment-debtor gave bail he was released from prison, and became entitled to the "jail-bounds," which comprehended the limits of the county; but the law confined him strictly within such boundaries, and if he placed his foot over the line his bond would become forfeited. The defendant had procured the necessary bail, and, within the territory of Richland County, his movements were as untrammeled as those of his creditor. A party of wags, of which Hayesville, in those days, always had "a quorum," disliking the lofty "style" and fraudulent practices of said debtor, originated a scheme by which to entrap him, and which, having stated the premises, will be understood by the reader as we narrate it.

Thomas Stringer and David Potts, (brothers-in-law, fast friends, and notorious lovers of fun,) whose "heads had been together" on this case, obtained sight of their victim standing near a public place, and forthwith made for his vicinity, in earnest dispute about the trotting qualities of the horses of which they were the respective owners. As they approached their intended victim, their dispute waxed more fierce, and the young man at once enlisted in the broil, and "mixed in." A wager was agreed upon, and the money staked. Judges were also selected, one of whom *happened* to be the debtor; and the ground selected *happened* to be on the Mansfield and Wooster Road—the eastern terminus also *happening* to be a few rods east of the county line.

The arrangements being completed, the *contestants* for the wager, each astride his own horse, followed by the judges at a certain distance, were soon upon the ground and absorbed in the exciting race. One of the parties to the sham bet, (Mr. Potts,) a regular Falstaff in physical contour, of about two hundred and twenty pounds avoirdupois, appeared rather "much" for his horse, which would occasionally "break," when, by the rules of the race, he would be compelled to turn the animal completely around, thus losing much precious "time." Mr. Stringer, however, not being a remarkably accomplished horseman, the beasts and their riders reached the established goal about "neck and neck." The point having been reached, Stringer and Potts cast themselves from their horses, and engaged in fierce crimination and recrimination, each charging upon the other "foul play" in riding, and throwing off their coats for a desperate fight. The young judge, yet in full view of the "deadly strife," but with his "associate judge," a short distance in the rear, put spurs to his horse, and, with the least possible delay, placed himself between the hostile parties with the humane purpose of saving the useless effusion of blood!—assuring the gentlemen, upon his "word of honor," that the matter should be determined by a scrupulous regard to the rules of racing. His pacificatory eloquence prevailed, and the belligerents meekly received the verdict of the judges, and a happy reunion of broken ties was the result.

After the return of the crowd to town, some one incidentally remarked, in the hearing of the real victim of the drama, that it was rather a remarkable circumstance that Richland County did not afford land enough upon which to have a trotting match, and that it became necessary to use for that purpose *a part of Wayne County!* Our hero turned to Mr. Stringer and inquired whether they had really passed the limits of Richland County; whereupon Mr. Stringer forthwith proceeded to make a very nice calculation of metes and bounds, and after much deliberation arrived at the amazing conclusion that the eastern stakes would, sure enough, bring them within Wayne County! The crowd, discovering the embarrassment of "young gent," gave way to their feelings in an irrepressible and prolonged roar of mirth. The young financier became enraged—charged conspiracy, and all manner of crimes—swore terribly, and the more terribly he swore, louder and more wild became the merriment of the crowd. Discovering, at length, that the insurrection against him was too extensive, he subsided, and with a forced pleasantry consented to permit the affair to pass off as "a good joke."

MICHAEL SIGLER.

Michael Sigler immigrated with his wife and four children to Vermillion Township, in November, 1820, and purchased the eighty acres upon which Henry Helbert now resides. He emigrated from Pennsylvania. Prior to his purchase of this land, he had contracted with Mr. Hersh for the land upon which the major portion of Hayesville now stands; but some trifling difference in regard to details prevented the closing of the contract, and Rev. Mr. Cox became the purchaser.

Mr. Sigler has resided the last twenty-seven years in Lake Township.

STEPHEN SMITH.

Stephen Smith immigrated to Vermillion Township from Trumbull County, Ohio, and purchased for his future home the northwest quarter of section 33, Vermillion Township, now occupied by his son, James B. Smith. His family at this time consisted of his wife, daughter Lydia, and son James B. Mr. Smith died August 19, 1840, at the age of fifty-one years, less a few days.

With the exceptions of John Johnston and George Shriver, who occupied adjoining quarters, among his nearest neighbors was Linus Hayes, subsequently one of the proprietors of Hayesville. The country was very sparsely settled, and the little family would find their nights made hideous by the howling of wolves, which would often approach within a few rods of their house. Wild beasts and reptiles abounded in the wilderness. Rattlesnakes, some of them of immense size, were also numerous.

JOSEPH STRICKLAND.

Joseph Strickland, an emigrant from Jefferson County, Ohio—his native State being New Jersey. He was the father of Mahlon, Joseph, William S., and Amos Strickland. Mr. Strickland died in Seneca County, Ohio, about thirteen years ago, at the age of eighty-six years. He served as a soldier in the war of the American revolution.

JOSEPH WORKMAN.

Joseph Workman, an emigrant from Adams County, Pennsylvania, removed with his family (consisting of his wife and four children) to Vermillion Township in the fall of 1815. He entered the northwest quarter of section 26; and also purchased, of John Baptisté Jerome, the property in section 12, since known as the Goudy Mill property. He subsequently sold the last named tract to Constance Lake, who erected upon it the first mill. In 1854, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides—being thirty acres in section 25. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, and in vigorous mental and bodily health.

First Justices of the Peace.

When Mr. Workman came to the country the territory of Vermillion and Montgomery were united in one township, under the name of the former; and Robert Newell and James Wallace were the two justices of the peace. Mr. Workman was elected in 1817, and was the successor of Mr. Wallace.

Indian Neighbors.

His nearest neighbors were Johnnycake and his squaw. He was a quiet, friendly neighbor, and Mr. Workman took his first lessons in hunting wild game of this Indian.

The First School.

The first school taught in Vermillion Township was in 1821, in a building which had previously been used as a Baptist church. Its site was near where the present school-house in Thomas Bushnell's district stands, and the school was taught by Miss Sedelia Bushnell. Six years, therefore, had elapsed before Mr. Workman's children had the privileges of any other instruction than such as they received at home.

CHAPTER X.

Hayesville.

THIS town was laid out on the 26th of October, 1830, by John Cox and Linus Hayes. It was incorporated March 2, 1849, as will be seen by the copy of the law which follows:—

AN ACT to incorporate the Town of Hayesville, in Ashland County.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That so much of the Township of Vermillion, in the County of Ashland, as is included in the town plat of the Town of Hayesville, together with such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, be, and the same is hereby declared a town corporate, by the name of the Town of Hayesville, and by that name shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession.

SEC. 2. The town named in the preceding section of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges and be subjected to all the restrictions of "an act for the regulation of incorporated towns," passed February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the several acts amendatory thereto.

JOHN G. BRESLIN,
Speaker House Reps.
BREWSTER RANDALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 2, 1849.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN.

From memoranda now in possession of Rev. John Cox, the subjoined is gathered:—

"The following is a draft of a number of lots, divided by streets and alleys in the form below described, intended for a town to be known by the name of Hayesville, situated on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 21, of reserve 15, formerly known by the name of Hayes' X-Roads, being the lands of Messrs. J. Cox and L. Hayes. The principal or main street is laid out on the road leading from Wooster to Mansfield, with one row of 19 lots on each side—each lot 60 feet front by 120 feet back. The road leading from Loudonville to Ashland crosses the above-named road at right angles, with 20 lots to the east and 18 lots to the west. Parallel to the first are two streets, viz.: one crossing at the north end of the lots on the north side, the other crossing at the south end of the lots on the south side, each 16 feet breadth, parallel to the second. East is one alley of 10 feet breadth, one street of 20 feet breadth, dividing the lots of Cox and Hayes; east of all is an alley of 12 feet breadth. West is an alley of 10 feet; west of all is an alley, as may be seen in the plat.

"The first, or principal street bears south 85 degrees; 60 feet breadth.

"The second, or cross street, bears north 5 degrees; 50 feet breadth."

The inhabitants of the town, separate from the township, have only been imperfectly taken at two decennial periods.

Population in 1850	441
" " 1860	336

These figures show an apparent diminution of the population of the town between the years 1850 and 1860, which is accounted for from the fact that the census-taker in 1850 embraced in his return a district which, although obviously as much a part of the town as any other, was not *legally* within the incorporated limits. It is unquestionably true that the population and business of Hayesville during the last twelve years have been constantly augmenting. This has been particularly the case since the Vermillion Institute, which is the chief source of the prosperity of the town, and which has withstood the shock of the present civil war that has prostrated so many kindred institutions, has been under the charge of Mr. Diefendorf. The town and the institute were never in a more prosperous condition than now.

Hayesville contains 3 churches, 3 resident clergymen, 2 physicians, 1 lawyer, 1 high school, (the Vermillion Institute,) 1 lodge I. O. O. F., 2 hotels, 5 boarding-houses, 3 dry goods stores, 2 clothing stores, 2 boot and shoe stores, 1 drug store, 1 bakery and confectionery, 2 shoe shops, 3 saddle shops, 3 wagon manufactories, 4 blacksmith shops, 1 silversmith, 3 cabinet shops, 2 tanneries, 1 tinsmith and stove store, 2 cooper shops, and 1 barber shop.

Borough Officers for 1862.

Mayor, David Fox; Recorder, J. Ross Folwell; Council, Joseph Folwell, D. K. Hull, John Craig, Frederick Fox, and Wm. S Strickland; Treasurer, S. M. Folwell; Marshal, John Stevens.

CONCORD LODGE, No. 325, I. O. O. F.

The dispensation for this lodge was granted 14th May, 1857, to J. Kinninger, Wm. L. Smith, Wm. G. Galloway, Nicholas McCool, and M. McLaughlin.

The lodge was instituted on the 27th July, 1857, by R. W. G. Alex. E. Glenn.

The first officers were Joseph Kinninger, N. G.; Wm. L. Smith, V. G.; M. McLaughlin, Rec. Sec.; and W. G. Galloway, Treasurer. The lodge was organized with the five charter members, nine were initiated, and one admitted by card. Total, fifteen.

Lodge-room in third story of the building of Mr. John Craig. It is a well finished hall, 36 by 20 feet, and 11 feet in height.

Present officers—Wm. O. Porter, N. G.; George Johnson, V. G.; Wm. E. Doolittle, Rec. Sec.; R. N. Leech, Per. Sec.; John Sharick, Treasurer. Present number of members forty.

CHURCHES IN HAYESVILLE.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church in Hayesville was organized in the fall of 1846, and had as the first minister the Rev. Benj. T. Lowe, who preached the half of his time there and the other half in the church of Jeromeville.

The Rev. Wm. W. Colmery became pastor and had charge of the church until the spring of 1850, when Mr. Colmery having taken the Jeromeville church, the Rev. Sanders Diefendorf, Principal of Vermillion Institute, became minister of the Hayesville church. This arrangement lasted until the spring of 1852, when the Rev. Jacob Coon having succeeded Mr. Diefendorf as principal of the institute, also took his place as stated preacher to the church. In the autumn of 1853 Mr. Coon resigned, and the church was vacant until April, 1854, when the Rev. Mr. Diefendorf, who had settled in Athens, Ohio, was recalled, and has ever since been their minister. A handsome and substantial house of worship was erected in 1859 nearly on the site of the old building.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF HAYESVILLE.

We have not access to the records of the organization of this congregation. The earliest records attainable were made in 1838, at which time Rev. Samuel Hindman was the pastor of the congregation. He became, as we are informed, pastor of the congregation in 1837. A preaching station was recognized here by the Associate Church, perhaps as early as 1832, and the "*Associate Congregation of Hayesville*" was organized soon after. The members were but few at its first organization, and when Mr. Hindman became their stated pastor, they were able to obtain no more than one-fourth of his ministerial labors—the other three-fourths being divided equally between Mansfield, Iberia, and Savannah. Mr. Hindman's connection with this congregation continued till 1842, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. In the year 1844, Rev. J. L. McLain, having accepted a call from the congregation, was installed as their pastor. His ministerial labors were divided equally between Hayesville and Mansfield. Mr. McLain's connection with the congregation continued for eleven years. Early in the year 1855, upon the mutual request of the pastor and congregation, the relation was dissolved by the Associate Presbytery of Richland, to which the congregation was in subordination. After this the congregation was dependent upon supplies until the autumn of 1856, when Rev. J. Y. Ashenhurst, receiving a call, became their stated pastor. His labors were divided equally between Hayesville and Savannah. In May, 1858, the union being consummated between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches under the name and title of the *United Presbyterian Church of North America*, and the Associate Congregation of Hayesville, acceding to the terms of union, became the *United Presbyterian Congregation of Hayesville.* In December, 1859, upon the petition of the Congregation of Hayesville, the entire labors of the pastor were granted to them, thus dissolving the relation between him and the congregation of Savannah. In January, 1860, Mr. Ashenhurst entered upon his labors at Hayesville, as a separate charge—and the congregation, for the first time in their history, obtained the entire ministerial labors of a pastor, which they still continue to enjoy. In 1856, when the present pastor took charge of the congregation, there were about fifty-six members. Since that time about sixty have been admitted to membership; and the decrease by death and removals has been about forty, leaving the present membership about seventy-six. The contributions of the congregation for religious purposes average about eight dollars to each member annually.

METHODIST.

The society was organized in 1828, at the house of Richard Jackman. About two years after Hayesville was laid out, the society erected a house for worship 28 by 35 feet, which occupied the site of the present residence of Mr. Craig. The membership at this time amounted to thirty. The clergymen were Rev. H. Sheldon and Rev. S. Renark. *Trustees*—S. Smith, R. Jackman, John Harman, and W. James.

The present building was erected in 1855. Its size is 38 by 50 feet—valuation $1400. Rev. Mr. Starr and Rev. Mr. Wilcox are the present clergymen, and R. Hill, J. Hill, and W. Seamans are Trustees of the church.

PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED BUSINESS MEN IN HAYESVILLE—1862-63.

Armentrout & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, and caps. Also manufacturers of millinery goods and clothing. Northeast corner of North and Main Streets.

Folwell, S. M., dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, books, and stationery. Also soaps and perfumeries. Main Street.

Kinninger, J. & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, oils, etc., and manufacturers of clothing. Main Street.

CHAPTER XI.

Green Township.

SURVEYED in 1807, by General James Hedges, Deputy Surveyor of the United States.

Population in 1820	621
" " 1830	1097
" " 1840	2007
" " 1850	1902
" " 1860 (including Perrysville)	1743

The first white settlement was made in 1809 or 1810. It was, probably, settled the same year with

Mifflin and Mohican. There is no township in the county more rich in antiquarian wealth, or incident relating to its early history, than Green. Dr. J. P. Henderson, of Newville, a fine scholar, and a gentleman of cultivated taste, has a collection of specimens of the ancient race, the accumulations of many years, and gathered from Ohio and other Northwestern States, some of the most valuable of which were obtained from this township. After centuries of undisturbed repose, the disemboweled earth of old Green has yielded up treasures which have enriched the cabinets of students of archæological science to a greater degree, probably, than any surface of equal extent in the country.

Upon the land of Jesse Parr existed a circular embankment, seven feet in height, inclosing an area of nearly three acres. From a mound, a few rods east of this work, curiously wrought implements of copper and stone were taken. Regarding other of these ancient works near the old Indian village, the reader is referred to the statement of Samuel Graham, which will be found in its proper place.

Much of the surface of Green Township is broken, although its hills and valleys yield rich rewards to the cultivators of its soil, as the agricultural statistics demonstrate.

The Black Fork enters the township from its western border, and flows in a southeasterly course, until it reaches Loudonville, in Hanover Township—traversing a distance of about ten miles. The low banks and sluggish current of this stream render its water privileges of comparatively little value. There are, however, two dams upon it in Green Township. One of these, owned by Mr. Beechley, runs two pairs of burrs and one saw; and the other, formerly known as the "Stringer Mill," but now owned by Augustus A. Taylor, furnishes water for running three pairs of burrs and one saw. The valley of this stream is generally broad, and not exceeded in fertility by any area of equal extent in this quarter of Ohio.

It will be discovered, by statements elsewhere made, that in the early settlement of the township, Messrs. Coulter, Oliver, Rice, and others built flat-bottomed boats, and freighted them with pork, flour, whisky, etc., and ran them to New Orleans. These boats would average about fifteen feet in width, fifty feet in length, and would carry near twelve hundred pounds.

Upon the Clear Fork, which only runs about a mile through the southwest corner of Green Township, there is one dam, furnishing power for running a grist-mill with three pairs of burrs, and a saw-mill with one saw. These mills are now the property of Thomas W. Calhoun.

Honey Creek originates in the Quaker Springs, near the southeast line of Vermillion Township, and pursues a southwardly course through Green, a distance of about five miles, and terminates in the Black Fork, upon the land recently owned by the late Abraham Dehaven. Upon this stream there are six saw-mills and one grist-mill.

CHURCHES IN GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Aside from those in the town of Perrysville there are two.

UNION.

About 1837, the Methodist Episcopal denomination erected a house for worship near the northeast corner of Green Township, adjacent to the present town of McKay. The society, about twelve years since, becoming feeble, by reason of deaths and removals, the building and ground were purchased by Christians, in the neighborhood, belonging to various denominations, and it is now open to all creeds who desire its use as a place for worship. The present trustees are Abner Hissen, Jacob Barlett, and Jesse Davis. The building is a frame, and will accommodate with seats about two hundred persons.

GREENTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The building was erected in 1837. It is built of brick; is 35 by 44 feet, and will accommodate with seats a congregation of three hundred and fifty persons.

PERRYSVILLE.

This town, the only one in Green Township, was laid out on the 10th day of June, 1815, by Thomas Coulter.

Population in 1830	9
" " 1860	135

The town is situated upon the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. It contains one church, one forwarding and commission house, two dry goods stores, one tannery, one hotel, one tailor shop, one blacksmith shop, one grocery and provision store, and two physicians.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This is the only one in the town. Perrysville united with Lake Fork in the support of a minister;

was organized, probably, in 1818, or earlier, and enjoyed part of the ministerial labors of the Rev. S. Baldridge for several years.

Rev. William Hughes was licensed as a clergyman of the Old School Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of Beaver, on the 24th of June, 1829, and during the same year immigrated to this county. On the 15th of August, 1829, he preached the first sermon in the neighborhood of his present residence, at the house of the late William Taylor, Esq., in Green Township. On the ninth of September following he was appointed by Presbytery as stated supply for the churches at Perrysville and Lake Fork Cross Roads. April 5th, 1830, he was ordained.

The first elders of the church were Thomas Coulter, John Van Horn, and George Crawford—none of whom are now living. The present elders are William D. Ewalt, James Byers, John White, and William Reed; and the deacons are James Coe and William D. Ewalt.

The building was erected thirty-six years ago, is 30 by 44 feet, and will accommodate a congregation of four hundred persons.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF GREEN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BYERS.

James Byers, wife, and child emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Green Township, in the spring of 1821. He had two years previously entered the southeast quarter of section 23, and erected thereon a cabin, and made some other improvement. He yet resides upon this land.

CONRAD CASTOR.

Conrad Castor emigrated with his wife and son, Tobias Castor, from Pennsylvania, to the place upon which he now resides, in Green Township, in the fall of 1817. He is now seventy-two years of age, and resides upon the land he originally entered—being the southeast quarter of section 22.

The orchard upon this place was commenced by trees transplanted from the nursery of Johnny Appleseed, situated on the John Murphy place, northeast of the farm owned by the late James Rowland.

Although the township had been settled some six years when Mr. Castor removed to it, the country was yet very wild. About four weeks after he removed his family into his cabin, a bear made his appearance within twenty steps of the cabin door. Having no gun, bruin was permitted to leisurely pursue his way.

A Hair-breadth 'Scape.

In September, 1821, Mr. Castor was returning home, toward the close of day, from an examination of some lands in the neighborhood, and, when within about forty rods of a clearing, his attention was called to a crackling sound in advance of him, and following on some distance, discovered it to be a bear and two cubs. When within about twenty steps of the "family," the cubs ascended a tree, and the old bear commenced a rapid advance upon Mr. Castor. Being without a gun, or even a knife of any description, he lost no time in seeking safety by climbing a small tree. He barely made good his escape. The enraged brute would stand erect against the trunk of the tree and gnash her teeth at Mr. Castor, and then lie down, fixing upon him her glaring eyes, and beating the ground heavily with her huge paws. As night was rapidly approaching, he began to feel anxious about his release, and raised his voice for help. His dog was the first to come to his aid; and the moment the bear saw the dog, she immediately stationed herself at the base of the tree upon which rested her cubs. Mr. Castor instantly availed himself of the opportunity, and sprang from the tree, and was soon at the nearest clearing, belonging to Nathan Wyatt. Here, within a few minutes, a party of four were assembled, properly armed, and, aided by three dogs, set out to capture the bear. The dogs were soon engaged with her, but she made short work with them, striking them with her paw, and causing the strongest among them to reel under her powerful blows, and seek protection, by piteous howls, of their masters. The timber and dense underbrush afforded such concealment of the bear that the efforts of the hunters were baffled, and they returned to their homes, leaving her the victor.

JONATHAN COULTER.

Jonathan Coulter emigrated from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Green Township, in February, 1816. He died in August, 1841, at the age of seventy-three years. Thomas W. Coulter, Esq., now of Perrysville, is the only surviving member of the family now residing in Ashland County.

A Colony of Land Pirates.

In the year 1825, a band of outlaws, under the leadership of John Driskel, made their principal abode in Green Township, upon the farm now owned by John Taylor, Esq. They were the terror of the good people of Green and neighborhood, as they had previously been of the inhabitants of Columbiana and Wayne Counties, where they had formerly resided, and where they had committed extensive depredations. While in the first-named county, the elder Driskel had an encounter with one of the Poe family, resulting in the loss of the tip of his nose, which, added to his naturally repulsive features, gave him a *marked* and hideous countenance. During his residence in Wayne County, but while the other families connected with the gang, hereafter mentioned, were living in Green Township, he had been sentenced to the penitentiary, and effected his escape. A reward was offered for his recapture and return. His confederates were numerous, and scattered over a large district of territory; but John Driskel, his son Pearson, and his son-in-law Reeson Brawdy, and Aaron Brawdy, were among the most desperate; and they (when not *professionally* engaged) and their families made their headquarters on the place above mentioned.

Their principal crimes were horse-stealing, incendiarism, and burglaries. They were men of great physical strength and brutal courage, and never omitted an opportunity to exercise these qualities. The boldness and frequency of their depredations had aroused intense indignation among the people of the neighborhood, and organized efforts were made to detect the haunts and effect a capture of the leaders. Among those most active and vigilant in securing this object, were Jonathan Coulter and William Irvin—the former being generally engaged, when one of the gang would be arrested, in prosecuting for the

State, and the latter being constable of the township. The outlaws had offered, alternately, violent threats and large bribes in money to these and other like adversaries to secure their neutrality; but their firm resistance of all corrupt offers to compound felony, and their inflexible determination to either bring the culprits to justice or rid the country of their presence, brought upon them the concentrated malice of the entire gang, and a war of extermination became necessary to the security of life and property in the settlement.

The barns of Coulter and Irvin were fired during the fall of the year 1829—consuming several horses and large stocks of grain, hay, etc., and requiring all the energies of Mr. Coulter and family to prevent the flames from communicating with their house. Suspicions led to the arrest of Pearson Driskel, who was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for the crime; although in the progress of his trial it appeared that he was only a *particeps criminis*—having employed a fellow known as "Crop-eared Brawdy" to accomplish the incendiary work.

Efforts were, some years later, made to arrest the elder Driskel, who, having effected his escape from the penitentiary, had been discovered, one December evening, near dark, by John Kidwell, in Mohican Township, making his way, stealthily, on horseback, through the woods, in the direction of the dwellings of his son and son-in-law. The younger Driskel in the mean time had served his term in the penitentiary, and was at home. Kidwell, anticipating the destination of the old man, immediately set out on foot through the woods to communicate his discovery to the immediate neighbors of the outlaws. A force of five resolute men were assembled, and proceeded to the suspected houses, which they reached at a late hour in the night; and a careful reconnoissance of the premises discovered hanging under the portico of young Driskel's cabin a new saddle, which had been described by Kidwell as the one upon the horse which the old man was riding. Being thus persuaded that the fugitive was in the house before them, three of the party, consisting of William Irvin, David Ayres, and Thomas W. Coulter, opened the door and entered. The latter approached the fire-place to stir the live coals, and produce a light in the room. The inmates of the house had, until this, been in a profound slumber; but the movement of Coulter awoke the women, who immediately gave utterance to piercing screams. Their cries at once aroused the old man; and, springing from bed with a bowie-knife in hand, stooped down and also seized his rifle, threatening with death every intruder who did not instantly leave the house. His order was promptly obeyed—the three men retreating and closing the door after them. The old man stormed terribly, and swore that he would not be taken alive—that he would rather be shot down in his tracks than returned to the penitentiary—and that he would sell his life as dearly as possible.

It was a bitter cold night; and the party on the outside, suffering from the inclemency of the weather, determined to bring the scene to a close, and they accordingly announced to the old man that he had five minutes in which to make his election of death or surrender. During this interval, he at several times sought to escape through the door and confront his enemies; but his son, aided by the women, would as often force him back from the door. In one of these efforts, he had thrust his gun and arm through an opening in the doorway, when William Irvin seized the opportunity to deal a heavy blow with a club upon his exposed arm, which for the time paralyzed it. Four of the five men were armed with flint-lock muskets—these being the best fire-arm in common use in those days—and the other had a pistol. Old Driskel was a little ahead of the times. He owned a pick-lock gun—percussion caps were not known in this country then—but old Driskel's nice gun had what were called "percussion grains." These grains were about the size of a pin's head, and the pick striking down on one was what exploded the powder. The old man had his gun raised to fire at Mr. Rice, who was standing in front of the partly open door, when his son Pearson slipped his hand between his gun and the pick, thereby preventing the discharge of the gun, but receiving a wound upon his own hand. He once snapped his gun within four feet of the breast of David Ayres, and the latter aimed a pistol at the body of the culprit, but his weapon also missed fire. The five minutes having expired, the order to fire was given, and the result was four "snaps" and one "flash." Ayres's pistol was a crack one, and in a few minutes its load was accidentally discharged. To obtain a better sight on the old man, the party began to push out the "chinking" between the logs for the purpose of securing port-holes for the muzzles of their guns; when the criminal yielded to the entreaties of his family, and announced his willingness to surrender. The men then entered the house and secured the limbs of the prisoner with a rope—committed him to the charge of two strong men, brothers, named Peterson, who, on the same morning, left with their charge for Columbus. Arriving at Sunbury, Delaware County, on the first night, the old villain managed to effect his escape—and thus terminated the career, in Ohio, of one of the vilest desperadoes that ever cursed a civilized community. His family and confederates soon joined him in the West, where they pursued their vocation of crime for some years; when old John, his son William, and another of the gang, fell into the hands of a band of "Regulators," in Northern Illinois, and were shot immediately upon their seizure. The body of his youngest son, David, was soon after found hanging upon a tree.

A communication by John Coulter, Esq., published several years since in the *Mansfield Herald*, contains the following reference to this band and their depredations, and the names of those who had organized to bring them to justice:—

"This gang was also composed of some of the actual settlers as well as others at a distance. The following are some of the depredations which were committed previous to their being detected and routed.

"They commenced first by stealing the horse of William Taylor, Esq., then living on Honey Creek, about three miles east of Perrysville. Next was the stealing of Alexander Rice's Rockingham colt, a very valuable animal; then the breaking open and robbing Mr. Hart's store, on Honey Creek, about three miles south of Hayesville.

"These depredations, committed in succession, alarmed the different neighborhoods, calling into action the services of the 'Black Cane Company.'*

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* This company was composed of the most prominent settlers of the different neighborhoods molested by these ruffians. Each member of the company carried with him a black cane made of

"Marshaling their numbers into the field, they started out upon a searching expedition. Information had reached them that the goods stolen from Mr. Hart's store were secreted in a certain elder swamp, about one and a half miles above the village of Perrysville, which swamp was situated near the banks of the Black Fork.

"On receiving the information, the company immediately repaired to the swamp, and after searching it, they returned without meeting with any success.

"In a few days after this, the saddle of John Coulter was stolen, and, as he supposed, in retaliation for assisting in the search of the goods stolen from Mr. Hart.

"A few days afterward, information reached Messrs. Coulter and Hart that the saddle and other stolen goods were *en route* for the West.

"On hearing this, Mr. Coulter and Mr. Smith (after being duly authorized) went in pursuit of said goods, overtaking the wagons at Monroeville, and searched them, but without success; and they came to the conclusion that the goods were not there, and returned home.*

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the wood of crab-apple or black haw, as follows: the bark was peeled off, (the knots being left on,) after which the canes were burned black, and then greased for the purpose of giving them a shining appearance.

The names of the persons composing this company, as far as recollected, are, Captain Thomas Coulter, William Irvin, A. Rice, Isaac Martin, Thomas Martin, David Coulter, C. H. Rice, David Ayres, Charles Tannehill, Lewis Oliver, T. W. Coulter, John Capel, Solomon Gladden, Melzer Tannehill, Jonathan Coulter, James Irvin, Nathan Stearns, Harry Hill, David Hill, Reuben Hill, John Latty, Levi Taylor, John Coulter, Esq., and some others whose names are not now recollected.

* It was, nevertheless, afterward ascertained that the goods

"After his return home, Mr. Coulter commenced the collection of several judgments then due on his docket, one of which, amounting to about forty-five dollars, was on one of this notorious clan, who, having considerable business before Mr. Coulter in his official capacity, knew where he (Mr. Coulter) kept the money he thus collected.

"After collecting the money, one evening after his return, a thought occurred to him that his desk might become an object of consideration to this villain and his gang, and that the removal of said deposits to another place might not be unimportant. This was done; the money, excepting about five dollars, was removed. That night his desk was removed from the house into the meadow, about one-fourth of a mile distant, then owned by Dr. Ayres, and rifled of its contents, amounting to five dollars in money, a set of shaving tools, and a penknife, all of which the villians took. By removing the money, Mr. Coulter saved about one hundred dollars.

"About the time that the barns of Jonathan Coulter and William Irvin were fired and burned, a large flatboat, built by Lucius Doolittle, and loaded with three or four hundred barrels of flour, pork, and whisky, was cut loose from its moorings by the same clan of villians, and left to drift at random down the Black Fork of Mohican. Luckily it drifted but a short distance, when it was discovered and made safe.

"All these depredations were committed in the space of about one year, during which almost every

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were then actually in the wagon, but confined under a false floor of the bed, and, on entering the wagon, the deception was not discovered.

house in the neighborhood was plundered of some thing or other.

From the Mansfield Herald, March 24, 1858.

COULTER FAMILY.

"The Coulter family are known as among the earliest settlers at Perrysville, on the Black Fork. Thomas Coulter (the father of John) was born in the State of New York, and moved from thence with his father to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and was living there at the time of the Wyoming massacre.

"Many years before the Revolution, a colony from Connecticut had commenced a settlement in the valley of Wyoming. About one thousand families had settled in this valley up to the time of the Revolution, which event called out a thousand brave youths of noble sires to fight for freedom. In the absence of these, the tories collected several hundred Indians together, who, with horrid yells and fearful imprecations, commenced the work of death and carnage upon the defenseless inhabitants. The old men were murdered, and women and children and babes were all locked up in forts and houses, and destroyed in one awful conflagration. Wyoming was never more called the happy valley. The few who survived the massacre had a bitter lot, and the grave received crushed and broken hearts.

"The father of Tom Jelloway (one of the Greentown Indians) lived at this period in the valley of Wyoming; he was a friendly Indian, and on hearing of the intentions of the savages, he immediately commenced warning the whites of their danger, and among the number saved by his timely warning was the Coulter family. On hearing this news, Mr. Coulter took his family into a canoe, and, under cover of the darkness of the night, made his escape down the creek into a fort.

"After the massacre, Mr. Coulter moved his family to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Thomas volunteered, under General Morgan, to fight the Indians on White River. In this expedition a severe battle was fought and gained, and many Indians taken prisoners.

"After returning from this expedition, Mr. Coulter and his father took a trading excursion down the Ohio. In this expedition, Thomas and his father were attacked with the small-pox. The father died, and was buried in Maysville. The son recovered, settled up his business, and returned home.

"On his return, he fell in company with the notorious Simon Girty,* and having often heard of this bloody white savage, and finding himself in his company, determined to guard himself against surprise.

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* This notorious renegade was the son of a notorious drunkard, who had emigrated from Ireland. The old man was beastly intemperate, and nothing ranked higher in his estimation than a jug of whisky. His sottishness turned his wife's affections, and she yielded her heart to another, who knocked Girty on the head, and bore off the trophy of his prowess. Four sons remained behind, Thomas, Simon, George and James. The three latter were taken prisoners in Braddock's war, by the Indians. George was adopted by the Delawares, and died in a drunken fit. James was adopted by the Shawnees, and became a bloody villain. Simon was adopted by the Senecas, and became an expert hunter. In Kentucky and Ohio, he distinguished himself as an unrelenting barbarian. It was his constant wish that he might die in battle. This wish was gratified. He was cut to pieces, by Colonel Johnson's mounted men, at Proctor's defeat.

"Girty and Mr. Coulter had met upon the borders of a dark, long forest, through which they both had to pass, being on their way to the same station.

"On entering the forest, Mr. Coulter sprang behind Girty with his rifle in hand, ready cocked, and commanded him, under the penalty of being shot, to lead the way, and neither move to the right nor left.

"The two strangers were well armed, but Mr. Coulter had gained the advantage of Simon on entering the woods, and thus compelled him to lead the way to the station, where they parted company and never met again.

"Some short time after his arrival at home, (Washington County, Pennsylvania,) Mr. Coulter married Miss Nancy Tannehill, sister of General Tannehill, of Pittsburg, who, during the revolutionary war, served as a captain, and had been engaged in fighting several bloody battles.

"A few years after his marriage, or about the year 1794, the 'Whisky Insurrection,' as it was called, broke out in Pennsylvania.

"Among the number implicated in this affair was Thomas Coulter, who was taken prisoner by the authorities, and acquitted only on condition of his signing an instrument of writing, in which he, with all others, promised loyalty to the United States laws.

"Shortly after this event, Mr. Coulter immigrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, when, after remaining a few years there, he made his way into Ohio, about the year 1806, and settled down in Jefferson County, which, although created by proclamation by Governor St. Clair, in 1797, was, nevertheless, as yet a dense wilderness.

"After remaining here a few years, he finally immigrated to and settled down on the Black Fork of Mohican, Richland County, Ohio, (near the present site of Perrysville, Ashland County,) in 1811.

"This region was then a primal wilderness, presenting a scene of wild magnificence. The bottoms were covered with the most luxuriant growth of grass, while the banks of the stream were lined with an almost endless variety of wild flowers and flowering shrubs.

"Mrs. Thomas Coulter had four brothers, who fought in the revolutionary war. She once made a most magnificent cockade, which she intended to present to one of her brothers; but coming under the eye of General Washington, who took a fancy to it, she presented it to him, who, on receiving it, kindly thanked her, in the name of Liberty, for this memento of her respect."

JOHN COULTER.

John Coulter was born September 13th, 1790, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The following is from an article published in the *Mansfield Herald*, and was written by himself:—

"I came in company with a young man, the name of Edward Haley, who my father hired to accompany me. We came into Richland County in the fall of 1810, and commenced cutting brush to clear off a spot of land to put up a cabin, on the third day after the second Tuesday of October of that year. We continued to labor for two months, during which time we put up a cabin, (said cabin was afterward converted into a block-house,) grubbed out ten acres of land, and cut and split three thousand rails, and cut the timber all off the lot, set out some fruit trees, and then, during the winter, returned to Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio; there remained until the 1st of March, 1810. I then, in company with my father and brother Melzer, came out to the cabin we had built the fall before on the bank of the Black Fork of Mohican, now in Green Township, Ashland County, Ohio. From that time until the present, I have been a resident of Richland County, and suppose I have gained my residence in Richland County. JOHN COULTER."

Mr. Coulter's Public Life.

Mr. Coulter was the first coroner of this county, and the first assessor of the eastern half of the county. He was twice elected justice of the peace in Green Township; twice in Washington Township; served twice in the legislature, and once on the State Board of Equalization.

Besides the cabin which he helped to erect for his father, Mr. Coulter aided his companions to put up two others the same fall—one for Mr. Crawford, which was located on the present site of Perrysville, Ashland County, and one for Tannehill, which stood on the land now occupied by his son, Melzer Tannehill.

These cabins were in the midst of a dense wilderness and delightful hunting country. The nearest settlement was about three miles distant, and was composed of the following named pioneers: James Cunningham, Henry McCart, Andrew Craig, Samuel Lewis, and David Davis.

Indian Festival.

Some time during the spring of 1811, the Indians of Greentown and Jeromeville, with some others, celebrated one of their religious festivals in the village of Greentown. This village, as remarked in another chapter, stood upon or near the banks of the Black Fork, and contained about one or two hundred inhabitants.

The festival was held in the council-house, a spacious building, some sixty or seventy feet long. In the center of this building a temporary altar was erected, about eight feet in diameter and some one or two feet high. Upon this altar a large fire was kindled, which burned with a most lurid brilliancy. Around this fire the principal speakers performed their solemn marches, speaking and singing alternately, while the rest of the audience were arranged in rows, two or three deep, around the walls inside the house.

During the performance of these officials, the audience kept up a kind of grunting exercise, accompanied by a variety of gesticulations and singular contortions of the countenance, indicating that the occasion was one of deep and solemn interest, and would also occasionally cast a piece of fresh meat (prepared for the occasion) into the fire, on which a general "*pow-wow*" would be heard for a few moments.

The costumes of the prominent chiefs were singularly fantastic, being ornamented with various colors, arranged in such a manner as to produce the most striking effect. Deers' hoofs were also attached to their leggings, which produced a rattling noise as they moved around the fire.

Among the number of these officials was the celebrated Captain Pipe, of Jeromeville, who acted a most conspicuous part in the devotions. He was a tall and very graceful chief, somewhat stricken in years. His movements were quick, though bending under the infirmities of age, and his keen, black, piercing eyes, told of the fire and ardor of his youth in other days.

"It was evident," says our informant, "that this occasion was one of no ordinary importance, for during the whole exercises a most profound solemnity characterized their devotions, and during some particular parts of their ceremonies the audience were moved to tears."

These ceremonies lasted about two hours, when the occasion was ended by a general shaking of hands, indicating the utmost good feeling among the worshipers. After the ceremonies were over, the Indians, in order to show their respect to the white spectators present, who came to witness the festival, presented each one of them with a piece of the meat which they had prepared for the occasion. Mr. Coulter received a piece of bruin's fat, which, after tasting, he threw away.

Among the persons present on this occasion, the following are recollected, viz.: John Coulter and his sisters, Rachel and Abigail, David Coulter, Harvey Hill, Alexander Rice, and his sister, Elizabeth, (wife of J. Coulter, Esq.,) and Mariah Petty.

JAMES GLADDEN.

James Gladden, with his family, emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, to the farm upon which he now resides, in 1826. He is now sixty-eight years of age—sixty-five of which he has spent in Ohio. Mr. Gladden having immigrated to the country at a comparatively late date, there were no incidents regarding his pioneer life, in Green Township, which he regards worthy of relation.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

Samuel Graham and wife removed to Green Township in October, 1821, and entered the northwest quarter of section 17, upon a part of which he yet resides. He was an emigrant from the State of New York.

Antiquities of a Perished Race.

Upon the quarter above mentioned, there was a circular embankment, embracing about half an acre of ground. The embankment was about five feet in height, forming a regular circle, with the exception that it had been broken on the west side by what appeared to have been a gateway. This supposed gateway was about twelve feet in width. The embankment, as well as the interior space, was covered with a heavy growth of timber. In the center of the circle was a mound of irregular sides, the center of which rose about three and a half feet above the natural surface of the ground. Excavations were made in this mound to the depth of about nine feet, which appeared to be the distance of the artificial work. No other relics than wood, coal, and a substance resembling feathers, were found. These were discovered near the lowest depth. The latter substance rapidly decomposed on exposure to the air. This ancient work was about half a mile northeast of the old Indian Greentown.

Another similar embankment, but near twice the height of the one above described, was situated about half a mile east of Greentown. It inclosed near an acre of ground, but had no mound within the inclosure. The plow has nearly obliterated these ancient works, though their outlines can yet be traced.

CALVIN HILL.

Calvin Hill, an emigrant from Vermont, purchased, in November, 1811, the land in Green Township, which subsequently became his homestead for many years. This farm is now the property of G. W. Carey, Esq. His nearest neighbors were Captain Ebenezer Rice, (father of Alexander Rice, who lived on the place now occupied by the latter;) Joseph Jones, (who owned the farm upon which now resides John Taylor;) Judge Thomas Coulter, (who lived upon the quarter directly south of Charles Tannehill;) Lewis Hill, (who resided immediately below what is now the town of Perrysville;) Solomon Hill, (who resided immediately above said town;) Moses Adzit, son-in-law of Solomon Hill, (and who resided upon the place of his father-in-law;) Melzer Tannehill, (whose farm adjoined Judge Coulter's on the east;) Lewis Oliver, (whose farm was directly east of Charles Tannehill;) and Jeremiah Conine, (whose farm was east of Melzer Tannehill's;) Sylvester Fisher, (whose land joined Mr. Rice's on the northwest;)—these were the neighbors of Mr. Hill.

ANDREW HUMPHREY.

Andrew Humphrey removed with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, to Green Township, in the year 1824. He emigrated from Champaign County, Ohio. The previous year he had purchased the half section now owned and occupied by his son, William Humphrey. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty. William and John Humphrey, both residing in Green Township, are the only surviving members of the family. The north part of the township, when Mr. Humphrey removed to it, was an unbroken wilderness—no house between him and Mohicanville and Hayesville, and only one or two between him and Perrysville.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

William Hunter, an emigrant from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, removed with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, to Green Township, in March, 1818, and commenced improvement upon the north half of section 26. He originally emigrated from Ireland, and was an officer in the Federal service against the insurgents in the "whisky insurrection."

He died on the 17th of January, 1819, at the age of forty-seven. He had been to the mill at Newville, and on his return his family discovered, from an unusual appearance in his features, that he was ill. He remarked to his family, "Faith, childers, I believe I am poisoned," and laid himself down before the broad fireplace, so close to the embers on the hearth that his feet were partly imbedded in the warm ashes. His trembling limbs created a great dust, which, added to his chattering teeth, despite their warm sympathy for their father's affliction, provoked mirth from the little ones. This demonstration so annoyed the sufferer, that he raised himself up, and demanded to know whether they had "no better manners than to laugh at the miseries of a dying man," and made an effort to give the children "a brush." His attack proved to be a hard ague chill—the first of which he or his family had any experience—and which, in about three months, resulted in his death.

Of his sons, David, James, William, and John yet reside in Green Township.

About two years after the death of the elder Mr. Hunter, his widow died, leaving a family of nine orphan children—the eldest boy being between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and the youngest only fourteen months. This young family, in a new and wild country, struggled with the privations that beset them, and remained together (with the exception of two sisters, who married) until David, the senior brother, attained the age of twenty-seven years. On the third morning after the death of the widow, the youngest child rose, and, approaching the bed formerly occupied by his mother, called upon her in piteous terms to receive him—an incident which opened afresh the fountains of grief in the elder members of the family.

How David Hunter obtained his first Fruit Trees.

Some years after the death of his parents, David Hunter, on his way to Mansfield to pay his tax, met, for the first time, with Johnny Appleseed. The two sat down upon a log and engaged in conversation—Hunter dividing with his new acquaintance the few cakes he had taken with him to sustain himself on his journey. Johnny inquired into the circumstances of Hunter's family, where he lived, etc., and receiving answers, advised the young man that he should not delay in obtaining and transplanting trees for an orchard. Hunter stated that he was too poor to pay for the trees. His new friend rejoined that he could supply him with fifty or sixty trees, and that as to the question of pay, it was a matter of no moment whether they were *ever* paid for. He then told Hunter to call upon his brother-in-law, William Broom, (who lived upon the farm now owned by William Cowan, Esq.,) and obtain the trees. He did so, and from this beginning, has made additions until now he has orchards numbering over six hundred fruit trees.

Indian Relics.

About fifteen years since, in plowing a field below a depth that a plow had ever before reached, some bones of a skeleton, in a good state of preservation, were exposed, and, upon further examination, all the principal bones were found. Among other relics found near the skeleton was a skillfully-wrought and highly-polished stone hatchet, in exact imitation of the most perfectly-formed modern instrument of that name, including the eye for the handle. The arts that belong to our present civilization could not produce a more perfect specimen than this.

Effects of Flour made of "Sick Wheat."

The first wheat raised upon the place, which was the second year after the family settled upon it, was a remarkably fine crop. As the family had been without wheat flour since their residence in the country, Mr. Hunter lost no time in threshing six or seven bushels, and taking it to the mill at Newville for manufacture into flour. The flour had every appearance of being of the best quality. On returning home, the children could not wait the ordinary process of baking bread, and Mrs. Hunter immediately commenced preparations for baking "slim cakes." The family were soon engaged in partaking heartily of the cakes; and their meal being finished, the faithful dogs also were were not neglected. Within from five to ten minutes after supper was concluded, one of the family became suddenly seized with an attack of what was termed "water brash," which was soon followed by violent and painful vomiting. Soon the whole family, and finally the dogs, were similarly attacked. Not attributing the cause to the cakes of which they had eaten—for they had yet learned nothing of "sick wheat"—the family again, after they had recovered of their illness, which was brief, partook of the cakes, and the same results followed. Subsequently, hogs were fed of this wheat. They eagerly ate of it, and its effects was to make even "hogs vomit." Chickens were also affected by it. The only animals whose stomach could endure it, were cattle, sheep, and other ruminating beasts.

At the raising of Alexander Skinner's mill, on the Black Fork, half a mile above Loudonville, a Mr. Green, who had been attending the raising, applied at the house of Hunter for some food. He had been partaking rather freely of liquor. There was bread in the house, made of the flour of this "sick wheat," which David offered him, with a cup of milk. Within a few minutes after partaking of this food, and having withdrawn his chair from the table, the saliva commenced accumulating rapidly in his mouth. He was resting his face upon his hand, and soon his rebellious stomach involuntarily deposited most of its contents into the broad sleeve of his hunting shirt; which, in the position of his hand and arm, was in a good situation to receive it. He attributed his illness exclusively to the liquor, and after his stomach recovered from the effects of its sickness, and as it was now more empty than before he had partaken of the food, he called for more bread and milk. David, whose love of fun was equal to his hospitality, readily complied with the request of the hungry man, and again supplied him with bread and milk. Soon another misfortune, even worse than the first, occurred to him. When the paroxysm was over, he gave it as his solemn opinion, that the liquor he had drank had ruined the coats of his stomach—advised the boys to take warning of him, and never drink liquor—thanked them for their kindness, and took his leave.

WILLIAM IRVIN.

William Irvin immigrated to Montgomery Township, Richland County, from Mt. Vernon, in 1815, and in the year following purchased eighty acres of the southeast quarter of section 20, Green Township, upon which land he yet resides.

MOSES JONES.

Moses Jones, with his family, settled in Green Township, on the farm now owned by John Taylor, Esq., in August, 1815. He died in 1856, at the age of seventy-eight. Joseph Jones is the only survivor of his family resident in Green Township.

THOMAS JOHNSTON.

Thomas Johnston emigrated from Pennsylvania, in March, 1828, and made his first purchase in section 9, Green Township, a tract originally entered by John Murphy. Mr. Johnston, at present, is the owner and occupant of section 33, southeast quarter, Vermillion Township, a tract which he purchased, within a few years past, of his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Workman.

PETER KINNEY.

Peter Kinney, formerly a resident of Columbiana County, entered, in April, 1810, the land upon which the families of Thomas W. Calhoun and Elias Groff now reside. He made some improvement, but never removed his family to this land, having made another purchase in the adjoining Township of Monroe, to which he removed his family on the 7th of July, 1819. He subsequently removed to Illinois, where he died in 1833, at the age of fifty-two.

Abraham Baughman and John Davis had preceded him to Green Township, but what length of time is not known to Mrs. James Irvin, (daughter of Mr. Kinney,) who communicates this memoranda. Mr. Davis was a widower, and had been a revolutionary soldier, and, some years subsequent to his settlement in the township, was found dead on the roadside, above Chillicothe, to which place he had been to draw his pension.

Removal of the Greentown Indians.

When Captain Douglas, of Mt. Vernon, with his command, visited Greentown for the purpose of removing the Indian inhabitants, a party of Indians, on the night of the day that Douglas made his appearance in their town, came to the house of Mr. Kinney, and stated to him their troubles, and asked him to intercede for them, and permit them to remain at their homes. He accompanied them on their return; had an interview with Captain Douglas, and remonstrated with him on the injustice and impolicy of removing the Indians from their town, since they had agreed to give up all their arms, and have the roll of the men called twice a day. So confident was Mr. Kinney that evil to the white settlers would result from their removal, and so earnest did he become in his protest against the folly, that the captain drew his sword upon him, and might have committed violence, had he not been for the moment surrounded by the anxious and indignant Indians. It is doubtless true that, had Mr. Kinney's counsels prevailed, the massacre upon the Black Fork would not have occurred.

It was a command under Colonel Robert Crooks, of Pennsylvania, that burned the buildings in Greentown a few days after the removal of the Indians.

WILLIAM MCNAULL.

William McNaull immigrated to Montgomery Township in June, 1815, and in 1828 removed to Perrysville, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1856—a period of twenty-eight consecutive years. He is the oldest merchant in the county, and has lost by "the credit system" an amount sufficient to secure a life-long competence to the poorest family in the county.

JOHN NEPTUNE.

John Neptune, an emigrant from Maryland, removed to Wooster in 1819, and in 1824 purchased the farm in Hanover Township, now owned by John Sneer. In 1831 he purchased and removed to the farm upon which himself and family have since resided, in Green Township.

ALLEN OLIVER.

Allen Oliver, born in New Jersey, immigrated to Worthington Township, Richland County, October,

1810. In the preceding June, he entered the southwest quarter of section 28, Green Township; and in February, 1811, removed his family to a half-faced cabin, without a roof, upon this land. During the first night the family lodged in their roofless house, the snow fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

His family at this time consisted of his wife and sons, John, Daniel, and Lewis, and four daughters. Daniel and Lewis—the latter residing upon the old homestead—Mrs. Sarah Tannehill and Mrs. Elizabeth McMahan are the only survivors of the family of Mr. Oliver now residing in Green Township. His own death occurred on the 28th of September, 1823, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Characteristic of Johnny Appleseed.

Johnny, from more respect to his sense of right than law, would join parties who were employed in work upon the public roads. On one occasion, while thus engaged near the Jones prairie, in Green Township, a yellow jacket's nest became disturbed, and one of the insects found its way under his pants; and although it inflicted repeated stings, he gently and quietly forced it downward by pressing his pants above it. His comrades, much amused at his gentleness under such circumstances, inquired why he did not kill it? To which he replied that "it would not be right take the life of the poor thing, as it was only obeying the instinct of its nature, and did not *intend* to hurt *him*."

A Trip to New Orleans, Richmond, etc.

In the spring of 1823, Lewis Oliver and John Davis purchased of Nathan Dehaven a flat-bottomed boat, and freighted it, partly at the place of Mr. Oliver and partly at the Loudonville mills, with wheat, flour, lumber, pork, chickens, and whisky, and safely navigated their craft and its burden to New Orleans. At that place, not finding a market for their wheat and pork, they reshipped those portions of their cargo to Richmond, Virginia. From the latter place, they traveled homeward, on foot.

WILLIAM REED.

William Reed removed, with his wife, to Green Township, in April, 1829—his father having previously entered for him the northeast quarter of section 11—being the same tract which he improved, and upon which he has since resided. Mr. Reed was an emigrant from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

EBENEZER RICE.

Captain Ebenezer Rice and family immigrated to Green Township, in February, 1811. He had emigrated from Essex County, New York. In August, 1811, he removed his family to the northwest quarter of section 29, which tract he had entered in November, 1810.

Mr. Rice's family were the thirty-ninth which settled in Richland County, and the fifth in Green Township. He died in 1821, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Alexander Rice occupies the farm originally entered and improved by his father, and is the only son of Ebenezer Rice now residing within Ashland County.

Captain Ebenezer Rice was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and was the eldest son of Samuel and

Abigail Underwood Rice. Samuel was the son of Gershom, who was the son of Ephraim, who was the son of Thomas, who was the son of Edmund and Tamazine Rice, who emigrated from Barkhamstead, England, in 1638, and lived and died in Sudbury, Massachusetts. The old homestead, on the banks of the Sudbury River, with its beautiful spring and its broad meadows, is still in the possession of the Rice family.

The Old Distilleries.

"Any way to make money to pay taxes, and have a little something to trade on," thought the poor pioneer; and no better way was there than to make *whisky*. And here, in early days, among the sylvan shades of wild and beautiful Green Township, were no less than eight distilleries. A staunch, buzzing, seething, chattering, peerless one, was that which stood on the green slope just a few rods above Greentown meeting-house: old, old settlers will tell you now, with a sneaking, fun-loving twinkle in the half averted eye, "it made most delicious whisky." But, alas! for the curse! poor men hung around it, willing to chop wood, empty slops, or do any dirty jobs, for all they could drink while they worked. Another distillery was near where Warring Wolf now lives, a mile or so below McKay; another on the Cowen farm; another on the Van Horn estate; one on the Vanscoyoe farm; another on Richard Guthrie's; another on Jesse Parr's; and the last one we can remember, near the old Manner mill, on the Clear Fork. Thank God! they are all gone now! The sweet autumn airs play over the green, grassy places where once rose their snaky hisses and their pestilential breathings, and the brooks and hillside springs and gushing fountains, that were once so wickedly perverted to base uses, now sin no more. Where stood the distilleries with the cavernous hole dug under them, are now fields or woodland pastures, with only a green hollow, or dimple, left to tell the tale. But, my oh! how handy it was to have something to trade on—good deal handier than stamps. Mr. —— bought a horse of old Billy Rag Bag, and gave forty-five gallons of whisky; great, big, good horse, nothing the matter at all with him; not shoulder-stove, or spavined, or ailing at all. And the Rag Bag family lived gloriously, superbly, for a whole month or two—had egg-nog to drink three times a day, and a good swig all round before they went to bed at night, and had their pumpkin sauce seasoned with whisky, and their corn bread; and then it was excellent to take the wild, woodsy taste off the spring water in those early times, when the very sunshine would not penetrate through the dense, leafy screen that curtained in their hill-side springs!

And this fine young horse that the wealthy Miss Skimmens drives so beautifully every day, her veil and ribbons all a flutter after her, and her dainty gloved hands toying so charmingly with the scarlet lines! Fine horse, that—carries his head like a Napoleon! Well, his great-great-grandam only cost sixty gallons of whisky, and grandpa carried it home himself, in pails and such like. Boggs wouldn't let him have the big barrel in the bargain. Boggs was close in a deal—Young America would call him *cussed stingy.*

About Cincinnati in 1808, *etc.*

In the year 1809, Judge Thomas Coulter was going down the river, from Jefferson County, Ohio, with a boat load of flour, pork, and whisky, when a man, who owned a large tract of land on which Cincinnati now stands, hailed him, and was very anxious to make a trade with him—let him have his land for the contents of his boat. The judge didn't like such mighty rough, broken land, and, after talking a few minutes, went on his way to New Orleans. That was a common way then, among enterprising men, to make a good stout boat, and take provisions down to New Orleans, unless they sold out before they got there.

Incidents of Social Life in the Pioneer Times.

In early days all the salt the pioneers could obtain was brought from Zanesville, on horseback, subsequently in boats. Neighbors often borrowed pints or teacupsful, and then used it very sparingly, it was so precious. Mush was almost intolerable without salt. The old pioneer mothers tell us now that stewed pumpkin was eaten three times a day, and was considered a staple, or as much of a necessity as potatoes are now. A young married couple, who commenced housekeeping in a bare log cabin, with a straw bed, an axe, and a borrowed dinner pot—no teakettle or spider or other ironware, save this memorable pot—the first winter dried one hundred large pumpkins for their own family use; for, as she says now, "we wanted to busy ourselves at some kind of employment in the long evenings." The following summer, she taught school at home—had a few scholars, some of them great slab-sided young men, who couldn't tell how many months there were in a year. The cheery, sweet little wife would have to stand tip-toe beside them, and used to get so tickled at their funny answers. Not as school ma'ams do now did she when school was out—draw her pay and buy something new. Oh, no! their parents paid in spinning and weaving, and in helping John clear and grub in the sturdy wild wood. Sheep were very scarce, but the good wives managed to get up an occasional homespun coat for the husbands to wear to meeting. They dyed the cloth brown with butternut bark, or, in better days, blue, with a dye made of chamber lye and indigo. The dear little dye tub had to stand in the warmest corner; it held as honorable place then as my lady's trim little workstand does now in the family sitting-room. The dye tub had a tolerably close cover, and was used to sit on altogether. We have frequently heard a story about a young man in those days, in Green Township, going sparking Sunday night, and, while he stayed, he occupied the honorable seat above named. The cover got shoved aside a little, and the skirts of his light-drab coat slipped down into the blue element. And there he sat, like a beaver soaking his tail, and the skirts were dyed a pretty blue. We never believed this, but it made a capital thing for the girls in those olden times to titter about, at quiltings and corn-huskings and frolics, and "after meeting was out." They had pretty girls in those days—we love to ask the old fellows about 'em now, and hear the invariable answer, "she was like a steel-trap;" or, "her eyes were like a wild deer's;" or, "her cheeks were like red roses;" or, "she'd a complexion like a china radish;" and, again, "oh! she could ride like the winds; manage any critter you ever saw; go so fast she'd leave no shadow at all." Once in awhile, in those days, a girl had a nice dress —or short gown, it was called—made out of mama's gray cloak, or crimson camlet, that had passed through the hands of a great-grandmother — little, narrow pokes of dresses, but very pretty then.

For the first few years the pioneers had to eat corn bread and mush altogether, except on Sunday mornings, when the whole family would be treated to short cake for breakfast. The poor little children did love that holy day so, for the short cake was delicious. Then, on that morning, the mother indulged in a cup of tea; real store tea, that smelt of dear old New England or New York; and we'll warrant, the hot tears often coursed down those dear old care-worn faces as they sipped little tastes, and tried to make it taste longer and get all the good of it. Folks had to have pills then as well as now, and, as there were no pill venders with their boxes or one-horse wagons perambulating the country, they manufactured their own. They boiled butternut bark down to a thick syrup, thickened it with meal or flour, and made it out into pills; and every well-to-do family kept a supply. In peeling off the bark from the trees, be sure it had to be stripped *downward*, or it wouldn't physic. The leaves of the boneset stripped off, *upward*, were dried, and saved among the valuable medicines for an emetic.

Naughty pride would creep in among the young men even then; and do let me tell an incident that afforded me a good laugh. It was in the long, long ago, about 1816, an indulgent father told his two boys, who were, perhaps, eighteen and twenty, that because they had been so good to work and help bring up the younger brothers and sisters, they might have a fine seven-acre field to put out in tobacco, and they might have the proceeds all themselves. The great strapping good fellows thought they had the best father in the world. They raised a fine crop, took special care of it, and sold it. Well, but how to lay out the money to best advantage troubled them a good deal. At last they decided to buy *hats*, and went off and bought each a great, long, furry stovepipe hat, just exactly *like the preacher wore.* Oh! they were the happiest boys; went to meeting regular, and wore the hats every time, unless the weather was bad or the clouds looked lowering and suspicious; then they left them safe up in the loft, in the "chist." Both went to see the rosiest girls they knew, and both were married in less than a year, and to-day they are rich old farmers, trotting their grandchildren on their knees; and all this came of wearing such monstrous, fine, furry, unexceptionable hats!

Good Methodist preachers used to be very common in early days, real talented men too. One of them, though, in his moments of thoughtless excitement, used to swear—real, wicked, bad swearing—and, on being reprimanded once, he replied, "My dear brother, it's not swearing; it is a *kind of a rough way I have of praying* when I am excited!"

Some of the industrious, busy mothers, in those perilous and hard times, never took time to comb their little children's heads only once a week, and that was on Sunday morning before church. After this performance was over, each child had to take a spoonful of bitter cordial, made of aloes and other stuff, to keep off ague and sickness, and keep the stomach in healthy order. Little ones dreaded this as much as they liked the morning that brought the delicious offset, the short cake.

Girls used to break the wish-bone of a chicken, and name the pieces after some of the boys, and then stick them over the cabin door, and giggle, and watch what young fellow would pass under first. Had lots of fun. Then they would press the leaves of the rue on the bare arms, and wish, and if it left a red impress, the wish was sure to come true—never failed. In milking a young cow, for the first time, sometimes they would milk in a big washing tub, or some large vessel—it was a sure sign she'd be an abundant milker; any woman was silly who would milk first in a small pail or tin cup.

Appearance of the Country.

The country in those early days was more beautiful than any pen can describe. The valley of the Black Fork was very densely covered with a low, matted growth of small timber, while, close to the creek, the ground was rankly covered with long grass, and the interlacing vines of the wild morning-glory, plumy willows, and the dark, thick growth of alder. The hills were crowned with giant oaks, and the fragrant winds were healthful as the breezes of the ocean. Wild game abounded, even great ferocious wild hogs, with their foamy, white tushes gleaming out and looking frightful. Captain Rice got his neighbors and all their dogs to help him catch one once. It took a sty as stout as the hills and the rocks to hold him captive.

The first School and School-House.

The first school taught in Green Township, that we know of, was taught by Betsey Coulter—a little accommodating neighborly affair, in her own house, in the summer of 1814. The next summer, poor old William Maxwell Adolphus Johnson taught in his own house. He was a Scotchman, a man of some talent and good education. The following winter, Asa Brown, a shrewd Yankee, taught in the new school-house. It was built near the center of the town, on the south side of what is now Esq. Cowen's farm. It had a good, stout puncheon floor, wide fire-place, a log left out at each side of the house, and the aperture covered with greased paper, for windows.

The Oliver boys "stalled the master" that winter, in the rule of three, but Judge Coulter helped him out of the scrape creditably. Oh! what good times they did have that first winter at school! Only yesterday, we heard one of the boys and one of the girls laughing heartily over fun of running races and snow-balling and playing tricks on the master! Though the boy is now hale and hearty, and on the shady side of seventy, and the girl a little younger, their laughter was cheery and ringing, instead of cracked and tremulous. Before that winter's school was fairly closed, the master went into the dry goods business. His entire stock was bought in Zanesville, and brought up the river and tributary creeks, and safely landed at Perrysville, in a boat of his own making. He lived on the old Esq. Taylor farm, now owned by Hiram Cake. One of his children thrust a burning stick into some powder; the house was partly demolished, and two of his children killed. The explosion was felt for a great distance, and heard in Vermillion Township, ten miles distant.

At an early day, John Coulter and Captain Rice took the job of cutting a road from Ashland to Mansfield. They contracted to cut ten miles for ninety dollars, and the place of beginning was specified then as the Trickle farm. The Trickle family had left their poor little home on account of the Indians, and gone to Wooster for safety. The father of the family died the day the men commenced their job of cutting.

After the roads were cut, or laid out through the woods ready to work on, Philip Seymour was made one of the first supervisors. His district extended from Perrysville up the Mansfield road, almost to Lucas. One time when they were laboring on the road and felling trees on the Mohawk Hill, one fell aslant and broke one of Richard Conine's legs. The men made a comfortable resting-place for him against a tree, and then started John Oliver off to borrow Peter Kinney's old gray mare to carry Dicky home. John had five miles to walk through the woods; it was growing late when he returned, and Dicky suffered extremely. His father rode and took him on behind, and there he was all that weary ride of rough miles, his leg dangling and the broken bones grating together and paining him intensely. Solomon Hill and Judge Coulter attended to the binding up and splintering and fixing his poor limb that night, as the family were in poor circumstances, and no doctor nearer than Mt. Vernon. It was many weeks before Richard could get around, and as soon as he could walk, he limped out on crutches to look at the young pigs in the pen, and before he got back to the house, he slipped and fell and broke it over again; and then the two men were sent for, and the dreadful performance unskillfully gone through with another time. Then, before he wholly recovered, the settlers had to flee to the block-house for safety from the Indians; and there, within its dreary, lonesome walls, Dicky's young mother died, with no physician near to save or help; none but hardy and sympathizing men and weeping and pitying neighbor women. How these little life-incidents will run on into stories; one leads into another and another, and we hardly know where to stop or how to close! What a web of history is even the incidents of pioneer times in one township! And what fun those stalwart, handsome, sunburnt young fellows, clad in buckskin, did have! How they did love the free, wild wood, and the cheerful-looking clearings, with their burning brush heaps and piles of logs lying promiscuously every way, and the green framing-in of woodland that shut out everything from sight except the spanning of blue sky! Those were glorious old times, indeed, and no wonder that weary, sluggish old pulses leap as with the vigorous life of childhood, now when they, old friends, meet together and live those times over again, as they sit in the shade of their own vines and roof-trees. They did have the jolliest singing schools and spelling schools and log-rollings and raisings of barns and double log houses. And then, at elections and trainings, sometimes some of the old fellows would drink a little too much, and they would have such laughable fights, and the younger ones would be so tickled at the "dog falls" and the aimless blows at the head that wouldn't tell on the head at all, and the great earnest grips that would bring the tow shirt with them, and the tumbling over, and the too drunk to make a raise again, and the lying on the ground, and the feeble pecking at each other's heads, blows that a suckling baby would almost take as caresses! We often hear the dear old boys laughing heartily over these merry recollections. And we hear them tell, too, of deaf old Aston. A crowd of them would gather in the old man's shop, and some of them would say real saucy things right to his face, and swear at him, and call him bad names, and make an immense sight of fun for the rest, who would be in convulsions of laughter, and the poor old man wouldn't hear a word they'd say. Once in awhile they would make some pleasant remark to him to keep him in good humor, and from suspicion.

And then, one time, some of the young men went, after night, away up toward Hayesville, to search for a thief. They suspected him to be hidden in his house, and they all lay down slyly close up to the outside wall of the big fireplace, where they could peep in. Nobody was to be seen inside the house except the man's wife and an old gal, who was living with them. There sat the two women, right before the fire, knitting, and both talking busily enough, never dreaming that a dozen ears heard every word they said. The boys could hardly keep from laughing, and one giggling fellow had to go off a little distance, occasionally, to laugh it out. After awhile they got to passing the bottle around—must have something to drink to keep them warm; and the funniest part was that the two women smelt whisky, and sniffed up their noses and wondered what it was, and kept sniffing and wondering until after they had gone to bed.

The thief did not make his appearance that night, but a few weeks afterward the boys searched again, and found him under the floor, and made him crawl out, and they took him.

Parson Gerry.

Among the ministers who preached here in the backwoods forty years ago, was a genteel, intelligent, handsome man, by the name of Gerry.* For awhile he made his home in Green Township. He was wedded to an accomplished Irish lady. The gambling saloons of our cities know not a more successful and scheming rascal, and yet over all he dared to wear the "livery of Heaven." His eloquence was of a masterly style, and he won the hearts of all his hearers, while he held in his power even those who doubted his sincerity and godliness. His bearing was fascinating and faultless, and his polite demeanor was winning in the extreme. Of his superior rascality, two instances I remember to have heard from those interested.

He had borrowed a hundred dollars of David Coulter, a son of Judge Coulter, and had not paid it back at the time specified. He had removed to some city distant from here, and Mr. Coulter, growing tired of his promises to pay, started off in a rage, swearing he wouldn't come home until he had received his money. It was Saturday night when he arrived there, and he sallied out the next morning in anything but a good humor. People were thronging the streets on their way to church, and, as Coulter was walking along, moodily, with his head down, a manly but silky-toned voice said: "My dear Coulter, how happy I am to see you! I am to preach at ten; come with me, please." It was Gerry, who drew Coulter's arm within his own, saying blandly, "I wish to speak with you, privately, after service;" and he took him right along with him.

A few days after, Mr. Coulter came home, looking very serious, and, when his jolly chums inquired his success, he told them that he went and heard Gerry preach, and the beautiful sermon, so wonderful in its touching eloquence, made him feel that he could well afford to give Gerry one hundred dollars.

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* A nephew of Elbridge Gerry, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The text was, "*Love one another;*" and Coulter said it affected him to tears, and he felt mean and guilty, and thought he wasn't good enough to receive money from Gerry's hands, and that, as soon as service was over, he sneaked out and hurried away, for fear Gerry would see him. So great is the magical power of eloquence!

Gerry was one time riding in a carriage, going to fulfill an appointment, when he came to where some laborers were working on the roads, in the western part of Green Township. They were fixing a crossing, and the carriage could not be driven over very well, and Gerry got out and led the horse, while the men got the carriage safely across. Gerry, with his usual politeness, took off his hat, and, bowing, thanked them very nicely, and, to add a flourish probably, went to pull his handkerchief out of his coat pocket, when out came a loose pack of cards, flying hither and thither all over the road!

Not at all discomposed, he smiled sweetly, and said in his silkiest tones: "It is not very creditable, gentlemen, to find such things in a minister's keeping. I had no idea these were the contents of a little package that your neighbor B.'s children were sending to some of their little friends—ha! ha!" and he laughed heartily; while the honest men, believing his glowing words, gathered up the little tell-tales, brushed off the dust, and returned them to his pocket.

SIMON ROWLAND.

Simon Rowland was an emigrant from Pennsylvania. He visited the country during the war of

1812, when about seventeen years of age. Several years later, he married Sarah, daughter of Calvin Hill, and purchased the farm in Green Township, now owned by John Maurer, which place he occupied until the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1838; and his widow died on the 17th day of March, 1859.

CHARLES AND BAZEL TANNEHILL.

Charles and Bazel Tannehill, in October, 1810, commenced improvement on the northwest quarter of section 33, Green Township. They had, the month previous, entered the above described quarter, together with the southeast quarter of section 29, (which was subsequently improved by Charles Tannehill, and upon which he at present resides.) They were emigrants from Jefferson County, Ohio.

The "First Family" in Green Township.

The family of Abraham Baughman was the only one residing in the township when Messrs. Tannehill commenced their improvement. This place became afterward known as "the Guthrie farm," and is now occupied by John Castor. There was also an unmarried man, named John Davis, keeping "bachelor's hall" upon the farm now owned by William Irvin, being the southwest quarter of section 30. In the fall of 1811, Melzer Tannehill, Sen., (father of Charles and Bazel,) removed his family to Green Township.

First Commissioners of Richland County.

Melzer Tannehill, Sen., of Green Township, James McClure, of Belleville, and Samuel Watson, of Lexington, were the first Commissioners of Richland

County, elected in 1813. Mr. Tannehill, in 1812, had been elected assessor for Knox County, (Green then being one of the townships of that county.) He was also among the first justices of the peace of Green Township.

The Indian Outrages on the Black Fork create a panic among the Settlers of Green Township.

Directly after Hull's surrender, at Detroit, the public necessities were supposed to demand immediate additions to the military force for the purpose of resisting anticipated Indian invasions of Ohio. Charles Tannehill responded to the call for volunteers, and enlisted for a term of forty days, under the command of Major Kratzer, of Mt. Vernon. A body of troops, himself among them, were out on a scouting expedition, and in the vicinity of the present town of New Haven, Huron County, discovered a vacated encampment, which had the appearance of having been a few hours previously occupied by the Indians. On Saturday night, the white and Indian encampments were not separated by a distance exceeding a mile; although this fact was not discovered by our troops until Sunday evening, which gave the enemy a day's advance of us. Early on Monday morning, the troops pushed forward on the Indians' trail, and on that evening reached the place where the town of Ganges now stands. On Tuesday morning, (the day Copus was killed,) a party of five, including Mr. Tannehill, were sent to the relief of the settlers on the Black Fork, as it was supposed the Indians contemplated an attack upon that settlement. They were led to this conclusion, from their knowledge that Seymour and Ruffner had been killed a few days previously. Arriving near the Ruffner place, they met the remaining troops, (seven in number,) who had been engaged in the battle at Copus's, having in charge the surviving members of the Copus family. These troops had also, since the battle, been joined by about one hundred others belonging to the same command, (that of Major Krebs, of Tuscarawas County.) The united force on that night encamped in the vicinity of the Copus cabin, and, on the next morning, Mr. Tannehill and party took leave of the Tuscarawas militia, and pursued their way to the deserted village of Greentown. Near that place, at the cabin of Abraham Baughman, (which was also found deserted,) Mr. Tannehill separated from his companions and continued his way homeward. Near Perrysville, he overtook John Coulter and Harvey Hill, who were urging forward some cattle at "double quick," and from whom he learned that the settlement had heard the tidings of the last battle, and that they formed the rear guard of the settlers who were fleeing to Samuel Lewis's block-house, on the Clear Fork.

On the day following, the men returned and erected a block-house on the place of Thomas Coulter, which afforded security for a greater portion of the Black Fork settlement of Green Township during the remainder of the war.

The Markets.

From the date of the first settlement of the township until about 1816, the wants of new immigrants created a good demand and good prices for all the surplus produce the farmer could raise; but in the year above mentioned, a surplus beyond the wants of the settlement was produced, and prices fell to a very low figure. This made it peculiarly hard upon the first settlers who had leased Virginia Military District School lands, as the interest on their purchases fell due about this time. Corn, which had in the previous years since the first settlement, found ready sale at seventy-five cents per bushel, could not be sold at any price; and wheat, which had formerly sold for $1.25 per bushel, and even higher, was now reduced to 37½ and even 25 cents per bushel. Five bushels of wheat were exchanged by Mr. Tannehill for one bushel of salt. The first market was at Portland, or Sandusky City. The first trip which Mr. Tannehill made, in 1819, occupied ten days.

Melzer Tannehill, Sen., died in April, 1851, at the age of eighty-five and three-quarter years. Charles and Melzer Tannehill, Jun., are the only survivors of the family that originally immigrated now residing in the county.

Melzer Tannehill, Jun., immigrated with his father's family to Green Township, in September, 1811, and is now the owner and occupant of the original homestead of the family. He was a boy ten years of age when he came to the township.

Organization of Green Township.

Mr. Tannehill is of opinion that Green Township, in 1810, embraced what is now Hanover, in Ashland County, Monroe and Worthington, in Richland County, and Brown, Jefferson, and probably other townships, in Knox County. The territory thus organized, he believes, derived its name from the old Indian Greentown, and when the territory finally became subdivided into civil townships conforming to the United States surveys, the old town, falling within the limits of the present township, retained the original name.

Attempt to Hoax an old Soldier.

In October, 1813, after all apprehension of Indian attacks had subsided, and the families in the neighborhood had withdrawn from the forts and returned to their homes, a corps of soldiers, who had been stationed at Lewis's block-house, of which the old soldier, John Davis, had also been an inmate, concluded to test the courage of the old man. Accordingly, about daybreak, they approached within a short distance of his cabin, and discharged their guns. The old man, however, was not driven from his propriety, and exhibited no symptoms of fright. But the consequences of the joke did not end here. Lieutenant Winteringer, of Jefferson County, then in command of Coulter's block-house, hearing the report of the guns, but mistaking the direction of the sound, concluded that the house of Mr. Adsit was attacked, and, placing himself at the head of his troops, made for the relief of that citizen's family. Arriving at Adsit's, and finding all quiet, he proceeded to Mr. Rice's, controlled by the opinion of Mr. Adsit that the firing had proceeded from the vicinity of that neighbor's premises. The lieutenant was soon at the house of Mr. Rice, who had also heard the report of fire-arms, and had inferred that the sound proceeded from the neighborhood of Lewis's block-house. Adopting Rice's theory, he made for the block-house—upon reaching which place, he soon learned the truth of matters. After severely reprimanding the thoughtless wags for their violation of discipline, and for having cost him so much anxiety and labor, he returned. The "comedy of errors," which had produced such perplexity and confusion of sound, originated, as will be plainly evident to those acquainted with the physical features of the country embracing the several points mentioned, in the echoes.

How the Crops were put in.

During the years 1812 and 1813, the fall crops of wheat and rye were put in by the farmers in the neighborhood under guards of soldiers—those being the periods when attacks from the Indians, in consequence of occurrences elsewhere related, were most apprehended.

Strategy at the Block-House.

During the excitement that pervaded the community at the block-house, on the evening after the attack upon the Copus family, the male inmates of the fortress, including boys and men, assembled, in the dusk of the evening, in the vicinity of the fort, and near the apprehended point of attack, for military drill. There were no regular soldiers, and it was a parade of the militia. Such as had *bona fide* rifles and muskets shouldered them, and those who had not, substituted wooden or Quaker guns. The roll was called, and the men would respond for themselves, the boys, and a multitudinous number of mythical persons—thus leaving the impression upon the minds of the concealed foe, if such were in sight and hearing, that an immense force was defending the block-house.

Judge Thomas Coulter.

This gentleman, who immigrated to Green Township in the spring of 1811, was one of the most intrepid, intelligent, and useful citizens who cast their lot among the pioneers of the country. When the dangers that threatened the settlement from Indian attacks appeared most imminent, he mounted his horse, and, in company with Harvey Hill, made a night trip through the wilderness to Wooster, for the purpose of securing troops for the defense of the community. When the majority of the inhabitants, under the influence of panic, were inclined to seek refuge in the more densely settled places, he protested against all propositions to abandon the old fort. He was always foremost in every enterprise that required courage and sacrifice. When Richland County was organized, he was elected by the General Assembly one of the first Associate Judges. As a Christian, a citizen, and a neighbor, he commanded the esteem of all who knew him.

First Interments in Perrysville Burial Ground.

The first interment in the burial ground at Perrysville was the body of Samuel Hill, in June, 1812. The second was the body of Mrs. Conine, who died in the block-house, in the fall of the same year.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

William Taylor removed from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to the northeast quarter of section 21, Green Township, in August, 1821. He subsequently, at different dates, purchased and became the owner of the whole of section 21. His family, when he came to the county, consisted of his wife, eight sons, and one daughter—of whom John Taylor, Esq., and Mrs. Thomas McGuire are the only survivors now residing in the county. Mr. Taylor died on the 7th of March, 1851, at the age of seventy-seven years—having been born one year before the Declaration of American Independence.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

William Wallace emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, with his wife and three children, to the northwest quarter of section 27, Green Township, in April, 1824. He died in April, 1850, at the age of fifty-three years. Of his family, who came with him to the township, his widow and son Levi reside upon the homestead above described. John Wallace, the other surviving son, is also a resident of Green Township.

JOHN WHITE.

John White emigrated from Pennsylvania to Green Township, in 1823. He entered in the same year the land upon which he now resides.

ISAAC WOLF.

Isaac Wolf removed with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Green Township, in the spring of 1819. He had, the year previous, entered the northwest quarter of section 25, and cleared a field, sown wheat, and erected a cabin. He died in October, 1840, at the age of fifty-five years.

Warring Wolf, who yet resides upon the farm above mentioned, is the only survivor of the family, except the widow, now residing in Ashland County.

The orchard on this farm originated in trees from Johnny Appleseed's nursery, on the farm of the late John Oliver.

"Bell's trail," after passing through the farm of Joseph M. Byers, also passed through this place, as well as the lands of David Hunter and Benjamin McGuire.

Extracts from the Official Record of Green Township.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1817.

Clerk: Harvey Hill—*Trustees:* Stephen Vanscoyac, John Coulter, and George Crawford—*Constables:* James Cunningham and Solomon Farnam—*Lister:* Isaac Mar—*Appraiser:* Solomon Farnam—*Treasurer:* John Palmour.

List of Taxpayers in 1817.

At a meeting of the trustees of Green Township, at the house of Jonathan Coulter, on the 5th day of July, 1817, it was agreed that a road tax be levied upon the following property holders, namely:—

Moses Adsit.
James Ady.
William Brown.
William Burwell.
Stephen Butler.
John Bailey.
Thomas Coulter.
John Coulter.
David Coulter.
Caleb Chappel.
Noah Castor.
Pelham Cook.
John Chambers.
George Crawford.
James Cunningham.
Adam Crorsen.
Aaron Crosby.
Jeremiah Conine.
Robert Davidson.
George Davidson.
Isaac Doney.
Robert Irwin.
James Irwin.
Sylvester Fisher.
Azariah Gwin.
Joseph Gwin.
James Gwin.
Uriah Gee.
John Glass.
William Guthrie.
Richard Guthrie.
John Guthrie.
C. Guthrie.
Samuel Guthrie.
Harvey Hill.
Josiah L. Hill.
Calvin Hill.
Joseph Jones.
Moses Jones.
William M. A. Johnson.
Aaron Kinney.
John Murphey.
Benjamin Murphey.
Isaac Martin.
Almarine Marshal.
Allen Oliver.
John Oliver
Daniel Oliver.
Lewis Oliver.
Moses Odle.
Trew Pattee, Rev.
Joseph Parish.
Lewis Pearce.
Andrew Pearce.
William Pearce.
John Palmour.
Ebenezer Rice.
James Rowland.
Simon Rowland.
Jedediah Smith

Chandler Smith.
Otha Simmons.
Alexander Skinner.
Joel Stroud.
Melzer Tannehill.
Charles Tannehill.
Basil Tannehill.
Stephen Vanscoyac.
Jonathan Vanscoyac.
John Vaughn.
John Van Horn.
Samuel White.
Joshua White.
H. W. Cotton.
A. Winter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1818.

Clerk: Jonathan Coulter—*Trustees:* George Crawford, Ebenezer Rice, and James Rowland—*Treasurer:* Calvin Hill.

Grand and Petit Jurors for 1818.

Grand Jurors: Abel Strong, Basil Tannehill, Jedediah Smith, and Isaiah Walters—*Petit Jurors:* James Rowland, John Bailey, Alexander Skinner, and Simon Rowland.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1819.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* George Crawford, Ebenezer Rice, and James Rowland—*Treasurer:* John Coulter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1820.

Clerk: Nathaniel White—*Trustees:* Jonathan Coulter, Ebenezer Rice, and Melzer Tannehill—*Treasurer:* George Crawford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1821.

Clerk: Ebenezer Rice—*Trustees:* Simon Rowland, Trew Pattee, and John Oliver—*Treasurer:* George Crawford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1822.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* David Coulter, Caleb Chappel, and James Rowland—*Treasurer:* George Crawford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1823.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* James Byers, John Kinney, and George Crawford—*Treasurer:* George Crawford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1824.

Clerk: James Rowland—*Trustees:* Michael Crosser, George Crawford, and Simon Rowland—*Treasurer:* George Crawford.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1825.

Clerk: James Rowland—*Trustees:* Jonathan Coulter, William Taylor, and Isaac Menor—*Treasurer:* John Oliver.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1826.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* Jonathan Coulter, James Rowland, and James Byers—*Treasurer:* John Oliver.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1827.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* James Rowland, Alexander Rice, and Joseph Studley—*Treasurer:* John Oliver.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1828.

Clerk: John Coulter—*Trustees:* James Rowland, Thomas Andrews, and John Van Horn—*Treasurer:* Charles Tannehill.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1829.

Clerk: Peter L. Campbell—*Trustees:* Thomas Andrews, John Chappel, and John Oliver—*Treasurer:* Simon Rowland.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1830.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* John Oliver, George Kinkaid, and John Coulter—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1831.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* John Oliver, Wm. McNaull, and Simon Rowland—*Treasurer:* James Gladden—*Constable:* William Irwin.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1832.

Clerk: C. H. Rice—*Trustees:* William McNaull, Christian Royer, and Thomas Andrews—*Treasurer:* James Gladden—*Constable:* Isaac N. Ayres.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1833.

Clerk: George C. Wilson—*Trustees:* Thomas Coulter, Nathaniel Haskell, and William Reed—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1834.

Clerk: George C. Wilson—*Trustees:* Thomas Coulter, Nathaniel Haskell, and William Reed—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1835.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* William McNaull, Nathaniel Haskell, and Matthew Anderson—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1836.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* William McNaull, Matthew Anderson, and Nathaniel Haskell—*Constables:* George M. Grim and Calvin Hill—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1837.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* William McNaull, Matthew Anderson, and Robert Wilson—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1838.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* William Taylor, Matthew Anderson, and William McNaull—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1839.

Clerk: Benjamin Paul—*Trustees:* Wm. McNaull, Alexander Rice, and William Taylor—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1840.

Clerk: Benjamin Paul—*Trustees:* William McNaull, William Reed, and Alexander Rice—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1841.

Clerk: John C. Menor—*Trustees:* William Reed, Hugh Martin, and Thomas McGuire—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1842.

Clerk: John C. Menor—*Trustees:* William Reed, Hugh Martin, and Thomas McGuire—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1843.

Clerk: Hugh Martin—*Trustees:* John Oliver, William Simms, and Thomas Kithcart—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1844.

Clerk: Philamon H. Plummer—*Trustees:* Thomas Kithcart, John Oliver, and William McNaull—*Treasurer:* James Gladden.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1845.

Clerk: Abram Dehaven—*Trustees:* William McNaull, Wm. McKinley, and John Oliver—*Treasurer:* John Coulter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1846.

Clerk: Abram Dehaven—*Trustees:* Alexander Rice, Henry Weirick, and William McNaull—*Treasurer:* Lewis Oliver.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1847.

Clerk: James A. Segur—*Trustees:* Alexander Rice, Thomas Calhoun, and William McKinley—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1848.

Clerk: William Higgins—*Trustees:* William McKinley, Thos. Calhoun, and John Criswell—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1849.

Clerk: Tobias Caster—*Trustees:* William McKinley, John Criswell, and Elias Groff—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1850.

Clerk: S. H. Rice—*Trustees:* Thomas Kithcart, Alexander Rice, and Elias Groff—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1851.

Clerk: S. H. Rice—*Trustees:* Alexander Rice, B. F. Jones, and William Reed—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1852.

Clerk: S. H. Rice—*Trustees:* William Reed, Alexander Rice, and B. F. Jones—*Treasurer:* L. K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1853.

Clerk: S. H. Rice—*Trustees:* William Reed, Wm. D. Ewalt, and William McNaull—*Treasurer:* L. K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1854.

Clerk: S. H. Rice—*Trustees:* Alexander Rice, Thomas Calhoun, and John Oliver—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1855.

Clerk: Paul Oliver—*Trustees:* Alexander Rice, Thomas Calhoun, and John Criswell—*Treasurer:* Lewis K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1856.

Clerk: Paul Oliver—*Trustees:* Alex. Rice, Thomas Kithcart, and William McNaull—*Treasurer:* L. K. Sheehand.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1857.

Clerk: Paul Oliver—*Trustees:* A. Rice, Wm. D. Ewalt, and James Gladden—*Treasurer:* John Taylor.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Clerk: Paul Oliver—*Trustees:* S. M. Rowland, William D. Ewalt, and James Gladden—*Treasurer:* John Taylor—*Assessor:* Elias Groff.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Clerk: L. J. Rice—*Trustees:* Robert Boyd, Warren Wolf, and John Buckley—*Treasurer:* Wm. D. Ewalt.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Clerk: L. J. Rice—*Trustees:* Robert Boyd, Warren Wolf, and John Buckley—*Treasurer:* Wm. D. Ewalt.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Clerk: Hiram Cake — *Trustees:* A. J. Zimmerman, John Hughes, and John Ernst—*Treasurer:* S. B. Coulter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Clerk: John McKinley—*Trustees:* Robert Boyd, John Mourer, and Warren Wolf—*Treasurer:* Wilson Enos—*Assessor:* Wm. Simms—*Constable:* David Snyder.

SUCCESSIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN GREEN TOWNSHIP.

1818. James Rowland, elected.
1819. Jonathan Coulter, elected.
1821. Trew Pattee, elected.
1822. Jonathan Coulter, re-elected.
1822. Ahira Hill, elected.
1824. Simon Rowland, elected.
1825. Jonathan Coulter, re-elected.
1827. William Taylor, elected.
1828. Jonathan Coulter, re-elected.
1830. William Taylor, re-elected.
1831. John Coulter, elected.
1833. Thomas Andrews, elected.
1833. Simon Rowland, re-elected.
1834. John Coulter, re-elected.
1836. Thomas Anderson, re-elected.
1836. Simon Rowland, re-elected.
1837. Thomas W. Coulter, elected.

1838. John M. Rowland, elected.
1838. Isaac Martin, Jr., elected.
1840. Thomas W. Coulter, re-elected.
1841. John M. Rowland, re-elected.
1841. Isaac Martin, Jr., re-elected.
1843. Thomas W. Coulter, re-elected.
1844. Hugh Martin, elected.
1844. William Reed, elected.
1846. P. H. Plummer, elected.
1847. Hugh Martin, re-elected.
1847. William Reed, re-elected.
1849. P. H. Plummer, re-elected.
1850. Hugh Martin, re-elected.
1850. William Reed, re-elected.
1852. P. H. Plummer, re-elected.
1853. Elias Groff, elected.
1853. Abram Dehaven, elected.
1853. William Reed, re-elected.
1856. Thomas Calhoun, elected.
1856. George W. Carey, elected.
1859. John Taylor, elected.
1859. Paul Oliver, elected.
1862. Paul Oliver, re-elected.
1862. William Cowen, elected.

CHAPTER XI.

Hanover Township.

SURVEYED in the year 1807, by General James Hedges, Deputy Surveyor of the United States—then a citizen of Virginia, but afterward a resident of Mansfield, for a period of about fifty years, and duly platted and certified to Jared Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the United States. Organized in November, 1818.

Population in 1820				118
"	" 1830 (including Loudonville)			323
"	" 1840	"	"	1485
"	" 1850	"	"	1902
"	" 1860	"	"	1743

Hanover may be properly designated THE MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP of Ashland County. The "Loudonville Hills," to all who had ever traveled the old stage route between Columbus and Cleveland, were understood to be "a power in the State." Some of the lofty and precipitous hills of this township reach an altitude attaining the real grandeur of mountains. A considerable portion of the surface of Hanover is not adapted to cultivation, although there are many farms not excelled in fertility by those of any other township in the county.

The Clear Fork enters Hanover from near the northwest corner of the township, and flowing an average southeasterly course about five miles, unites with the Black Fork, and forms the Mohican. There is not a distance of a mile that does not afford sufficient fall and volume to turn a mill the year round. Its channel is narrow and rapid, and confined within high banks. There are, however, only two privileges used upon it in Hanover Township—the "McMahan mills," which includes two pairs of burrs and one saw, and a sawmill owned by James Coe, which runs one saw.

The Black Fork enters Hanover Township at Loudonville, and pursues a southwesterly course, about three miles, when it unites with the Clear Fork. There is a carding machine, and also a sawmill propelled by its waters.

Extracts from the Official Record.

The first election was held on the 7th of November, 1818—fifteen votes being cast. The following are the names of the electors: Thomas Taylor, Robert Dawson, George Davidson, George Snider, Anthony Zeers, William Burwell, George Davidson, Jr., Amos Harbaugh, William Webb, Ransom Clark, Abner Winters, Stephen Butler, John Lisar, Abel Strong, and John Burwell. The following are part of the officers elected:—

Clerk, Abel Strong—*Trustees*, John Hilderbrand, Abner Winters, and George Davidson, Jr.—*Treasurer*, Amos Harbaugh.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1819.

Clerk, Ransom Clark—*Trustees*, Thomas Taylor, Abel Strong, and John Hilderbrand—*Treasurer*, Amos Harbaugh.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1820.

Clerk, Abel Strong—*Trustees*, Thomas Taylor, William Robinson, and John C. McCoy—*Treasurer*, Andrew Smith.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1821.

Clerk, Ransom Clark—*Trustees*, Wm. Robinson, John C. McCoy, and Andrew Smith—*Treasurer*, Stephen Butler.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1822.

[There is no record of the election of this year.]

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1823.

Clerk, Abel Strong—*Trustees*, John Reno, Stephen Butler, and John C. McCoy—*Treasurer*, John Burwell.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1824.

Clerk, Abel Strong—*Trustees*, John Reno, Stephen Butler, and John C. McCoy—*Treasurer*, Isaac Y. Askew.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1824.

John Quincy Adams	received	10	votes.
Henry Clay	"	3	"
Andrew Jackson	"	14	"

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1825.

Clerk, Abel Strong—*Trustees*—[those of 1824 re-elected.]—*Treasurer*, Abner Winters.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1826.

Clerk, Samuel Hendricks—*Trustees*, Abel Strong, Edward S. Hibbard, and William Kay—*Treasurer*, Abner Winter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1827.

Clerk, Samuel Hendricks—*Trustees*, Abel Strong, Wm. Kay, and John Reno—*Treasurer*, Abner Winter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1828.

Clerk, William Cunningham—*Trustees*, Abel Strong, Gilbert Pell, and Thomas Shearer—*Treasurer*, William Cunningham.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1828.

The electoral ticket supported by the friends of ANDREW JACKSON for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for Vice-President, received 39 votes. The ticket supported by the friends of John Quincy Adams for President, and Richard Rush for Vice-President, received 10 votes.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1829.

Clerk, James Martin—*Trustees*, Abel Strong, Thomas Shearer, and Matthew Palmer—*Treasurer*, John Burwell.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1830.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees*, Matthew Palmer, Abel Strong, and Thomas Shearer—*Treasurer*, Wm. McMillen.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1831.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees*, Edward S. Hibbard, Wm. McMillen, and Thomas J. Bull—*Treasurer*, John Anderson.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1832.

Clerk, Philip B. Griffith—*Trustees*, Thomas J. Bull, William McMillen, and Edward S. Hibbard—*Treasurer*, John Anderson.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1833.

Clerk, Philip B. Griffith—*Trustees*, Gilbert Pell, Elijah W. Lake, and William McMillen—*Treasurer*, Abel Strong.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1834.

Clerk, Joseph White—*Trustees,* William Burwell, William Karnahan, and Thomas Shearer—*Treasurer,* Abel Strong.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1835.

Clerk, Joseph White—*Trustees,* Thomas McMahan, John Scholes, and William Karnahan—*Treasurer,* James Martin.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1836.

Clerk, James Martin—*Trustees,* John Burwell, Edward S. Hibbard, and Thomas Shearer—*Treasurer,* George H. Stewart.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1837.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees,* Thomas Shearer, Philip Thoma, and William King—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1838.

Clerk, Joseph White—*Trustees,* John A. Kirkwood, John Kennedy, and John A. McFall—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1839.

Clerk, Thomas Shearer—*Trustees,* John A. McFall, Abel Strong, and John A. Kirkwood—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1840.

Clerk, Thomas Shearer—*Trustees,* A. Strong, J. A. McFall, and Edward Lipsit—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1841.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees,* John A. McFall, Edward Lipsit, and Adolph Klemm—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1842.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees,* Edward S. Hibbard, George H. Stewart, and Reeson Lockhart—*Treasurer,* Thomas McMahan.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1843.

Clerk, George W. Bull—*Trustees,* George C. Heisler, E. S. Hibbard, and John Strong—*Treasurer,* Adolph Klemm.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1844.

Clerk, William F. Spice—*Trustees,* Lewis Latta, Edward S. Hibbard, and George C. Hissler—*Treasurer,* Adolph Klemm.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1845.

Clerk, E. C. Marks—*Trustees*, George C. Hissler, Lewis Latta, and John Yalton—*Treasurer*, A. Klemm.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1846.

Clerk, William Hock—*Trustees*, Jeremiah Buckmaster, Edward Lipsit, and John McFall—*Treasurer*, Joseph Sapp.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1847.

Clerk, C. C. Coulter—*Trustees*, Jeremiah Buckmaster, Thomas Shearer, and John Burwill—*Treasurer*, George W. Bull.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1848.

Clerk, James L. Drake—*Trustees*, Jeremiah Buckmaster, Lewis Latta, and Daniel Goon—*Treasurer*, George W. Bull.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1849.

Clerk, John W. Bull—*Trustees*, Daniel Goon, Lewis Latta, and Jeremiah Buckmaster—*Treasurer*, George W. Bull.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1850.

Clerk, John W. Bull—*Trustees*, Philip Thoma, Lewis Latta, and Abraham Ritter—*Treasurer*, George W. Bull.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1851.

Clerk, John W. Bull—*Trustees*, Philip Thoma, Abraham Ritter, and John Shearer—*Treasurer*, Peter Uhlman.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1852.

Clerk, John McCormick—*Trustees*, J. Shearer, Eli McHenry, and Michael Pere—*Treasurer*, John Burwell.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1853.

Clerk, John McCormick—*Trustees*, John Scholes, William Buckmaster, and Charles Smith—*Treasurer*, John Burwell.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1854.

Clerk, John McCormick—*Trustees*, William Buckmaster, John Shearer, and Samuel Blackmore—*Treasurer*, John Taylor.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1855.

Clerk, William Hoch—*Trustees*, Samuel Blackmore, John A. Kirkwood, and John Scholes—*Treasurer*, John Taylor.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1856.

Clerk, John McCormick—*Trustees*, John Scholes, John A. Kirkwood, and Samuel Blackburn—*Treasurer*, John W. Rollins.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1857.

Clerk, John W. Mapes—*Trustees*, Joseph McClure, James Buckmaster, and George Wolf—*Treasurer*, John W. Rollins.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Clerk, John W. Mapes—*Trustees*, Henry Stickler, Henry S. Zody, and Frederick Heyd—*Treasurer*, Frederick Schuch.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Clerk, A. J. Scott—*Trustees*, Henry Stickler, Frederick Heyd, and John Scholes—*Treasurer*, John Strong.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Clerk, Darius Rust—*Trustees*, William M. Crowner, David Brubaker, and Henry Stickler—*Treasurer*, Jacob W. Stacker.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Clerk, Darius Rust—*Trustees*, Henry Brown, William Garrett, and David Brubaker—*Treasurer*, Jacob W. Stacker.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Clerk, Darius Rust—*Trustees*, Henry Brown, William Garrett, and John Crowner—*Treasurer*, Jacob W. Stacker—*Assessor*, William Crowner—*Constable*, John W. Rollins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1818. Stephen Butler, elected.
1821. Stephen Butler, re-elected.
1824. Abel Strong, elected.
1824. John McCoy, elected.
1827. Abel Strong, re-elected.
1827. Gilbert Pell, elected.
1830. Abel Strong, re-elected.
1830. Thomas Shearer, elected.
1833. Edward S. Hibbard, elected.
1833. William McMillen, elected.
1834. John Kennedy, elected.

1836. Edward S. Hibbard, re-elected.
1836. James Willson, elected.
1837. John Kennedy, re-elected.
1837. John A. McFall, elected.
1839. George W. Bull, elected.
1839. Edward S. Hibbard, re-elected.
1840. John A. McFall, re-elected.
1842. George W. Bull, re-elected.
1842. Edward Hibbard, re-elected.
1843. Peter Yost, elected.
1845. George W. Bull, re-elected.
1846. James M. Ayres, elected.
1846. Peter Yost, re-elected.
1848. George W. Bull, re-elected.
1849. James M. Ayres, re-elected.
1849 Peter Yost, re-elected.
1850. Thomas J. Bull, elected.
1851. Solomon Givler, elected.
1851. James L. Drake, elected.
1851. William Garrett, elected.
1852. George W. Bull, re-elected.
1853. Jacob Hublitz, elected.
1853. John Taylor elected.
1854. William Garrett, re-elected.
1854. A. N. Bishop, elected.
1856. Joseph B. Sanborn, elected.
1857. J. B. Cummings, elected.
1859. A. C. Kile, elected.
1859. Morrill Rust, elected.
1862. William Garrett, re-elected.

EVANGELICAL, LUTHERAN, AND GERMAN REFORMED.

The above named congregations have a church building in the southwest part of Hanover Township, which was erected in 1846. The congregations were organized seven years prior to the erection of the church building.

Rev. Mr. Hartsbarger, of Loudonville, supplies the pulpit every third Sunday. The Lutheran branch of the society only have now a church organization. John Vance and Mr. Hecht are the elders; George Doup and Henry Nipps, deacons, and Philip Thoma, treasurer.

MURDER OF JOHN WHITNEY.

Among the criminal annals that have rendered Hanover Township somewhat conspicuous, none have attracted so large a share of public attention as the murder, on the night of the presidential election of 1856, of John Whitney. He was a worthy and highly-esteemed citizen, and the circumstances attending his death created general astonishment. Although several years have now elapsed, no trace of the guilty parties has yet been discovered.

From the Ashland Union, November, 5, 1856.

"It becomes our painful duty to record the commission of a second brutal murder within the limits of our county. Mr. John Whitney, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Loudonville, while on his way home, after nightfall, on Tuesday night, was waylaid by some inhuman wretch, knocked down, and robbed of the few dollars he happened to have about his person, within forty rods of his own house! Mr. Whitney finally recovered sufficiently to make his way to his dwelling, but was unable to utter a word after he reached home. His skull was fractured, and his mouth badly bruised. The blood having flowed freely from his wounds, the exact spot where the murder was committed is thereby pointed out. Mr. Whitney died about six o'clock this morning. Who the fiend was who committed the bloody deed remains a profound mystery. The deceased leaves a wife and several children to mourn his unhappy end. We hope no effort will be spared to ferret out the author of this deed. The fair fame of our county and the safety of all is at stake."

LOUDONVILLE.

This town was laid out August 6, 1814, by Stephen Butler and James Loudon Priest.

Population in 1830	272
" " 1860	447

The census returns of the intermediate decennial periods were merged in the township.

The town is situated on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and contains four churches: 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 German Reformed, and 1 Lutheran; a Masonic Lodge, and a Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; 1 academy, 1 attorney, 3 physicians, 2 clergymen, 3 dry goods stores, 2 clothing stores, 2 drug stores, 3 millinery shops, 2 founderies, 1 tannery, 2 tin and stove shops, 3 blacksmith shops, 3 boot and shoe shops, 2 saddlery and harness shops, 1 bakery and confectionery, a lumber yard, 2 cabinet shops, 1 marble shop, 1 chair shop, 1 tailor shop, 1 barber shop, 1 coverlet manufacturer, 1 gunsmith, and 5 groceries.

The officers of the town for the year 1862, are as follows:—*Mayor:* William Larwill, Jr.—*Recorder:* Morrill Rust—*Marshal:* J. W. Rollins—*Council:* Henry Brown, George Hunnybarger, Clodius Peto, Adam Ullman, and G. G. Leopold.

In the legislation connected with the internal improvement system undertaken by the State of Ohio, the town of Loudonville and the Black Fork of the Mohican occupied no inferior space. At a very early day the Black Fork was declared by legislative enactment to be within the purview of the fourth Article of the Ordinance of 1787, which proclaimed the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, as "common highways,* and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

The Walhonding Canal was commenced with the intention and expectation of extending it up the branches of the river of that name, to Loudonville, on the Black Fork, and to Mt. Vernon, on the "Vernon River," or, as it was and is more generally known, the "Owl Creek." On the 10th of March, 1838, a law was passed to provide for the extension of the Walhonding Canal to the points above named. This law directed "that whenever the Board of Public Works shall be satisfied that the work on said canals may be commenced and prosecuted with economy, and without material detriment to the public works in the vicinity which may then be in progress," * * * "they shall certify the same, together with an estimate of the sums which can be advantageously expended on the same, within the year next ensuing, and so on, from year to year, during the progress of the work, to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. That the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall, from time to time, on receiving such certified estimates from the Board of Public Works, be authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, the sums so certified to be necessary for the prosecution of the work."

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* If a dam is erected across such stream, and loss is sustained by the navigation, in consequence of the obstruction, the owners of the dam are responsible, although the erection was authorized by the legislature upon certain terms and conditions, and although all diligence was used by the owners of the dam to prevent it from creating obstruction to the navigation. If such dam is not kept in the condition required by the act of the legislature authorizing its erection, it may be regarded as a common nuisance, and persons injured may maintain an action as in the case of an injury by a nuisance. Hogg *v.* Zanesville Canal Co., etc., 5 O. R. 410.

On the 6th of April, 1839, the Board made the necessary certified estimates to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and also made preparations for commencing the work, by a permanent location of the same.

A few days previous to the time designated for advertising the letting of the work, a communication was made to the Board of Public Works by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, then in New York, notifying the Board that money could not then be borrowed at the rate authorized by law, and urging that the work for a time be suspended.

The suspension proved to be indefinite; and thus, after a few spasmodic but ineffectual revivals, ended a project which, had it been successful, would, in all probability, have made Loudonville at this day the seat of justice of one of the most flourishing counties in Northern Ohio. It was only the protracted period of financial embarrassment that immediately succeeded the year above mentioned—an embarrassment involving all the productive interests of the country as well as corporations and States—that defeated the construction of the improvement of the Black Fork.

CHURCHES IN LOUDONVILLE.

BAPTIST.

This church was organized in May, 1839—Isaac Wolf and John Neptune, deacons. Rev. Mr. Wilson had charge of the congregation two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Stearns, who also remained two years. Rev. William Leete is the present pastor.

The church was organized with eleven members. There are now fifty-six. Warren Wolf, Joseph B. Sanborn, and John Neptune are the deacons at this time; William Campbell, clerk.

The building, which is a frame, 40 by 45 feet, and will accommodate, with seats, a congregation of five hundred persons, was erected in 1843, at a cost of $1250.

METHODIST.

In the spring of 1834, the first protracted meeting was held by Rev. Elmore Yocum, in an old stone house, owned by Thomas McMahan, at which time forty-four persons joined the church.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference, held at Eckley's Meeting-House, Ashland Circuit, Wooster District, Ohio Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, February 14, 1835, the following Board of Trustees were appointed to estimate the expense of building a church in Loudonville, namely: Joseph White, James Martin, and Leonard Parker. On the 14th of

March, 1835, the following Board of Trustees were appointed by Rev. H. M. Shaffer, namely: Joseph White, James Martin, Leonard Parker, Thomas Shearer, Daniel Oliver, William Kay, Edward S. Hibbard, Henry Hannawalt, and Joseph Hill.

The church was organized by Rev. Elmore Yocum, in March, 1834, in Thomas McMahan's warehouse. Meetings were also held at the houses of Joseph White and James Martin, and at the old Plank School-House. David Drake was the first class-leader. The first church building was erected in the summer of 1836. Its walls were of brick. Dimensions, 24 by 36 feet, and cost $500. The present building, which is 40 by 50 feet, was completed in the summer of 1856, at a cost of $1500. It will seat comfortably four hundred persons.

The present membership is sixty-five. *Class-Leaders:* Samuel White and Andrew Mumper—*Steward:* C. S. Deyarman—*Preacher in Charge:* Rev. C. D. Lakey—*Junior:* Rev. J. L. Beardsley.

GERMAN REFORMED AND LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL.

These denominations erected a house for public worship, in Loudonville, in 1846, for the joint use of both. In July, 1860, the building was destroyed by fire. In 1861, the denominations having previously separated, each erected, during that year, houses for public worship.

Rev. Mr. Greenline, during the last three years, has had charge of the German Reformed congregation, and Rev. Mr. Herzberger, since April, 1862, has supplied the pulpit in the Lutheran Church.

The buildings are substantial frame edifices, and a credit to the town.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

HANOVER LODGE NO. 115, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The dispensation for the lodge, at Loudonville, was granted in November, 1843, to Geo. H. Stewart, Adolph Klemm, Nathaniel Haskell, John Ewalt, Wm. J. Cullen, P. B. Griffith, E. B. Fuller, and Jacob Booth. At a special communication, October 28, 1844, the officers were regularly installed by Kimball Porter, of Ebenezer Lodge.

The first officers elected were, Geo. H. Stewart, W. M.; N. Haskell, S. W.; P. B. Griffith, J. W.; W. J. Cullen, S. W.; C. B. Fuller, S. D.; A. Klemm, Secretary; Jacob Booth, Treasurer; and L. E. Huston, Tyler.

At the organization of the lodge, the membership numbered fifteen; at the present time (1862) the number is fifty-eight. The three principal officers are, G. G. Leopold, W. M.; C. S. Deyarman, S. W.; and J. H. Sanborn, J. D.

SYLVAN LODGE, NO. 240, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted April 20, 1854. The chartered members were John Taylor, David E. Stockman, A. P. Mather, C. Hildebrand, and A. Yarnall.

The present officers are, C. Hildebrand, N. G.; J. B. Long, V. G.; F. Shuck, Recording Secretary; J. Brown, Per. Secretary; J. W. Rollins, Treasurer; and P. Guth, P. G.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL GARRET.

Samuel Garret emigrated from New Jersey to Hanover township in 1825, having the year previous entered eighty acres in section 11, (the west half of the southwest quarter.)

Loudonville, although having been laid out several years, was a place of little business importance. He bought, at a public sale, lots in the town for one dollar.

Gratuitous Official Services.

For several years subsequent to Mr. Garret's settlement in the country, it was the custom of township officers to make no charge for public services. From about the year 1830, township officers received their first compensation.

Mr. Garret is now (August, 1862) in the eighty-first year of his age. His father, William Garret, served during the revolutionary war, in the Life-Guard of General Washington. After his first discharge, in 1780, he received his arrears of pay in Continental paper, and, on the following morning, a landlord declined to receive the whole amount of his "money" for his breakfast.

NATHANIEL HASKELL.

Nathaniel Haskell established himself at Loudonville, in April, 1820, and purchased the flouring mill on the Black Fork, one-half mile north of the town. To this he added machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods. In 1826, he disposed of his interest to Thomas J. Bull, and subsequently the mills passed into the hands of J. C. Larwill. About 1828, Mr. Haskell engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued about twenty-eight years—having been a merchant a longer continuous period, probably, than any other within the present limits of the county.

Direct Trade with New Orleans, etc.

From 1817 until about 1830, a direct trade, by means of flat-boats, was conducted with Louisville and New Orleans—the boats passing down the Black Fork into the Mohican, then into the White Woman, (or Walhonding, as it is now named,) thence into the Muskingum, and thence into the Ohio. These boats were generally freighted with flour and whisky, and would carry about forty-five tons. The completion of the Muskingum improvement and Walhonding Canal cut off this trade. During the period of this commercial intercourse with New Orleans, flour at Loudonville would command from $2.50 to $3 per barrel, and would sell at the former place for $5 @ $6.

JOHN HILDERBRAND.

John Hilderbrand removed to Hanover Township in 1823, and settled upon the land which has since remained his residence.

MARK MAPES.

Mark Mapes removed to Hanover Township in the spring of 1822. He had previously resided in Muskingum County. When he commenced improvement upon the land he now occupies, his nearest neighbors on the north were Edward S. Hibbard and Gilbert Pell, two miles distant; on the east, his nearest neighbor was about four miles distant; on the south, Jacob Fifer, four miles; and on the west, William Dorland, about five miles.

JAMES LOUDON PRIEST.

James Loudon Priest removed from Pennsylvania to Lake Township in May, 1810, and entered the land now owned by Calvin Hibbard, of Loudonville. His children were William, Olive, Clarissa, Daniel, Alvin, Eliza, James, Isaac, Jonas, John, and Sarah.

Mr. Priest purchased the land (one hundred and sixty acres, northwest quarter section 1) upon which is now situated Loudonville—and which town bears a part of his name—in the year 181 . At this date there was not a building of any sort within what now constitutes the town of Loudonville.

The first sale of lots was made on the 14th day of September, 1814. The proceeds of the sale were small.

The first justice of the peace who was elected, living within the town of Loudonville, was Stephen Butler.

Mr. Priest was elected the first justice of the peace in Lake Township, and built, upon the farm above mentioned, the first log cabin in said township. He died August 12, 1822, aged fifty-five years; and was the first citizen buried with Masonic honors in Loudonville. His wife died in October, 1859. William Priest died about 1847; Olive married Robert Davis, (who died thirty years since,) and is now the wife of Andrew Smith, with whom she is now living, in Holmes County. Clarissa married Benjamin Quick, and deceased about twenty-seven years since. Daniel is now a resident of Holmes County. Of Alvin, nothing is known concerning him; the last information from him being that he was in Texas, in 1860. Eliza married George Webster, with whom she now resides, in Logansport, Indiana. James, when last heard from, (about thirteen years ago,) was in Ireland. Isaac died in Illinois in 1856. Jonas (who communicates these details) is a resident of Washington Township, Holmes County, about one mile east of Loudonville. John is a neighbor of the latter; and Sarah married Cephas Parker, with whom she now resides, in Lake Township, Ashland County.

A few months prior to the Indian murders upon Black Fork, but while the savages had betrayed signs of hostility, Mr. Priest and his eldest son, William, went forth upon a reconnoissance. During their absence, Mrs. Elijah Bowland, a neighbor, came to the house and notified Mrs. Priest that she had discovered in the neighborhood unmistakable signs of Indians, their tracks, and a piece of blanket. She so impressed her feelings of alarm upon Mrs. Priest that she immediately proceeded to vacate the house, and, placing her three youngest children in a canoe, which happened to be passing on the Lake Fork, under the management of Samuel Magnin, with the other seven she followed a trail which led to the house of Henry Darnell. She had not proceeded far, however, before she became impressed with a fear that she might be waylaid by the Indians, and sent Daniel to the house to await, in an adjoining thicket, the return of his father and brother, to inform them of the circumstances that had transpired during their absence. In the mean time, she and the other children had sought refuge in an "alder swamp," not far distant. About midnight Mr. Priest and eldest son returned; upon discovering whom, Daniel came forward, and communicated the causes which had produced the change.

Although the result proved that there was no just cause for alarm, it was determined, as a measure of safety, to build a fort, which was accordingly done, upon the farm of Mr. Priest, and became the constant abode of the settlers in the neighborhood during the subsequent three months, and at nights during the entire period of the war.

GEORGE SNYDER.

George Snyder and family removed from the neighborhood of Wooster to Loudonville, in 1818. There were then but three families between Loudonville and Mt. Vernon. Mr. Snyder had been a soldier during the war of the American Revolution. He died in 1840, at the age of ninety-three years. Henry Snyder, of Green Township, is the only son now residing in the county.

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS MARY E. STEWART.

The town of Loudonville was laid out, in the year 1814, by Mr. James Loudon Priest and Mr. Stephen Butler. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, attracted the attention of the pioneer, and, in many cases, induced him to rear his humble dwelling upon some of our beautiful farms, and make it his future dwelling-place.

When the town was first laid out, there was but a single building in the place. It was a log cabin, owned by Mr. Stephen Butler, and, although it had but one room, it was the hotel, and dwelling house of two families.

Owing to the many hardships which the emigrants to the far West (it was then called the far West) had to endure, and the difficulties they were obliged to encounter, the town improved but little during the first few years of its existence. In the year 1813 Mr. Caleb Chappel immigrated, with his family, to the then far West, and settled, for a short time, in Knox County, a few miles south of Loudonville. He assisted in surveying the grounds where the town now lies, and, in the spring of 1814, he entered land adjoining the town. The remainder of the year was spent in clearing the timber off the farm, erecting a log house, and preparing the grounds for use by the next spring. In the spring of 1815 he removed his family to his farm, which joins the northwestern corner of the town. Everything was new; and the many inconveniences with which they had to contend, and the dangers to which they were exposed, can only be known to those who have left comfortable homes, and taken up their abode in the wilds of a new country.

Wild animals roamed at large through the surrounding forests, and the Indians built their fires and held their councils in the neighboring woods. Mr. Chappel's nearest neighbor was Mr. Butler; he was the squire, the tavern keeper, and, in fact, the *only man in town.* Mr. James Loudon Priest lived some five miles east, and Mr. Oliver three miles to the west. The nearest places for trading were Wooster and Mansfield, then small towns, containing a limited number of buildings and inhabitants. The dress mostly worn by the male portion of the community consisted of a loose hunting-shirt—made of homemade linsey—being sometimes red, and sometimes blue. Those made of blue linsey were trimmed with a red fringe, and those made of red were trimmed with blue fringe. A pair of pantaloons made of the same material; a pair of stout moccasins; a cap made frequently of rabbit skin; a broad, black belt, worn around the waist, to which was attached a large knife, and frequently a tomahawk and gun, completed the dress of the early settler.

Pantaloons made of deer-skin were generally worn by hunters. The female dress was made of either flannel, linen, linsey, or calico—the calico being the most expensive, as the others were manufactured at home. Such was the dress worn by the early settlers of our country, contrasting greatly with the dashing style of the fast young man and modern belle of the present age; and no doubt many a young American would consider it far beneath his dignity to acknowledge such was the simple dress worn by his forefathers.

One of the greatest disadvantages with which the early settlers had to contend was, that of educating their children. There was no school for some time after the town was incorporated; and the great cause of education was greatly neglected. At length, the people of the village and the neighboring country, seeing the necessity of establishing a school in their midst, convened together for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. They soon came to the conclusion to build a school-house, and to procure a teacher who was worthy and capable of imparting instruction to the rising generation. A subscription was raised for the purpose of building it, and it was not long before it was entirely completed. It was made of planks, stood upright, and weather-boarded on the outside; it had a shingle roof, then a great rarity. It occupied a very conspicuous place, on the Public Square, and was about 18 feet long and 14 feet wide, with a door in front, and three windows on each side of the room. A large fireplace occupied one end of the room, and benches were placed along the sides. Taking all things into consideration, it was quite a respectable looking building, and served for many years as a public building for almost every purpose—for holding meetings, both religious and political. The system of public schools not being established, the schools were all raised by subscription, and were seldom in session more than three months out of the year.

In October, 1834, there was a printing office established in the place. The paper to be printed was the "*Mohican Advocate and Hanover Journal*." The proprietor was Mr. Rogers, but, owing partly to mismanagement and partly for the want of patronage, it proved a failure; and, after issuing six numbers, suspended operations.

The facilities for sending and receiving the news of the day was very limited; letters and newspapers were seldom received. The mail was carried for many years on horseback, and when the first stage-coach made its appearance it was an object of wonder to the people in general. The day of its arrival was always looked forward to with joy and expectation; and the anxious people would gather in groups around the country inn, to await its arrival, and scrutinize the passengers.

JACOB STICHLER.

Jacob Stichler immigrated to Hanover Township, from Stark County, Ohio, in the fall of 1829. He died in January, 1848, at the age of seventy years.

Henry, son of Jacob Stichler, is the only surviving member of his father's family, and now occupies the place originally entered by his father.

PHILIP THUMA.

Philip Thuma removed to the land he now owns and occupies in Hanover Township, in April, 1830.

CHAPTER XIII.

Lake Township.

SURVEYED in 1807, by Jonathan Cox. On the 5th of September, 1814, (Oliver Jones, Jonathan Butler, and Benjamin Miller, Commissioners of Wayne County,) Lake was organized as it now is, except that a part or the whole of Washington Township, Holmes County, was included. Holmes County was erected since, (January 20, 1824.) At that time Coshocton and Wayne joined.

Population in 1820	311
" " 1830	552
" " 1840	1145
" " 1850	880
" " 1860	912

There are no towns in Lake Township. By the operation of the act of 1846 erecting Ashland County, Lake, which had already been shorn of its full proportions by the erection of Holmes County, became yet farther reduced, and has now a smaller area than any township organization in the county except Mifflin. It is known as "Little Lake;" yet, notwithstanding its decimation of territory, the census of 1860 exhibits a respectable gain, as compared with the decennial period immediately preceding, while other townships in the county show a falling off in population during the same space of time.

ODELL'S MILL.

As many references are made in the memoranda of the early settlers to this mill, it may be a matter of interest to state that it was erected by Nathan G. Odell, in the spring of 1812. Mr. Odell entered the tract upon which the mill is located in April, 1810, and at once commenced his improvement, and in March, 1811, removed his family to the place. He was the first white settler within the limits of what is now Clinton township, Wayne County. He died in Michigan, in 1833, at the age of sixty-seven. His son, L. D. Odell, Esq., is now the owner and occupant of a part of the land originally entered by his father, but the mill is owned by Joseph Newkirk.

The building was originally constructed of hewn logs, and raised by the aid of friendly Indians, then inhabiting the neighborhood, and without whose aid it could not have been erected.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF LAKE TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BENDER.

George Bender immigrated to Lake Township in 1828, and purchased the land now occupied by his son, Martin Bender. He continued his residence upon this land until his death, which occurred in June, 1859.

JACOB EMRICK.

Jacob Emrick entered the southeast quarter of section 3, Lake Township, at the land-office at Wooster, in 1830, after the government had reduced their lands to $1·25 per acre. The whole farm is upland, and at the time of its purchase Mr. Emrick's neighbors regarded his investment a very unwise one; but his efforts at cultivation, after clearing a few acres, proved successful, and he was among the first who demonstrated the fertility of the hills, and showed that, for wheat growing purposes, they were really superior to the bottom lands, while for all other crops, excepting corn, they were not inferior to the valleys.

JOHN EMRICK.

John Emrick removed to Lake Township from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1822, his father, Andrew Emrick, having entered for him the northeast quarter of section 9, and the southeast quarter of section 4, the preceding year. At the date of his removal hither, his family consisted of his wife and the following children, namely: John, Jacob, Drusilla, Mary, Andrew Christiana, George, and Rebecca.

At this date there was neither church nor school house in the township.

Mr. Emrick died in July, 1847, aged sixty-six years. John and George are residents of Indiana; Jacob is a resident of Lake Township; Drusilla is the wife of William North, of Vermillion Township; Mary is the wife of George Connell, of Lake Township; Andrew died in Van Wert County, in 1856; Christiana married Simon Tapper, with whom she resides in Vermillion Township; and Rebecca, wife of Michael Otto, resides in Mohican Township.

JOHN EWALT.

John Ewalt, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, removed with his family to Lake Township in the year 1820, and entered the land now owned by Morgan Workman. He died in 1847, at the age of sixty-three. William D. Ewalt, of Green township, is the only son of the deceased now residing in Ashland County.

GEORGE MARKS.

George Marks removed to Lake Township from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1819. His family then consisted of his wife and four children, namely: Mary, Ephraim, William, and George.

The citizens then residing in Lake Township, according to his best recollection, were Wm. Green, Wm. Greenlee, Asahel Webster, Joshua Oram, Jabez Smith, James Loudon Priest, and John Wetherbee.

Mr. Marks entered the tract of land upon which his sons, Robert and George, now reside in Lake Township.

Mary married Benjamin Finley, and died in 1854; Ephraim is a resident of Loudonville; William died in 1842, and George, as before stated, resides with his younger brother upon the old homestead.

The first sale of lots in Loudonville was made on the 14th of September, 1814. The land upon which the town is situated was originally entered by James Loudon Priest, who subsequently sold an undivided interest to Stephen Butler, and they jointly executed titles to purchasers.

Mr. Marks died on the 2d of October, 1861, having attained the age of 74 years.

ELIJAH ORAM.

In December, 1807, his father, Joshua Oram, and family, immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, from the State of Maryland. In November, 1811, the family removed to Lake Township, and entered and commenced improvement upon a quarter which, by subsequent divisions, became a part of the Township of Clinton. In the fall of 1812, the family of Mr. Oram, with several others, established a fort near the southern line of Lake Township, where they remained about three months. In 1815 his father sold the farm he originally purchased, and entered the northeast and southeast quarters of section 15, Lake Township, and immediately commenced improvement upon the former quarter. After residing upon this land about three years, he sold to Asahel Webster, and removed to the southeast quarter, which he improved and made his residence until his decease, which occurred on the 27th day of August, 1831. Elijah Oram, Esq., is the present owner of three-fourths of this old homestead quarter, and of eighty acres adjoining.

When his father commenced his residence in Lake, there was not a white family residing within the limits of what now forms the township. When he raised his second cabin, in 1815, he traveled a circuit of ten miles to gather the necessary force of men for the purpose.

The supplies of breadstuffs were obtained from Knox County, which was then considered the "Egypt" of the country, where the corn purchased was ground at Shrimplin's Mill, and was brought home on packhorses during the winter season, and on canoes when the streams were navigable. After the neighborhood began to raise its own supplies of corn, it was prepared for converting into bread by breaking up in wooden mortars, an article which belonged to nearly every cabin, and which was regarded as an indispensable machine in the domestic economy. The mills were so remote that several families subsisted many years almost exclusively upon this domestic flour.

JOHN WETHERBEE.

John Wetherbee emigrated from Pennsylvania to Lake Township in 1817. His family consisted of his wife and nine children, the only surviving one of whom, now a resident of Ashland County, is Justus Wetherbee, Esq., of Mohican Township.

In 1846 Mr. Wetherbee removed to Green Township, and on the 25th of December, 1853, died at the residence of his son-in-law, James Aylesworth, of Wayne County, at the age of seventy-seven years.

CHURCHES IN LAKE TOWNSHIP.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Lake Fork was recognized as a congregation by Presbytery, April 11, 1826; and from this date till about 1829, it was supplied by a part of the ministerial labors of the Rev. Samuel Baldridge. The act of Presbytery for its organization as a church passed April 15, 1831, and it was organized in 1832.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The building was dedicated November 23, 1861—Rev. Mr. Dahl, of Loudonville, Pastor. The house will accommodate with seats about 400.

GERMAN REFORMED.

The congregation of the German Reformed, since 1860, have occupied the Presbyterian Church building. Rev. J. J. Excell is the pastor; Elders—John Bender and Jonas Hay; Deacons—Milton Newkirk and Zachariah Durham.

EXTRACTS FROM LAKE TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1838.

Clerk, Lemuel Chapman—*Trustees*, John Emrick, Sparks Burd, and Benjamin Leyde—*Treasurer*, John C. Young—*Constables*, William Wicoff and Jacob Smith.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1839.

Clerk, Isaac Bennett—*Trustees*, Sparks Burd, John Rhamey, and John Emrick—*Treasurer*, John C. Young.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1840.

Clerk, John Aughey—*Trustees*, John Emrick, George Marks, and Elijah Oram—*Treasurer*, John C. Young.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1841.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, John Rhamey, Elijah Oram, and George Marks—*Treasurer*, John C. Young.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1842.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, John Horner, Elijah Oram, and John Hannan—*Treasurer*, John C. Young.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1843.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, William Wicoff, John Hannan, and Elijah Oram—*Treasurer*, John C. Young.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1844.

Clerk, Clark Cornell—*Trustees*, William Wicoff, John Hannan, and John Rainey—*Treasurer*, George Marks—*Assessor*, Robert Davis.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1845.

Clerk, Clark Cornell—*Trustees*, John Rainey, Wm. Wicoff, and John Hannan—*Treasurer*, George Marks—*Assessor*, Elijah Oram—*Constables*, William Metcalf and Charles Yetter.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1846.

Clerk, Joshua Oram—*Trustees*, William Wicoff, John Hannan, and Nathaniel Sheldon—*Treasurer*, George Marks—*Assessor*, Elijah Oram—*Constables*, Milton Newkirk and William Metcalf.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1847.

Clerk, Joshua Oram—*Trustees*, William Wicoff, Nathaniel Sheldon, and Martin Wolf—*Treasurer*, George Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1848.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, William Wicoff, John Hannan, and Martin Wolf—*Treasurer*, George Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1849.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, William Long, Sparks Burd, and George Wolf—*Treasurer*, Jacob Emrick—*Assessor*, Milton Newkirk.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1850.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, Sparks Burd, George Wolf, and Robert Davis—*Treasurer*, Jacob Emrick.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1851.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk — *Trustees* — [same as in 1850.] — *Treasurer*, Jacob Emrick.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1852.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, Sparks Burd, George Brubaker, and George Marks—*Treasurer*, Jacob Emrick.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1853.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, George Marks, Sparks Burd, and Jacob Emrick—*Treasurer*, Jacob Emrick.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1854.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, George Marks, Sparks Burd, and John P. Stewart—*Treasurer*, John B. Neal.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1855.

Clerk, Milton Newkirk—*Trustees*, Sparks Burd, George Marks, and John P. Stewart—*Treasurer*, John B. Neal.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1856.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, Robert F. Chandler, Jacob Emrick, and Allen Metcalf—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1857.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, Jacob Emrick, Allen Metcalf, and Robert F. Chandler—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Clerk, John Greenlee—*Trustees*, Jacob Emrick, Allen Metcalf, and Henry Dillier—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Clerk, Allen Metcalf—*Trustees*, Peter Lang, George Markling, and Henry Dillier—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Clerk, Allen Metcalf—*Trustees*, Peter Lang, Henry Maurer and George S. Merkling—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Clerk, Allen Metcalf—*Trustees*, Henry Dillier, Henry Maurer, and George Wolf—*Treasurer*, Robert Marks.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Clerk, Allen Metcalf—*Trustees*, Jacob Horn, J. D. Steward, and Westley Chesroun—*Treasurer*, Webster Oram—*Assessor*, W. H. Chapman—*Constables*, David Divinny and W. H. Chapman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR LAKE TOWNSHIP.

1838. Martin Wolf, elected.
1838. William Wicoff, elected.
1841. Robert C. Naylor, elected.
1841 William Wicoff, re-elected.
1844. Henry Maurer, elected.
1844. William Wicoff, re-elected.
1847. Martin Wolf, elected.
1847. William Wicoff, re-elected.

1850. Henry Maurer, re-elected.
1850. Elijah Oram, elected.
1853. Henry Maurer, re-elected.
1853. Elijah Oram, re-elected.
1856. Henry Maurer, re-elected.
1856. Elijah Oram, re-elected.
1859. Henry Maurer, re-elected.
1859. Elijah Oram, re-elected.
1862. George W. Brubaker, elected.
1862. Allen Metcalf, elected.

CHAPTER XIV.

Mohican Township.

Surveyed in 1807, by Jonathan Cox. On the 11th of April, 1812, the Commissioners of Wayne County, namely: James Morgan, John Carr, and Jacob Foulks, divided the county into four townships—the western part, including what are now Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and Lake, and part of Washington, in Holmes County; and the west half of what are now Clinton, Plain, Chester, and Congress, in Wayne County, and organized this territory as one township, under the name of Mohican. Thus is Mohican the "mother of" *townships;* and once embraced an area fully equal in extent to one-half of that which now constitutes Ashland County.

There are few townships in the county the early settlement of which contains material of more historical value than Mohican. It was among the first settled and the first organized of any of the townships which now compose Ashland County. Portions of it possessed historic interest near a century before an attempt at settlement by the whites was made, as will be seen by recurring to preceding pages of this work.

The following is furnished by Mr. Larwill, of Wooster, one of the earliest of the pioneers of Wayne County:—

Names of Heads of Families in Kilbuck Township, being the Territory which now forms Wayne, and part of Holmes County, and the Townships of Mohican, Lake, Perry, and Jackson, in Ashland County, as returned by the Census taker in the year 1810.

Christian Smith.
John Smith.
Robert Meeks.
Josiah Crawford.
Benjamin Miller.[*]
Samuel Martin.
Joseph Hughes.
Jesse W. Cornelius.
David Kimpton.[†]
David Smith.
Ebenezer Warner.
Isariah Smith.
Benjamin Bunn.
Alexander Finley.
Thomas Eagle.
Amos Norris.
James S. Priest.
William Metcalf.
John L. Dawson.
Richard Healy.
William Laylin.
Jonathan Grant.
James Beam.
John Newell.
Bateese Jerome.[‡]
Jacob Amman.
Westel Ridgley.
Stephen Morgan.
William Nixon.
Coonrod Bowers.
William J. Kelley.
Hugh Moore.
Valentine Smith, Sr.
Valentine Smith, Jr.
John Smith.
Daniel Doty.
Philip Smith.
Andrew Alexander.
Samuel Henderson.
Jacob Foulks.
Andrew Luckey.
Vatchel Metcalf.
Jesse Richards.
Michael Switzer.[§]
Philip Griffith.
John Driskel.[||]

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[*] Joseph H. Larwill was enumerated in Benjamin Miller's family.

[†] William Larwill was enumerated in David Kimpton's family.

[‡] *Baptiste* Jerome—from whom Jeromeville was named.

[§] The man killed in Stibbs's Mill by the explosion of gunpowder, as related in Howe's History.

[||] The chief of the land pirates, whose crimes in the Township of Green and neighborhood are elsewhere noticed. He resided upon the Blackleyville Prairie at the time this census was taken.

The total population of all ages and sexes was three hundred and thirty-two. Wooster was made the seat of justice in 1811. Previously the whole county, as before explained, was called Kilbuck Township.

Population of Mohican Township in 1820...........	632
" " " " 1830...........	1316
" " " " 1840...........	2046
" " " " 1850...........	1774
" " " " 1860........ ..	1712

List of Electors in Mohican Township who voted at the October Election of 1828, *as copied from the Poll-Book.*

James David.*
George Clark.*
Joseph McCombs.
James Bryan.*
Benjamin Bunn.*
Daniel Keller.*
Francis Winbigler.*
Richard Winbigler.*
John Keller.*
Kendal Beard.
Josiah Beard.
Silas Allen.*
John Winbigler.*
Robert F. Capler.*
John Shinnebarger.*
Asa H. Beard.
Benjamin Tyler.
James Collier.*
Luke Ingmand.
Thomas Selby.
John Smith.
Major Tyler.
Thomas Smurr.
Francis Carothers.*
Cyrus Beard.
Edward Metcalf.*
Thomas Kearns.*
George Geer.
Hyatt Bunn.*
James Huff.
Harvey Smurr.*
John Barger.
Jacob Lybarger.*
John Kearns.*
Thomas B. McClure.*
William Pollock.
Robert W. Smith.
William Eagle.*
John M. Musgrove,*
William Kearns.
John Musgrove.*
Thomas Wisner.
Solomon Trippier.
Luther Freeman.
Isaiah Anderson.*
Carpenter David.*
John Glenn, Jr.
Samuel Heller.*
William Wible.
George Ensminger.
Frederick Kiser.*
Jacob Stoler.*
John Buzzard.
John Glenn.*
John Otto.*
Edmund Ingmand.
Matthias Otto.*
Thomas Metcalf.
Simeon Beall.*
Samuel Beall.
Benjamin Finley.*
Calvin Beard.*
William Newbrough.
William Glenn.*

Alex. Mitchell.*
Archibald S. Kennedy.*
John Naylor.
Aquilla Naylor.
William McCummins.*
John Bevan.*
John Friot.*
Jonathan Potts.
John Finley.
Charles Beard.*
William Lash.
Samuel E. Warner.*

A memorandum, furnished by Judge Ingmand, says that of the seventy-six voters whose names appear in the above list, only ten are now residents of the township; forty-three are known to be dead; thirteen are known to be living elsewhere; ten are either deceased or residing in other States, or other counties in Ohio. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are known to be dead.

An Estate of Johnny Appleseed.

Alexander Finley, in his lifetime, sold to Jonathan Chapman what is estimated to be three acres, in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 26—being in the quarter originally entered by said Finley, and which is now owned by A. J. Young, and forms part of the little town of Lake Fork. This land was deeded to Chapman by Finley, but the deed was lost, though recorded, and the tract never transferred on the auditor's books. The taxes have regularly been paid, by Finley's heirs, when in their possession, and by the present owner, Mr. Young, since the farm came into his ownership. Recently, other parties, after fruitless efforts to buy of the heirs of Finley, have taken possession of the disputed tract, and assumed ownership by virtue of such possession. Chapman had made slight improvement, and started a small nursery.

CHURCHES IN MOHICAN TOWNSHIP.

LAKE FORK CHAPEL.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination have a church of this name, situated on the east side of the Jerome Fork, within a few rods of the county line, and half a mile east of Lake Fork Post-office. The building, which is a frame, was erected in 1858, and is 28 by 34 feet. The congregation had previously worshiped in the school-house, near Lake Fork. Rev. Mr. Starr and Rev. Mr. Wilcox supply the pulpit for the current year. Mark Wilson is steward and class-leader. There are twenty members.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This denomination have a church organization and building, three-fourths of a mile north of Lake Fork. There are twenty members. Rev. Mr. Price has charge of the congregation. S. A. Taylor is steward of the church. The building was erected in 1857, and is 30 by 38 feet. It is known as the Fairview Chapel.

The same denomination also have a church on the east line of the township, known as the "Oak Grove Meeting-House," under the charge of the clergyman above named. The building is 26 by 30, and was erected in 1858. There are fifty members belonging to the church. Solomon Kahl is the steward.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MOHICAN TOWNSHIP.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1858.

Clerk, Charles K. Bollman—*Trustees*, John Metcalf, Joseph Heichel, and Zebulon Metcalf—*Treasurer*, Samuel Rouch.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1859.

Clerk, Charles K. Bollman—*Trustees*, Johnston Young, John D. Karns, and Elias Bates—*Treasurer*, Enoch J. Vanimmon.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1860.

Clerk, T. J. Hargrave—*Trustees*, J. D. Karns, Thomas Metcalf, and Elias Bates—*Treasurer*, E. J. Vanimmon.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1861.

Clerk, J. J. Winbigler—*Trustees*, Thomas Metcalf, Joseph Austin, and George Bender—*Treasurer*, John Garst.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Clerk, J. A. Strayer—*Trustees*, George Bender, David Ely, and John Garn—*Treasurer*, John Garst—*Assessor*, Joseph Heichel—*Constables*, J. S. Wetherbee and John Heichel.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR MOHICAN TOWNSHIP.

1812. Nathan Odell, elected.
1814. Joshua Oram, elected.
1814. John Newkirk, elected.
1814. William Metcalf, elected.
1816. Aaron Beard, elected.
1819. Aaron Beard, re-elected.
1819. Edmund Ingmand, elected.
1820. Alexander Finley, elected.
1821. Aaron Beard, re-elected.
1824. Aaron Beard, re-elected.
1825. Francis Carrothers, elected.
1827. Jacob Lybarger, elected.
1828. Francis Carrothers, re-elected.
1830. Jacob Lybarger, re-elected.

1831. Francis Carrothers, re-elected.
1833. Elza Willson, elected.
1834. Edmund Ingmand, re-elected.
1836. David Hazlett, elected.
1837. Edmund Ingmand, re-elected.
1837. David Kauffman, elected.
1840. Edmund Ingmand, re-elected.
1840. David Kauffman, re-elected.
1843. David Kauffman, re-elected.
1843. Henry Winbigler, elected.
1846. Henry Winbigler, re-elected.
1846. Johnson Oldroyd, elected.
1849. James W. Boyd, elected.
1849. Johnson Oldroyd, re-elected.
1851. Henry Winbigler, re-elected.
1852. William Campbell, elected.
1854. Henry Winbigler, re-elected.
1855. William Campbell, re-elected.
1857. Christopher Hootman, elected.
1857. J. T. Smith, elected.
1859. Heman Alleman, elected.
1860. William H. Hill, elected.
1862. J. J. Winbigler, elected.

JEROMEVILLE.

This town was laid out on the 14th of February, 1815, by Christian Deardoff and William Vaughn.

Population in 1830	123
" " 1860	332

Borough Officers for 1862.

Mayor: S. H. Hand — *Recorder:* John Wilson — *Council:* B. Hildebrand, John Hoffman, G. W. Britton, John Webster, and Henry Bower—*Treasurer:* E. J. Van Immon.

The town contains 4 churches, 1 physician, 1 hotel, 1 grist mill running three pairs of burrs, 1 saw and lath mill running two saws, (which mills are chiefly propelled by water,) 1 tannery, 1 dry goods store, 1 tailor shop, 3 boot and shoe shops, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 tin shop, 2 groceries, 1 cabinet shop.

CHURCHES IN JEROMEVILLE.

There are four: Old School Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, and Disciple.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church building, as near as can be ascertained, was erected in 1819 or 1820. Rev. Thomas Beer is its present pastor.

The following is communicated by Rev. James Rowland, of Mansfield.

Jeromeville, designated by the name of Rehoboth until April 14, 1830, was recognized as a congregation, under the care of Presbytery, in the year 1817, and enjoyed in that year, and for several succeeding years, one-third of the ministerial labors, as stated supply, of the Rev. William Matthews. There is a record of his having been permitted by Presbytery to discontinue his labors in that congregation, August 23, 1820. In addition to occasional supplies, granted by Presbytery to Jeromeville, Rev. Robert Lee acted as stated supply for some time—perhaps more than one year between the years 1821 and 1829. April 14, 1829, a call from Jeromeville was made to Presbytery for one-third of the ministerial labors of Rev. R. Brown, which was granted, and his installation in this church attended to September 10, 1829. Mr. Brown discontinued his ministerial labors in this church, by consent of Presbytery, in the year 1832.

Between the years 1832 and 1846, Revs. Robert Fulton, Samuel Fulton, and Sanders Diefendorf (I depend for this statement upon recollection) acted successively as stated supply to the church of Jeromeville. In 1846, Rev. W. W. Colmery became its pastor for one-half his time, and continued to be so until in the year 1854. Since that time to the present, I am unable to state, definitely, whether it has had any but occasional supplies granted by Presbytery.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church building (as was also that of the Old School Presbyterian) was of logs, and erected in 1820. Regular preaching had been, during the six years previous, held at private houses. Among the original members of the society were, Robert F. Capels and wife, Edmund Ingmand and wife, Mrs. Warner, her two daughters and son, Samuel E. Warner, John Naylor and wife. Among the first regular circuit preachers in this part of the country were, Revs. Curtis Goddard, Lemuel Lane, Shadrach Ruark, and Abner Goff. The present Board of Trustees are Samuel Naylor, John Cory, Martin Lutz, Elijah Yocum, and Edmund Ingmund, (the latter also being circuit steward.) *Class-Leaders:* John Cory, Martin Lutz, and Samuel Naylor. The present membership amounts to seventy. The building will seat about four hundred and fifty persons.

LUTHERAN.

This church was organized in 1850, and the church building erected the same year. The pastor was Rev. George Leiter—*Elders:* Henry Horn and James

Ewing—*Deacons:* John Huffman and John Ludwig—*Trustees:* David Weygandt, Henry Horn, and James Ewing.

The building is 36 by 46 feet—cost $1400, and three hundred and fifty persons can be comfortably seated.

There are, at present, sixty-five members. Rev. A. Helwig, the present pastor, commenced his labors in 1861. Officers of the church in 1862:—*Elders:* David Weygandt and Daniel Ellenbarger—*Deacons:* John Huffman, William Welty, Henry Hildebrand, and John Ludwig—*Trustees:* David Weygandt and John Fry.

DISCIPLE.

This church was organized in Jeromeville in 1854—the organization having been transferred from the south line of Perry Township, in that year. At the date of its organization, the church was under the pastoral charge of Rev. Henry Dixon. The officers of the church at that time were John Wilson and John Hootman, elders; and Hugh Funk and Henry Everly, deacons.

The church was organized with one hundred and eleven members. It has now one hundred and thirty-nine.

The church building is 35 by 50 feet; its cost was $960. It will seat comfortably four hundred persons.

The Rev. A. Rumfield and the Rev. Richard Winbigler, are the present pastors; and the church officers are, Jonathan L. Hootman, John Wilson, and Jacob Lee, elders; and Hugh Funk, Henry Bower, and Milleson Ebert, deacons.

MOHICANVILLE.

This town was laid out July 2, 1833, by Simeon Beall and Henry Sherradden. It is situated in the southwest corner of Mohican Township. Population in 1860, one hundred and eighty-five. Although small, it has no vacant houses, and is among the busiest towns of its dimensions in the county—a hive of industry and thrift. Almost every mechanical interest has one or more representatives here.

The town contains 2 church buildings, 1 schoolhouse, 1 physician, 3 dry goods stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist-mill, (propelled by steam and water,) 1 steam saw-mill, (2 saws,) 1 water saw-mill, (2 saws,) 1 woollen manufactory, (water power, and under present management in a very flourishing condition,) 2 wagon manufactories—part of the labor of one being performed by water power, 1 tannery, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 grocery, 3 shoe shops, 1 saddle and harness manufactory, 2 cabinet shops, 1 paint shop, 1 tailor shop, 1 gunsmith shop, and 1 cooper shop.

The first sale of lots was made in the summer of 1833. Three additions to the town have since been made—one by Simeon Beall, and two by Robert W. Smith.

The water power of the village is the main source of its prosperity. The three principal springs emerge from the summit of the hill, on the west side of the town, and from their head to the bed of the creek, a distance of about three hundred yards, the fall exceeds one hundred feet, turning three wheels of a combined diameter of sixty-two feet.

CHURCHES IN MOHICANVILLE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church was organized at Mohicanville in the year 1828, under the charge of Rev. Elmer Yocum. Among the original members were Nathan and Mary Dally, Charles Dally, Elizabeth Smith, and Mrs. Sheets. The society was formed at the house of Henry Sherradden. Until 1844, the meetings were held at private houses, and at the school-house in the village. At the date mentioned, the present house was erected—a building capable of seating about four hundred persons.

The church was organized with seven members. It now embraces about fifty-two members. The present clergymen are, Rev. William M. Spafford and Rev. Matthew L. Starr. The officers of the church are, William Moore, circuit steward; George Botdorf, John Metcalf, William Moore, and Vincent Dally, trustees; and Nicholas Wireman and Vincent Dally, class-leaders.

GERMAN REFORMED.

This church was organized in 1859—Rev. J. J. Excell, pastor; George Bender and Daniel Biddinger, elders; Z. T. Paullins and Zebulon Metcalf, deacons; and Daniel Dillier, clerk. The church building (which will seat about four hundred persons) was dedicated on the 5th of June, 1859. Present number of members, fifty.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF MOHICAN TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. BASFORD.

George W. Basford emigrated from Maryland to Mohican Township, in October, 1824, and established himself in a clothing establishment in the town of Jeromeville. At this date his family consisted of his wife and an infant daughter.

JOHN COOPER.

John Cooper immigrated to Clearcreek Township in the fall of 1822, and purchased of John Haney forty acres of land, lying west of the farm now owned by John Bryte. In 1828, he sold this place and removed to section 28, Mohican Township.

NATHAN DALLY.

Nathan Dally emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and removed temporarily to a cabin, which stood upon the farm now owned by George Botdorf, on the 17th day of February, 1817. His family then consisted of his wife and ten children. He had, the previous year, purchased of John Lawrence (who resided about two miles southwest of Wooster) the southeast quarter of section 32, (being the land upon a part of which is now the town of Mohicanville.) In the spring of the year of his arrival with his family, he entered the southwest quarter of section 32, Mohican Township. Upon neither of the quarter sections described was there any improvement. His nearest neighbor on the north was William Metcalf, one mile distant; on the east, Alexander Finley, distant three miles; on the south, Jabez Smith, distant one-fourth mile; and on the west, Isaac Downey, about six miles distant.

The quarter purchased of Lawrence subsequently reverted to him, and after several transfers, Simeon Bell and Henry Sherradden became its owners, and the original proprietors of the town of Mohicanville.

Mr. Dally, during the first spring of his residence in the township, erected a house on the margin of the "Fall's Spring," nearly opposite the present residence of his son, Vincent Dally. This cabin house was standing until within about twelve years since.

THOMAS EAGLE.

Thomas Eagle arrived in the township of Mohican on the 2d day of May, 1809, having succeeded the family of Alexander Finley a few weeks. His family then consisted of his wife and daughter Amelia. He first opened a small farm on the land now owned and occupied by Henry Treace. In the early part of the war, he, together with several of his neighbors, removed their families to the fort, at Wooster, as security against attacks by Indians.

Mr. Eagle was well acquainted with Baptiste Jerome, who often related to Mr. Eagle circumstances connected with the Indian war against General Anthony Wayne—among other "yarns," one running to the effect that himself and a party of eight Indians came upon a reconnoitering party near the Maumee River, led by Wayne, and that he, (Jerome,) and the Indians leveled and discharged their rifles at "Mad Anthony" without any effect. Several years after the war of 1812, Jerome lost his Indian wife and daughter, and subsequently married a white woman, and removed to the mouth of Huron River, where he soon after died, it is said, in a drunken revel.

The fort at Jeromeville, Mr. Eagle says, was built under the authority of General Bell.

The fort at Wooster was under the command of Captain George Stidger, whose force amounted to about one hundred and sixty men.

A few days prior to the massacre on the Black

Fork, Mr. Eagle left Wooster in charge of a company of men for the defense of his neighbors, who had remained in Mohican Township, having received information that they were threatened by an attack from the Indians. Some hours after arriving at the fort on James Collyer's place, the Indians appeared and made some hostile demonstrations; but it is supposed came to the conclusion that Eagle's force was too formidable and too well secured, and they retired toward Jeromeville, on their route killing all the hogs that came in their way.

Mr. Eagle says that he piloted Bell's army from Wooster to Jeromeville, and from thence several miles west. He is now about eighty-one years of age, and in feeble health.

WILLIAM EWING.

William Ewing immigrated to Mohican Township in the fall of 1814, from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and removed to the farm which had previously been entered for him by his father, John Ewing—which farm is situated about two miles southeast of Jeromeville, and is now occupied by the family of the late Michael Heickle. His immediate neighbor was John Bryan.

Mills, Markets, etc.

Odell's mill, in Wayne County, was the most convenient place for obtaining supplies of flour. The first year of his residence in the township, wheat sold at $1.50 per bushel; but about the time he had sufficient land under cultivation to enable him to raise a surplus, the price fell to 25 cents per bushel. Salt was obtained at Wooster for $4 per bushel. Some years later the neighborhood obtained their supplies of salt at Portland, on the lake, at $4 per barrel. It was regarded as a favorable exchange when a barrel of salt could be obtained for a barrel of flour.

The Indian "Buckwheat."

Mr. Ewing's acquaintance with this Indian commenced soon after he settled in the country. He represents Buckwheat as a man of good sense, benevolent disposition, and remarkable for his fondness of white children. He was never married. The sins of his race were visited upon his unoffending head, at an early age, in his death at the hands of one whose brother had years previously been murdered by Indians in a distant part of the State.

ALEXANDER FINLEY.

Alexander Finley removed from the place now occupied by the town of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, to the farm in Mohican Township, upon which Tylertown (Lake Fort Post-office) is now situated, April 17, 1809. His family then consisted of his wife and the following named children: James, Benjamin, John, and Hannah.

At the time Mr. Finley settled in Mohican Township, *himself and family were the only white inhabitants within the limits of the territory that now constitutes the County of Ashland.*

At this date, also, there was only one family within the town of Wooster. The name of the head of this family was Benjamin Miller. William and Joseph Larwill, whose names are honorably connected with the history and development of Wayne County, were then young men, and boarders in the family of Mr. Miller. This family were the nearest neighbors of

Mr. Finley at the time of his settlement in Mohican Township. Within a few weeks, however, other persons, namely, William and Thomas Eagle, Benjamin Bunn, and John Shinnebarger, all having families, settled in the neighborhood. The year following, (1810,) Amos Norris, Vachel Metcalf, William Bryan, Thomas Newman, and James Slater, with their several families, removed to the township.

The Indians in the neighborhood at this time were an intermixture of several tribes—the Mohicans, Delawares, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Chickasaws, and one or two who claimed to be of the Cherokee tribe. They were friendly and harmless, until the war of 1812 commenced, when the main body of them disappeared, and most of them, it is supposed, became attached to the British service.

The first year or two after Mr. Finley came to the country, he obtained his supplies of flour and corn meal from Shrimplin's mill, below Mt. Vernon. This journey to the mill was performed in canoes or *pirogues*, down the Lake Fork and Mohican, and up Owl Creek, and occupied about three days for the trip. These vessels would carry from twenty to fifty bushels of corn meal.

The forests at this period were destitute of underbrush or small timber, but were covered with sedge-grass, pea-vines, and weeds, which afforded excellent pasture from early spring until about August. The sedge-grass, when cut in July, or earlier, afforded very nutritious and palatable food for horses and cattle during the winter. Very little iron was used in those days. The wooden "mould board" plow and wooden and brush harrows were generally in use twelve or fifteen years after Mr. Finley came to the country; and many continued their use several years afterward.

Ladies and gentlemen, *when they clothed their feet at all*, dressed them in moccasins. Mr. John Finley well remembers the first pair of boots he ever saw—they being a coarse article, purchased by his father, of John Fox, in 1820 or 1821—price, eight dollars. Leather, therefore, was not in use until many years after the settlement of the country.

The clothing of the men was buckskin and flax linen. The women were clothed in a fabric made of raw cotton and flax linen. Handkerchiefs, head-dresses, and aprons were made, by the thrifty housewives, of raw cotton. The price of calico (being from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard) placed it without the means of any but very few to purchase. An excellent and industrious girl, as late as 1822 or 1823, toiled faithfully six weeks for six yards of calico, which, in those primitive days, before the era of hoops, was deemed sufficient for a dress. The lady who appeared in the first calico dress, attracted, it may be supposed, considerable attention in "the settlement," and was regarded as much of an aristocrat.

Window glass was not in use until some years after the war—oiled paper being employed as a substitute.

The first buggy, with elliptic springs, (being an open one,) within the recollection of Mr. John Finley, amazed the good people who attended the Lake Fork Presbyterian Church, on a Sunday, about the year 1835. After intermission, the novel vehicle attracted general attention, and when the owner, in answer to a question, gave the name of "buggy," as the one that properly described his carriage, his interrogator concluded that he was disposed to "poke fun" at him, and this opinion was generally adopted by the indignant crowd. Two-horse lumber wagons were introduced about twenty years after the first settlement of the township.

From the date of the arrival of Mr. Finley, until four or five years after the close of the war, there was a good demand and good prices for all the productions of the farm. Wheat was, however, little grown. The staples of the farm consisted mainly of corn, hogs, and cattle.

Alexander Finley died December, 1825, aged fifty-five years.

JOSHUA R. GLENN.

Joshua R. Glenn and wife removed from Maryland to Mohican Township in 1818. Three years subsequent he purchased, at the public land sales held at Wooster, the quarter in section 17 of the Indian Reservation, which he improved, and upon which he died September 21, 1855, at the age of sixty-one years.

Maj. John Glenn, Jun., brother of Joshua R., is now a resident of Mohican Township, and immigrated at the same time with his father's family. His father (John Glenn, Sen., who died February 16, 1852, at the age of eighty-four years) had purchased 175 acres in sections 9 and 10. Upon this land Maj. Glenn yet resides. Himself and sister (Miss Elizabeth Glenn) are the only survivors of his father's family.

THOMAS GREEN.

Thomas Green, originally from Berkley County, Virginia, came to Mohican Township in 1813—"forted," with his family, during a part of that year, at Jeromeville. After leaving the fort, he settled in Orange Township. At this time the only two families in that township were those of Amos Norris and Vachel Metcalf. The farm upon which he settled was north of Orange, and is now owned by Valentine and David Heifner.

His children were William, Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, George, Mariah, Solomon, John, Thomas, Sarah Ann, Julia, and Noah.

About 1817 Mr. Green removed to Jackson Township, and after residing there several years removed to Licking County, near the residence of several brothers, and where he died in the spring of 1841.

RICHARD HARGRAVE.

Richard Hargrave emigrated from Pennsylvania, and commenced his residence in Jeromeville on the 22d of August, 1818. He purchased of Mr. Deardoff, one of the original proprietors of the town, in 1820, one-half of his interest in Jeromeville. He was the second merchant in the place—his predecessors in trade not being very successful, and having abandoned business when he opened his store.

Extracts of a Letter from J. J. Hootman, Esq.

MILO, Defiance County, Ohio, April 1, 1861.

My father settled in Perry Township, October 10, 1826. The appearance of the country at the time of our settlement was quite different from what it is at present. The major part of the village of Jeromeville was covered with fallen timber and hazel bush. The improvements on the farms then settled were small, being log cabins surrounded by a few acres of partly cleared land. The roads were new and unimproved, and many of them little more than bridle-paths. The prices of produce in 1828–29 were, as I recollect distinctly: wheat 25 cents, (my father was offered 100 bushels for $25, and would not buy at that;) pork $1.50 per cwt.; corn 18 cents; salt $5.00 per barrel; coffee 50 cents per pound; tea 50 cents per quarter; butter 6 cents; eggs 0; iron 12½ cents per pound. The usual and best market place was Portland, (now Sandusky City.) Twenty to thirty bushels wheat, a big load for two and four horses, ten days of travel if the roads were good, two weeks if not good. Massillon became a market town. The opening of the Ohio Canal run the price of wheat *up at once* to forty cents, then to fifty, and then our farmers at that time were satisfied, and expressed the wish that the price would continue at that as they then could make money. Our nearest grist-mill was an old concern known as Goudy's Mill, southeast of Hayesville, with one run of stone, old *niggerhead* or *boulder* stone at that. Another was Smith's Mill, below Mohicanville, where the Chandler Mill now stands, and of the same sort. In the winter, when those small streams were frozen, we went to the Clearfork to Manner's Mill, now owned by T. Calhoun. Sometimes we had to go to Owl Creek, in Knox County.

Old Mr. Hargrave, I believe, was the first postmaster at Jeromeville, and held the office for twenty-five years. The mode of travel was on foot or horseback if the roads would permit.

LUKE INGMAND.

Luke Ingmand removed from Fairfield County, Ohio, to the southwest quarter of section 11, Mohican Township, in September, 1816. His family consisted of his wife and two children, the present Judge Edmund Ingmand, and Mrs. Mary, wife of Joshua Carr, now residing in Wood County, Ohio. Mr. Ingmand is now (December, 1861) nearly eighty-nine years of age, and an inmate of the family of his son.

EDMUND INGMAND.

Edmund Ingmand, when in his eleventh year, removed with his father to Mohican Township. This, as before remarked, was in the year 1816. Until about 1818 the 280 acres upon which he now resides was a part of the four sections (7, 8, 17, and 18) which formed the "Indian Reservation." During that year the Federal government purchased the Indian title, and in 1821 the lands were offered in tracts of quarter sections at the Wooster land office, pursuant to public notice; but as the quarter embraced in this tract was regarded as too wet for tillage no purchasers appeared. This land is now regarded as equal in fertility to any in the township. The original purchase, which constitutes his present farm, was entered by Edward Arnold in 1821 or 1822, but a short time after it had been offered by the government. Judge Ingmand became the owner of it in 1834, and the additions since made amount altogether to 280 acres.

The Indian Village, Burying-Ground, and Council House of Jerome Town

Were situated upon the Reservation above mentioned. The village and burying-ground were upon the land on which Rev. Elijah Yocum has for many years resided—his house having been built (by the person of whom he purchased) over the graves of the Indians. The first proprietor, fancying the ground as a good building site, excavated a place for his cellar, and removed the exhumed bones to a swamp in the neighborhood. Subsequently, in excavating a mill-race some fifty rods from this place, a human skeleton was found in a position which rendered it certain that the body had been buried with its face downward, thus showing that it was, as has been alleged, the custom of many Indians to bury their dead in that position.

The *Council House* was upon an elevated and beautiful spot, about one-fourth of a mile distant from the village. The ground is now embraced in the farm of Judge Ingmand, and is about a quarter of a mile southeast of his house. All their buildings, including their council house, were burned about the time the Indians removed from the country in 1815, whether by themselves or the whites is not generally known.

Antiquities of Mohican.

There were the remains of no less than five ancient fortifications in Mohican Township; the embankments very regular and very distinctly defined, until cultivation has nearly destroyed their original features. Three are near Jeromeville, and two near the junction of the Muddy and Jerome Forks. They embrace areas averaging about one and a half acres. A mound near the old Indian village, bearing unmistakable evidence, after excavation, of its being a work of art, and upon which trees, the growth of centuries, were standing, was also in existence. The antiquarian might be compensated for researches in Mohican Township.

The Weather in 1816–17.

The weather during these years was memorable on account of the cold and frosts. During the winter of 1816 corn was planted about the middle of May, during a snow storm, and men gathered their wheat harvest with overcoats upon their backs, to protect them from the rigors of the weather! On the morning of the 1st of June, 1817, a frost visited Ohio that destroyed utterly all the fruit, and denuded the fruit and forest trees of their leaves. It is remarkable, however, that the grain in the ground escaped the general desolation, a circumstance that is accounted for by the fact that crops were very backward.

Memoranda of Remarkable Events.

The following chronological memoranda of events of interest that have occurred in past years, furnished by Judge Ingmand, will be found of general and local interest:—

November 13th, 1833. Lights were seen falling on the early morning of this day, (three or four hours before daybreak,) having the appearance of showers of stars.

May 15, 1834. The first frost that, since the settlement of the country, occurred which had been known to materially injure the wheat crop.

June 21, 1834. A terrific storm passed over Jeromeville and a district of country west, which appeared to have its most violent force between the latter place and the vicinity of the farm upon which the County Infirmary is now situated, prostrating in its pathway forest trees and fences, unroofing buildings, removing them from their foundations, etc.

1835. The summer remarkably wet, bottom lands much overflown, and too wet for tillage. Hay crop badly damaged, and cattle died the following winter in consequence of eating it. A comet appeared during the fall of the same year. November 11, a severe storm, which done much damage to Buffalo and other ports on the American side, and to the shipping on the lakes.

1841. May 2, a snow storm of rare violence.

1843. July 21, frost.

1844. September 27, snow covered the ground, and lay upon it all the following day. October 18, a violent snow storm at Buffalo.

1845. May 7 and 25, frosts appeared, which again destroyed the wheat crop of this year, being the second loss which occurred from this cause since the settlement of the country. Summer very dry; fall favorable. Grub worm appeared in multitudes, destroying meadows and corn crops.

1854. The last four days of April brought snow storms—the 29th the snow fell without intermission. There were ten consecutive weeks of drought during this summer.

1854–55. During the winter of these years snow covered the ground thirteen consecutive weeks. May 8, (1855,) another snow storm. The month of May was unusually dry, but the June of this year will be long remembered for its remarkable floods, occurring from the 10th to the 17th of the month.

1855. December 24, snow commenced falling, and from this date until the middle of March following, the sleighing continued good. This winter was doubtless the most severe in its rigor of any known since the settlement of the country, killing multitudes of fruit and forest trees. The snow lingered upon the earth until about the middle of April.

1857. Spring very backward; the peach did not blossom until the 20th of May. On the 1st of June dog-wood blossoms appeared.

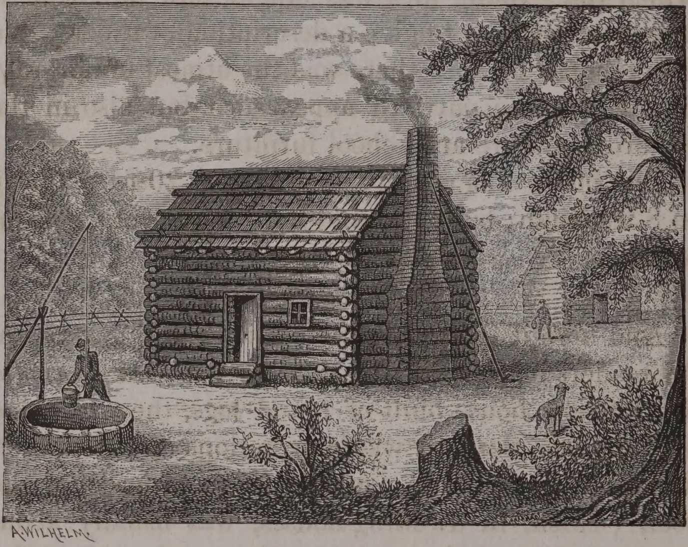
Schools, School-houses, etc.

In the early settlement of the country there was no law providing for common schools—no tax levied or other funds provided for the payment of teachers. Hence all buildings for the use of common schools consisted of some old evacuated dwelling; or, if built for that express purpose, had to be done by voluntary contribution of citizens immediately interested. And in order to give the reader some idea of the houses in which the "young idea was taught how to shoot," it may not be amiss to give a description of them. We say "them," because there was the utmost uniformity, not only in the outward appearance, but also in the inward structure and school furniture.

The house was usually about 16 by 20 feet, from 7 to 8 feet high; built of round logs, in perfect log cabin style.

Log Cabins.

And here it may not be amiss to inform our youthful readers of some of the peculiarities of a *log cabin.* Well, it is a house built of round logs, the size being suited to the peculiar wants or notions of the builder. When raised to a sufficient height to prepare for the roof, (which, in dwelling-houses, was usually about twelve feet,) a log was laid across each end of the building, projecting on each side of the house about eighteen inches; these logs being about three feet longer than those below, and were intended to support logs laid on them, called "butting poles," against which the first row of clap-boards were made to rest. The building is now ready for "cobbing off," as it was called; which is done by putting a log on each side, perpendicularly with the main building; then a log on each end, and on them again one on each side, but far enough from the outside of the building to form a sufficient slope for the roof, and on which the boards used for a covering were laid; then another log on each end, these being necessarily about four feet shorter than those immediately below them, and on these end logs another pair of side logs, laid still farther in toward the middle of the building, and ranging with those below them, and so on until it is finished off with a single log on the top and middle of the building. Now it is ready for covering, which is done with boards split out of large oak trees, about four feet long, from eight to twelve inches wide, and about one and a half inches thick. These are laid on without nailing, but confined to their places by small logs laid on each course of boards.



To stop the crevices between the logs, pieces of wood were driven in, called "chinking," and on this a thick mortar was put, which was called "daubing;" this was sometimes done inside and out. The inside finish was in all respects as rough as the outside appearance. If the owner wished to be a little nice, he would take an axe and hew off the logs on the inside, after the building was put up. The floors were laid with timbers called "puncheon," which were usually from eight to ten feet long, split out of large oak trees, made as broad as the logs would admit, and about four inches thick. The door was also made of these same "puncheons," and hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch.

To those familiar with the days of log cabins, the phrase so often used, "the latch string is out," is clearly understood. This latch or fastening was made of wood, and in order to enable those from without to enter the dwelling, a small string was attached to the latch, (which was always on the inside,) and passed through the door to the outside, and hence, to prevent the entrance of any person, the inmates would pull in the latch string, so that when it was not seen on the outside of the door, it was evidence that no one could be admitted. One window was usually all that was considered necessary in a log cabin. This was made by cutting out one log, some two feet in length, and then closing up by putting in small sticks, in the form of sash, and pasting greased paper over them to cause it to admit the light more readily.

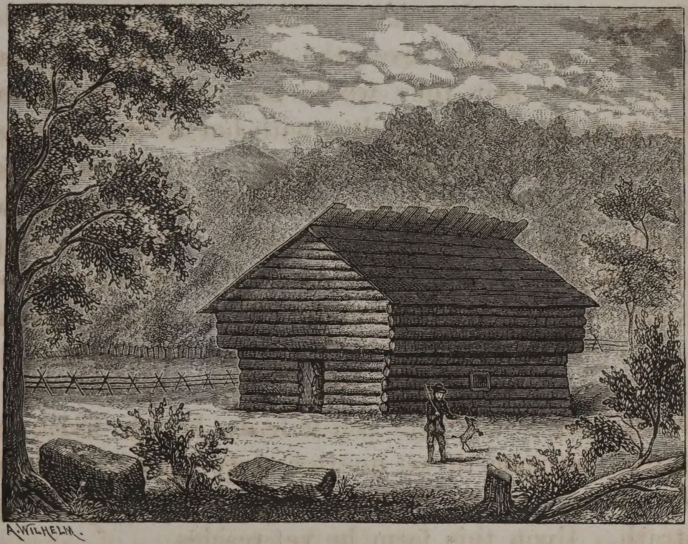
As stoves were almost unknown in those days, a fireplace was used instead thereof. These were made by cutting out a hole in one end of the building, in some cases large enough to pass a two-horse wagon through the cavity. On the outside of the house, and connected with this, the chimney was built of wood and mortar, sometimes lined on the inside with stone and mortar, immediately adjoining the fireplace. In front of the fireplace was a large space left in the floor, called the hearth, which was usually covered with flat stone, and hence the old phrase "hearth-stone."

As the wants of the people of that day were few, and easily satisfied, the log cabin usually contained but one room, which served as kitchen, dining-room, bed-room, sitting-room, and parlor.

Well, as before remarked, the school-house was built in real log cabin style—the principal difference between it and a dwelling-house was, that in the school-house the window was made by cutting out one log on each side, nearly the *whole length* of the building, and then closing up the aperture by pasting greased paper over it. Seats were made out of split timber, with legs in them so long that none except long-legged men could touch the floor with their feet. One object at least was attained by this arrangement of the seats, viz., the pupils were so far elevated above the floor as to be unable to make any noise with their feet; but whatever good was attained by this was counteracted by the far greater evil of causing the scholars to sit in this unpleasant posture during school hours.

Description of a Fort, or Block-house.

The early settlers were under the necessity of erecting some kind of fortifications in which to protect themselves and families from the wily Indian, especially during the war of 1812. These buildings, sometimes called forts, but more properly called block-houses, were located in the most convenient part of the neighborhood, to which all might flee for safety in case of danger. They were usually built on a commanding eminence, so that the approach of an enemy might be seen at a great distance. During the war of 1812, some three or four of these structures were erected in Mohican Township—one near the town plat of Jeromeville, a few rods north of the present grist mill; one near the Mohican Creek, about four miles south of Jeromeville, on land now owned by Henry Treace; and one about a mile farther down the creek, near the residence of Stephen Taylor. These houses were built after the fashion of log cabins, in most respects. The logs were fitted closely together with small holes between them, called port-holes, through which the inmates could fire upon their enemies in case of an attack. The entrance to the building was an only door, which was made of strong timbers and securely barred on the inside.



There was one peculiarity about these buildings, the wisdom of which will suggest itself to every thinking mind. It is this: the lower part of the building, to the height of about seven or eight feet, was composed of shorter logs than that above; hence a projection was formed, which would enable the occupants to shoot down on their enemies on all sides of the building, in case they should attempt to set it on fire, and also prevent them from climbing up the outside thereof. To these houses all the neighborhood would run for safety whenever the alarm was given, and not unfrequently they would have to remain there for several days and nights, with but little to eat or drink. Sometimes some trivial circumstance would cause an alarm, and the whole neighborhood would gather into the block-house, and, after remaining there perhaps a day and night, the mistake would be found out, and all would return to their homes again.

WILLIAM NEWBROUGH.

William Newbrough and wife, in March, 1819, removed to the northeast quarter of section 28, Mohican Township, having purchased his land of Martin Longstrath. Upon this farm he yet resides.

THOMAS NEWMAN.

This gentleman is, (June, 1861,) beyond doubt, the oldest citizen now living within Ashland County. He was born in Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, about 1758, which would make him now one hundred and three years of age. Mr. Newman is also at this time among the oldest of the pioneers. He entered the land upon which he now resides—being the northwest quarter of section 23, township 21, (Mohican,) in the year 1810. About two years afterward he received his patent, which bears date July 1, 1812, and is signed by James Madison, President, and Edward Tiffin, (the first Governor of Ohio,) Commissioner of the General Land Office. This document, which has been well preserved, is probably among the oldest of its kind in the possession of the original purchaser, which now exists in the county.

RICHARD RHAMEY, SEN.

Richard Rhamey, Sen., immigrated to Jeromeville from Pennsylvania in 1813, his family then consisting of his wife and three children. Richard Rhamey, Jr., who was born in the old block-house in Jeromeville, in September, 1815, is the only surviving member of the family now residing in Ashland County.

JOHN SHINABARGER.

John Shinabarger emigrated from Virginia, in 1802, to Pennsylvania, from thence to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1805, and in 1810 from the last-named place to Mohican Township, and entered the southwest quarter of section 23, in said township. This quarter he partly cleared, and erected thereon a saw-mill, and resided upon the place until the time of his death, which occurred January 29th, 1838, aged seventy-four years. When he removed to Mohican Township, his wife and seven children constituted his family, the only survivor of whom, residing in Ashland County, is James S. Shinabarger, of Perry Township, and to whom we are indebted for what follows.

Cedar Trees, and remains of Buffalo and Elk, six feet under ground.

Upon a part of the above land, in Mohican Township, was a prairie, which appeared originally to have been a crust of vegetable matter overlying a sheet of water. As it was evidently land of great fertility, if the water under it could be withdrawn, efforts were made thoroughly to drain it. Ditches were made, in some places, to the depth of six feet, and considerable quantities of cedar trees, some of them twelve and eighteen inches in diameter, were found imbedded in the earth. What length of time they had occupied the position in which they were found is, of course, unknown, but they appeared as free from any evidence of decay as they would have shown on the day they perished. What is remarkable is that no cedars were ever found, by the early settlers, growing in that vicinity. The inference is that a cedar swamp once covered the ground, and a tornado may have violently uprooted them, thus breaking the crust and burying them beneath the surface. Swamp flag and wild grass, very little decayed, were also found at a depth of from five to six feet. Skeletons of buffalo and elk were also discovered, some of them of immense size. The head and horns of one elk found partly imbedded were of such dimensions that, placing the points of the horns upon the ground, two men on each side supporting them in an unright position, William Eagle, a man whose height was nearly six feet, would pass under them erect.

MAJOR TYLER.

Major Tyler immigrated to Mohican Township in February, 1814, having previously resided in Buffalo, New York, from which town he took his departure a few weeks after its having been burned by the British. He entered the south half of the northwest quarter of section 26.

RICHARD WINBIGLER.

Richard Winbigler immigrated to Mohican Township from Maryland, in the fall of 1818. The members of his family at this time consisted of his wife and four children, namely, Mary Ann, Henry, Elizabeth, and William. The only survivor of these, at this time, is Henry Winbigler, Esq., who resides upon the land originally entered by his father, which land is the west half of the northeast quarter of section 9, Mohican Township.

NICHOLAS WIREMAN.

Nicholas Wireman immigrated to the place now known as Mohicanville, but then as Bell's Mills, on the 15th of January, 1833, and rented of Harvey Bell his carding and fulling establishment, which occupied the site of the present woolen manufactory of Samuel Huff.

When Mr. Wireman became a resident of the place, in 1833, the following named persons embraced all the heads of families who were then inhabitants, viz.: Simeon, Harvey, and Samuel Bell, Henry Sherradden, and John Shaffer. Of those named, Mr. Wireman is now the only surviving resident, the others being deceased or having removed from the village.

CHAPTER XV.

Perry Township

SURVEYED in 1807, by Jonathan Cox. The township was organized on the 14th of September, 1814. The organization embraced also the territory now known as Jackson.

Population in 1820	558
" " 1830	1242
" " 1840	2100
" " 1850	1788
" " 1860	1911

Extracts from Official Records of Perry Township.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1825.

Trustees, Daniel Williams and Daniel Smith—*Clerk*, William Spencer.

ELECTION OF APRIL, 1862.

Trustees, George Myers, David McConnell, and Henry Shissler—*Clerk*, William W. Strayer—*Treasurer*, John Van Nest—*Assessor*, John Shidler.

Names and Dates of Commissions of Justices of the Peace in Perry Township.

John Jackson, July 3, 1816.
Thomas Johnston, January 29, 1818.
John Ihrig, April 27, 1819.
Thomas Johnston, December 25, 1820.
John Smith, April 25, 1822.
John A. Kelley, March 31, 1824.
John Smith, April 30, 1825.
John Herr, March 12, 1827.
John Ihrig, May 3, 1828.

John Allison, March 1, 1830.
John Ihrig, April 23, 1831.
John Allison, March 1, 1833.
John Ihrig, April 24, 1834.
John Allison, March 25, 1836.
John Ihrig, April 28, 1837.
Jacob Miller, October 14, 1837.
John Allison, March 19, 1839.
John Smith, September 15, 1840.
Isaac Cahill, April 7, 1842.
John Smith, September 28, 1843.
John Ecker, March 22, 1845.
Jacob Miller, October 2, 1846.
John Ecker, March 11, 1848.
John Van Nest, September 22, 1849.
John Cory, March 15, 1851.
John Van Nest, September 25, 1852.
Columbus C. Coulter, March 23, 1854.
John Van Nest, September 14, 1855.
Alexander Hamilton, March 24, 1856.
Hugh Hamilton, August 26, 1857.
John Van Nest, September 9, 1858.
Hugh Hamilton, August 15, 1860.
Henry Buck, September 9, 1861.

Electors in Perry Township, in 1827.

As appears by the poll-book, there were eighty-eight votes cast at the October election of 1827. The names of the electors are appended. Those to whose names are affixed the asterisk (*) are deceased; and those with the dagger (†) have removed.

William Hamilton.*
John Smith.*
Samuel White.*
John McClain.†
Robert Laughlin.†
David Smith.*
Henry Sapp.*
John Hern.*
John Allison, Jr.
John Raner.*
William Ahrite.†
Samuel Y. Hayes.*
Joseph Clark.*
Hugh Meloy.†
Phineas Summerton.*
John Ihrig.†
John Hillis.†
Jacob Rauch.†

John Pittinger.*
David Williams.*
Abraham Ecker.*
James Dorland.†
William Hillis.†
Thomas Cunningham.
David Cunningham, Jr.†
Robert Hillis.†
John Long.†
Samuel Neal.*
Robert Robinson.†
David Cunningham.*
George Carey.*
Garrett Dorland.
Christian Rice.*
David Clark.*
William Kelley.*
Conrad Hare.*
Thomas Pittinger.
Lazarus Lowry.*
Francis Lowry.*
Zaccheus Lash.*
Frederick Shawn.*
Henry Grindel.*
Nathaniel Paxton.
Remember Stockwell.*
Robert Ason.*
John Helman.
John Myers.*
Jacob Klingaman.
Henry Buffenmyer.*
Michael Row.*
David Cline.*
Jacob White, Jr.*
John Shissler.
Richard Smalley.*
Henry Lash.†
Christopher Hefler.†
John Smalley.*
William Adams.*
Jacob White.*
James Dickason.
William Williams.*
James Nelson.*
William Spencer.†
Nicholas Carr.
George Strouse.†
John Close.*
Jacob Onstott.*
John Allison, Sr.*
Peter Pittinger.
John Thomas.†
Edward McFadden.†
John Maurer.*
James Shinnebarger.
Alexander Allison.
Michael Row, Jr.*
Daniel Pittinger.*
Solomon McMillen.†
James White.†
Matthias Campf.
Henry Worst.
John White.†
James Anderson.†
John Lattimore.†
John Klinger.*
John A. Kelley.*
Henry Smalley.*
William Morgan.†
Daniel Williams.*

ROWSBURG.

This town was laid out April 15, 1835, by Michael D. Row. The original proprietor of the village was then unmarried, and resided with his father, Michael Row, in the house about forty rods east of the town, now owned by Haynes Jones. At the time the plat was recorded, there was not an inhabitant within the limits of what now forms the town. The first public sale of lots occurred in May, 1835. Jacob Carr purchased the first lot for thirty-four dollars—being the same now owned by Garrett Dorland, and used by him as his residence. The second lot was sold to David Dorland for twenty-one dollars—being the lot recently occupied by C. C. Coulter as a grocery store. Catharine Long purchased the lot now owned by Mrs. Winter, as a residence, for eighteen dollars.

The population of Rowsburg, in 1860, was two hundred. This is the only instance that it was taken distinct from the township. There are in the town, 1 physician, 2 dry goods stores, 1 tavern, 1 millinery shop, 2 shoe shops, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 wagon-makers shops, 2 tailor shops, 1 tannery, 1 stove and tin shop, 1 cabinet shop, 1 weaver shop, 1 harness shop, and 2 groceries.

CHURCHES IN PERRY TOWNSHIP.

MOUNT HOPE CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Some Presbyterian families settled in this region (then Wayne County, Ohio) shortly after the close of the war of 1812. For some time they were supplied with occasional preaching by traveling ministers. About 1820 the church was organized, and was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Richland, which at that period embraced the territory now covered by the three Presbyteries of Richland, Wooster, Coshocton, and part of Marion. It was known for several years as the Muddy Fork Church, so called from the branch of the Mohican of that name, near to which the house of worship stood. About 1831, by request of the congregation, its name was changed to that of

Mount Hope. David Cunningham, Sr., his son-in-law, James Fulton, and William Hamilton were the first ruling elders. These all lived within the bounds of the church, until their death, which occurred about ten or twelve years since. In 1833, David Cunningham, Jr., and the late Hugh Bay were ordained as ruling elders. In 1837, the late John Livingston and Thomas Hayes were added to the session. A few years after, William Buchanan, now deceased, and Isaac Cahill, were called to the same office. The present incumbents are, Thomas G. Hayes, Isaac Cahill, Thomas Cunningham, son of David Cunningham, Sr., and one of the first elders, and J. M. Livingston, son of the late John Livingston.

The first pastor was the Rev. William Matthews, who, for several years, was pastor of the old Hopewell Church, near Ashland, Ohio. He was succeeded by the late Rev. Robert Lee, whose labors, for a short period, were divided between the Muddy Fork Church, as it was then called, and the old Hopewell Church. He again was succeeded, in 1829, by the Rev. Richard, now Rev. Dr. Brown, of Wellsville, Ohio. This church, together with those of Congress and Jeromeville, constituted his pastoral charge. He was released from his charge in the fall of 1832. The church remained without a pastor from that period until the 1st of January, 1834, when the Rev. Thomas Beer took charge of the congregation. His connection with the church was dissolved in the summer of 1857. The present pastor is the Rev. T. B. Van Emmon.

From 1834 till 1844 the congregation continued to increase in numbers, but shortly after began to decline, by immigration to the West, its present membership being a little above forty.

The first house of worship was a small log building, erected in 1826. In the fall of 1836 a new frame building was put up on the same site, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th of March, 1841. The present house of worship was erected in the course of the subsequent summer.

The Rev. Doctor H. B. Cunningham, late editor of *The Southern Presbyterian*, Charleston, South Carolina, Rev. William S. Livingston, of East Liberty, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, Rev. David Cunningham, of Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, Rev. A. A. Dinsmore, late of West. Theolog. Sem., Alleghany City, Pa., and the Rev. Robert Beer, of Beloit, Wisconsin, were all, in their youth, members of this church—three of them being sons of ruling elders, and the other one a son of a former pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There is one in the township—at Rowsburg. The society was organized in 1822, with twelve or fifteen members. Preaching was for more than thirty years held at the house of John Hellman. The present church building at Rowsburg was erected in 1854. Its dimensions are 38 by 50 feet, and will seat upwards of four hundred persons. The circuit preacher, since 1860, is Rev. Mr. Warden. The *Trustees* are: Hugh Carr, Garrett Dorland, Henry Buck, David Dorland, Haynes Jones, Isaac McHose, and Thomas Clodfelter—*Stewards:* David Dorland and William Patterson—*Class-Leaders:* Henry Buck and Isaac McHose. This year (1863) there are thirty-two members.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in January, 1842, by Rev. W. J. Sloan and Rev. A. H. Myers, by the installation of Jacob Onstott and Samuel Gruver, elders; and William Humes and Levi Snyder, deacons; who were unanimously elected by the congregation. The church edifice, which is 30 by 45 feet, was erected in 1842, at a cost of $1200.

The church has been served during this period by Rev. E. Eastman, Rev. W. A. G. Emerson, Rev. Richard Emerson, Rev. Jacob G. Beckley, and W. J. Gilbraith, the present pastor. The present officers are—*Elders:* Solomon Hazel and David Weiber—*Deacons:* Emanuel Kaufman and James Patterson. The present membership amounts to eighty-nine.

EVANGELICAL (OR ALBRIGHT) ASSOCIATION.

There are two churches of this denomination in Perry Township—one in Lafayette (Immanuel's) and the other (Zion's) in Moore's neighborhood, near the west line of the township.

The officers of the church at Lafayette are, Henry Zimmerman, George Walkey, and Jacob Bauhl, trustees; and Jacob Bauhl, class-leader. The church building is 35 by 40 feet, and will seat four hundred and fifty persons. There are fifty-two members in 1863.

The officers of Zion's Church are, Jacob Moore, Daniel Moore, and George Moore, trustees; Adam Eichelbarger, class-leader. There are fifty-nine members in 1863.

Rev. Frederick Sprang and Robert Folger supplied the pulpits of the above churches for the years 1861 and 1862.

UNITED BRETHREN.

There are three congregations of this denomination in Perry Township—one in Rowsburg, one in Lafayette, and one on the farm of David Swartz, near the south line of the township, known by the name of the United Brethren Bethel.

The Rev. Mr. Crubaugh and Rev. Mr. Dillon were the pastors for 1861 and 1862. Rev. Obadiah Jennings, of Perry Township, and Rev. Mr. Strock, of Jeromeville, are local preachers, occasionally supplying the pulpits of these churches.

The officers of the United Brethren Bethel Church are, Obadiah Jennings and Robert Nelson, trustees; Isaac Webster, class-leader; and Rev. Mr. Shock, steward. The building is 32 by 40 feet, and will seat three hundred people.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF PERRY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLISON.

John Allison, an emigrant from Pennsylvania. He settled in Congress Township, Wayne County, in January, 1820. That township had been but recently organized. Under the laws then in force it required fifteen legal voters to accomplish an organization. There were about that number in the township at that time, being one family to 2⅓ square miles.

Churches and School-houses.

There was not a church or school-house in the township. There was preaching occasionally at private houses by Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen.

Wooster was the nearest town.

Markets, Mills, etc.

There was no demand for produce except by newly arrived immigrants. To them wheat sold at 50 cents; oats about 12½ cents; corn 25 cents; salt $12 and $15 per barrel. A small grist-mill on Killbuck Creek, constructed of beech poles, covered with split boards called clap-boards, was built previous to 1820 by John Naftsinger. The bolting was done chiefly by hand. In the dry part of the season, in the fall especially, a considerable portion of the corn used in families was reduced to meal by the tedious process of pulverizing on tin graters, and prepared for table use as the fancy and taste of the "gude wife" would dictate. I once went to Perry Township and purchased three bushels of wheat, packed it on horseback to a horse mill in Orange Township, built by Robert Crawford on the farm now owned by Albert Tilton. The mill being thronged, I succeeded, by staying over night, in having part of my grist ground. On the following morning I packed my flour and grain on horses to Andrew Moore's, on Killbuck, where I boarded. Such were the difficulties encountered in getting grinding done at this period.

Ginseng, Wild Game, etc.

There was an abundance of ginseng-root in the forests. There were many who made it a business to gather it in the spring of the year. It was worth twenty-five cents per pound, and as it was one of the few productions of the country that commanded cash, large quantities were annually gathered. Michael Row, Sr., under the impression that the current rates paid by merchants in the country were much below its intrinsic value, transported a load to Philadelphia, in a one-horse wagon, and found it a paying trip.

Deer, raccoon, and wild turkey were plenty. Domestic linen and woolen goods composed the principal material for male and female dresses. The men were often dressed in buckskin pantaloons. In such attire the early settlers and their families enjoyed as much true happiness and independence as "Cesar with a senate at his heels."

The last of the Indian Hunters.

The farm I assisted in improving was once the dwelling-place of part of a tribe of Indians, (said to be of the Senecas.) Their wigwams were numerous, built with small poles, front partly open, and covered with black ash or white elm bark, peeled from three to five feet long. Small troughs were made of the ash or elm bark to save or catch sugar water, as numbers were to be seen about large sugar trees that had been notched a number of years previous, the notches being covered with a new formation of wood amounting in thickness to two or three inches. Many trinkets or jewelry were found on cultivating the land. In the fall of 1822 there were nine Indian men and three squaws came in and encamped near the same ground for the purpose of hunting and trapping. They had about sixteen head of horses, and each man a rifle. They had a number of white visitors, each person carrying them some vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, pumpkins, etc. Their cooks, for the sake of *variety*, boiled all their vegetables together in the same kettle. They remained in camp about nine days, and quitted the country with the good wishes of all who had made their acquaintance. That was the last Indian hunting in the neighborhood.

School at Tylertown—Removal to Perry—Character of Timber, etc.

I taught school, where Tylertown now stands, six months during the year 1823. The school was sustained by subscription, one dollar and fifty cents per scholar. I was married in the fall of 1824, and removed to the place where I now reside, in Perry Township, the same fall. I commenced in the woods on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, being a part of the same quarter entered by John Carr in 1814, which I had purchased in 1822 for one dollar per acre. I have since added by purchase sixty-five acres, a part at two dollars and sixty-two cents, a part at twenty dollars, and a part at forty dollars per acre. Our land was heavily timbered, white and black oak, hickory, soft maple, white and black ash. The underbrush was chiefly hickory, a good size for hoop-poles, but there was no call for them until about 1832. There was no foreign market then. Dogwood, white oak, and sassafras composed the balance of the grubs.

Wages, Costumes, etc.

Day wages were about fifty cents in trade in harvest; fifty cents or a bushel of wheat for reaping; little cradling done in harvest. Grain was thrashed mostly with horses, though some was done with the flail. Flax was raised for the lint. Every housewife and maiden could spin flax or wool, and nearly one-half of them could weave. The price of spinning was a shilling a dozen, or by the week seventy-five cents, and twelve and a half cents for weaving linen, such as was worn for shirts; weaving of coarser fabrics, less. Muslin shirts were not worn. Female apparel consisted chiefly of home-made linen, linsey, or flannel—each endeavoring to excel in quality as well as variety. When muslin was first used among laboring men it cost twenty-five cents to thirty-eight cents per yard.

Churches and Schools in 1824.

There were two churches in the township in 1824: one Presbyterian, called Mount Hope, near the north-east corner of the township; the other a Lutheran, on the south side of the township. The size of each was about thirty by thirty-five feet, and both were built of hewn logs. The members were few and much scattered. The Methodists had three places of worship in private houses: at Mr. Carr's, Mr. Smalley's, and Mr. Hellman's. There were three school-houses, built of logs, one story high, clap-board roof, lighted by greased paper in place of glass; seats of slab or puncheon benches; tables for writing made of the same material as the seats, resting on pins driven into the log walls. House heated by fires in chimneys, which occupied one end of the building, before stoves were in use. The teacher's salary was paid by those sending to school, or by subscription, from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per scholar, thus depriving many youths of the means of education by that system.

JAMES ALLISON.

James Allison emigrated from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Perry Township during March, 1818. His wife and six children, namely, John, Alexander, Mary, Ann, Jane, and Catherine, constituted his family at that date. Of the sons and daughters mentioned, Alexander is the only survivor in Perry. Mrs. Jane, wife of Daniel Ellenbarger, and Miss Catherine Allison, reside in Mohican Township.

Mr. Allison died May 2d, 1839, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife had died in April of the previous year at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Allison and wife died upon the place he originally purchased of David Smith, being fifty acres in section 2.

Death of Arthur Campbell, Sen.

Alexander Allison was an eye-witness of this event, which is mentioned in another place. It was on the premises of Mr. Allison's uncle, John Pittinger, whose land was in process of being cleared. Messrs. Campbell and Pittinger were sitting upon the ground near a tree, engaged in conversation, when an oak tree, which had been several hours burning at its base, commenced falling in the direction of where the men were stationed. Mr. Allison, who was near, but outside the range of the falling tree, happened to discover the danger, and instantly notified the men. Mr. Pittinger escaped by seeking refuge behind a tree near which they were sitting; but Mr. Campbell, being less active, was struck, while in the act of rising, upon the back by a heavy limb, crushing the bones and producing instant death.

HENRY BUFFAMYER.

Henry Buffamyer immigrated to Perry Township in May, 1826, and purchased of Joseph Carr the half section of land, parts of which are now owned by David and Matthew Buffamyer. He died on the last day of March, 1849, aged eighty-six years. His widow is at this time (January 23d, 1862) residing with her son David, and although she has attained the age of eighty-one years, her health and faculties are but slightly impaired.

JOHN CARR.

John Carr entered two quarters of land, a part of which is now owned by Samuel Naylor, in Mohican Township, December, 1810.

During the following year he removed his family from Tuscarawas County, and in March, 1811, commenced his improvement on the part of the land above described.

In the spring of 1814 he sold his land to John Ewing, and purchased two quarters in Montgomery, and two quarters in Perry Township, a part of one of which latter purchase is now owned by John Allison. He removed to the land in Montgomery Township now occupied by Samuel Horn, Mrs. Horn, Mr. Harlan, and Mr. Weidler. His house was erected upon the place now occupied by Mrs. Horn, where he remained till his death, which occurred April 1, 1836, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Carr's whole life, from the age of seventeen, was passed among the pioneers, and in the wilderness of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Boy though he was at the age above mentioned, he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania.

During Wayne's campaign against the hostile Indian tribes he acted as spy. Shortly after the close of the war he married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and removed with his wife to what was the then Northeastern Territory, living first in what became afterward Jefferson, and then in the country of which Tuscarawas County now forms a part. From the latter county he removed, as above stated, to a quarter of the land he had previously entered in Mohican Township.

When he removed to Mohican his family consisted of his wife and eleven children, namely, Thomas, Nicholas, Nancy, Hugh, Joshua, Benjamin, John, Margaret, Susan, Samuel, and Aaron.

HUGH CARR.

Hugh Carr (son of John, whose name is included among the children above mentioned) removed to the land in Perry Township, which he improved and has since occupied.

Indian Conspiracy against the Whites.

In the fall or early part of the winter of 1812 the family of William Bryan, residing on the Jerome Fork, about a mile and a half below Jeromeville, were one afternoon surprised by the appearance of a couple of Indians. As the friendly Indians of the neighborhood had all been removed, their presence occasioned suspicion. They asked for food, and while it was being prepared a girl was dispatched to the fort to give the alarm. Thomas Carr and the Frenchman, Jerome, immediately armed themselves and started in pursuit, but before they reached Mr. Bryan's house the Indians had taken their leave and pursuit was abandoned. On the same night these Indians visited the house of John Collyer, as described in the narrative of Thomas Newman. It was afterward learned that they visited Goshen, Tuscarawas County, for the purpose of inducing some of their relatives to return with them to the Huron River country, where the hostile Indians had congregated.

Mr. John Carr received a letter from Captain McConnell stating that he had obtained information from his captives that an extensive conspiracy had been formed among the Indians in the Huron country, to murder the inhabitants about Jeromeville and vicinity, and to burn their dwellings. The Indian who had communicated this intelligence was a former friend of Mr. Carr, and made the disclosure to Captain McConnell in order that he might advise Mr. Carr of his danger. The name of this Indian was Phillip Ignatius. The result of the battle at Fort Stephenson and on the peninsula, probably destroyed this and many other bloody schemes of the Indians.

A War Panic—Erection of the Fort at Jeromeville.

Soon after the surrender of Hull at Detroit, in the fall of 1812, and on the day following the first massacre on the Black Fork, a party of unarmed soldiers from Hull's army, passing on their way eastward, gave information to the neighbors, (who had assembled at Jerome's place for the purpose of devising measures of safety,) that as they were opposite a point in the forest about a mile and a quarter west of Jerome's, they heard the voice of a man a few rods from their trail engaged in very earnest prayer, and uttering loud cries for mercy. The loud and vehement language of the man led them to conclude that he was a captive in the hands of savage Indians, and that he was making his last prayer. Their story created quite a panic, in the midst of which George (brother of Adam) Poe, who was traveling on horseback from Wooster to Mansfield, appeared among them. Having listened to the statement of the soldiers, he immediately returned on his way to Wooster to procure assistance from Bell's army, then quartered there. Being a man of unusual weight, and urging his horse forward with great speed, the animal (although a splendid one) gave out when he reached Killbuck. Here procuring a fresh horse of Nathan Warner, he completed his journey to Wooster. Gen. Bell immediately sent a detachment of sixty soldiers, under Captain Nicholas Murray, to the relief of the inhabitants. Night overtook them at the Killbuck, where they were met by the fugitive families of John Carr, Christopher Trickle, Matthew Williams, Robert Newell, and Ezra Warner. Three other families, namely, Daniel Carter's, Jacob Fry's, and Benjamin Cuppy's, passed the night in the neighborhood of what is now New Pittsburg, and early on the following morning joined the other families and military force in Killbuck. Under the protection offered by Captain Murray, all the families, except Mr. Carter's, (which continued their journey to Tuscarawas,) returned to Jerome's Place, where a fort was immediately erected.

Removal of the Indians from Jerometown.

These Indians, Mr. Carr states, with the exception of one family, (Qua-qui-ow-wha, which removed to Canada immediately after the declaration of war,) were all friendly to the whites. The order of the government to Gen. Bell for their removal was issued at their own request.

Jerome and Family.

During the early part of the war, Jerome, on the intimation of an enemy that he was not loyal to the

American government, was arrested by Gen. Bell and confined in the Wooster jail. Robert Newell and John Carr visited Gen. Bell, and, on a representation of the facts, procured Jerome's release. While he was incarcerated at Wooster, the Indians at Jerometown were removed to Urbanna, and Mr. Carr is of opinion that the wife and daughter of Jerome voluntarily joined the Indians at the time of their removal.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL, SR.

Arthur Campbell, Sr., emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Perry Township, in May, 1815. He entered the half section, a part of which is now owned by his son, Arthur Campbell, Jr., and other parts of which are owned by Jacob Brady, Thomas Osborn, Garrett Dorland, and Haynes Jones. His family, at the time of his removal, consisted of his wife and five children, namely, Mary Ann, Charles, Arthur, Margaret, and Daniel.

Mr. Campbell was killed by the falling of a limb from a tree, August 19, 1819, aged forty-five years.

According to the recollection of Arthur Campbell, Jr., the heads of families in Perry Township, when his father selected it as his home, were Cornelius Dorland, Henry and John Pittinger, John Raver, David and Daniel Williams, Henry Worst, Thomas Johnson, and Benjamin Emmons.

The first effort at Organizing a Village in Perry Township.

In 1815 or 1816, (about twenty years before Rowsburg was laid out,) an effort was made by John Raver to establish a town on the Wooster Road between the present site of Rowsburg and the Muddy Fork.

Beyond the naming of the village, which was called Elizabethtown, and the offering of some lots at a public sale, no progress was made in building up the proposed town, and the scheme was abandoned.

When the place where Rowsburg now stands was a Wilderness.

Mr. Campbell aided in clearing the land now occupied by Rowsburg, and also assisted in harvesting the first crop that was raised on the ground after it was cleared. Michael Row, the father of him who afterward became the proprietor, owned and cleared the land at the time referred to.

First Death of a White Person in Perry Township.

The first person who died in the township was James Campbell. His body was removed to Wooster for interment.

First Grist and Saw-mill.

The first grist and saw-mill in Perry Township was erected by John Raver, in 1818, on the present site of the mill owned by Arthur Campbell, about one-fourth of a mile north of Rowsburg, on what is known as Raver's Run. This mill, when built, was not only the first in the township, but also the first within what is now the limits of Ashland County. Prior to this, corn and corn meal were obtained on Owl Creek, at Odell's, and at Stibbs's, near Wooster. The mill ran about four months in the year, and was a great accommodation to the inhabitants of Perry, Jackson, and Montgomery Townships, and to those of Chester and adjacent townships, in Wayne County.

JOSEPH CHANDLER.

Joseph Chandler emigrated from Baltimore County, Maryland, to Tuscarawas County, in the fall of 1810. In 1811 he explored the country, a part of which now forms Perry Township, and selected and entered the southwest quarter of section 30—cleared a few acres, erected a cabin, and formed a favorable acquaintance with the Indians.

In the autumn of 1812, war existing, and the settlers in the Tuscarawas country being much exposed to Indian depredations, the family sought a temporary refuge at Warren, Jefferson County, fourteen miles below Steubenville. Previous to their departure from the place last named, a body of men, consisting of Thomas Chandler, Alexander McConnell, and several others, being out on a reconnoitering tour, found a band of strange and savage-looking Indians lodged upon an island in the river between Goshen (a Moravian Indian town) and New Philadelphia. McConnell, who was a brave, reckless man, plunged his horse into the river, and swimming to the island, presented his rifle, and demanded of the Indians an instant surrender; with which demand the Indians complied, and came ashore, and were marched to New Philadelphia, where they were lodged in jail.

Fidelity of Indians toward Friends.

While the family were residing upon the Ohio River, the depredations upon the Black Fork were committed, and also the burning of the houses of Newell and others; and, although the cabin of Mr. Chandler lay within a few feet of the trail that this band frequently traveled, nothing about his house or premises were molested. This forbearance is attributed to the fact that Mr. Chandler was understood by the Indians to belong to the Society of Friends; and, during the acquaintance he had made with them, on his first visit prior to the war, he had cultivated amicable relations with them, and exchanged offices of civility and kindness. They loved to talk with Mr. Chandler about William Penn, who had paid their fathers for their land, and whom they referred to as "that good man."

In the spring of 1814, Mr. Chandler, with his family, removed to the land he had purchased in Perry Township. Here he remained until his death, which occurred on the 5th day of May, 1817. He was in the sixtieth year of his age. The surviving members of his family were his widow and ten children, namely, Rebecca, Thomas, Robert T. C., Joseph, Jacob, Shadrach, Eleanor, Henrietta, Alice, and John.

Joseph Chandler removed with his father's family to the land above described, in 1814, and is the present owner of ninety eight acres of the quarter originally entered by his father.

Baptiste Jerome.

This gentleman was a Canadian Frenchman, having no Indian blood, (as has been supposed by some,) and had been several years a resident of the country, when Mr. Chandler immigrated to it. He was the owner of the quarter section upon a part of which is now the town of Jeromeville. He had thirty or forty acres under cultivation, and, with his Indian wife and an interesting young daughter, named Munjella, (Mary, in English,) resided in a comfortable cabin house. His home was noted for its hospitality, and his Indian wife was, when her opportunities are considered, an excellent housekeeper. After the war, he sold his land to Deardoff and Vaughan, of Tuscarawas County, for two thousand dollars, and the latter realized twenty-four hundred dollars from the first sale of lots.

Mr. Jerome was a man of POSITIVE character—impulsive, generous, and brave—devoted in his friendships, and bitter in his enmities. His natural gifts of mind were good. He could converse fluently in French and Indian, and so as to be understood in English. To the early settlers, he was of great service in furnishing them with provisions—some having expressed the opinion that they would have incurred the hazard of starvation, had it not been for the aid afforded by him. It is supposed that he was born in Lower Canada.

Captivity and Death of Jerome's Wife and Daughter.

When General Bell passed through this country on his way West, he ordered the construction of the block-house, at Jeromeville, for the use and protection of the white settlers. The Indians at Jerometown were also taken prisoners by him, and conveyed, under his charge, westward. Their town was burned, it is supposed by many, under the orders of General Bell, or by those acting under the authority of the Federal Government. He perpetrated or suffered the flagrant outrage of including among the prisoners the unoffending wife and innocent daughter of Jerome. Being dragged from a comfortable home, they were not enabled to endure the hardships and exposures to which they were subjected, and their death, within a few months afterward, was a consequence of the wrongs thus inflicted upon them. The only excuse given by the general was, that as Mrs. Jerome was an Indian woman, she might afford aid and comfort to unfriendly persons of her race; but what reason he offered in palliation for taking off the young and helpless daughter is not known. Jerome had a warm affection for his wife, who was the daughter and sister of distinguished chiefs; and, although he was subsequently married to a white woman, never relaxed his love for the memory of his first wife, and never lost an opportunity to express his vehement indignation of the act of cruelty by which the liberties and lives of his dear ones were sacrificed.

Johnnycake and his Wife.

The Indian who was well known to the early settlers by the above name, was on intimate terms with the Chandler family. He was a tall, well-built, fine-looking man, of genial temper, good moral habits, and enjoyed much the society of his friends.

His wife was a half-breed—the daughter of a white woman who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Her mother, after having endured several years of captivity, made her escape, and returned to her white friends; leaving her little daughter among the Indians. This infant child remained among the Indians—attained the condition of womanhood—married—and became an exemplary and faithful wife and mother, and remarkable for shrewdness and tact.

Laying out of Jeromeville.

Mr. Chandler assisted in laying out the first lots in Jeromeville, in 1815. He drove the stakes for nearly or quite all the original lots of the town. He aided in the erection of the first house on the town plat. This house was built by Adam Teener, the first blacksmith in the place. The house is yet standing, on the lot recently owned by J. J. Hootman. This building has been used for a dwelling, a store and dwelling, a prayer meeting-house, a blacksmith shop, and, finally, a wood-house, by Mrs. Goodman, the present occupant of the premises.

Wild Beasts, Snakes, etc.

Wolves, bears, and wild cats were numerous, and destructive to the domestic animals of the pioneers. The wolves destroyed several hogs, and a three or four year old cow, belonging to Mr. Chandler. On the morning after the attack by the wolves, the remains of the cow were found about thirty rods from the house, her flesh being nearly consumed. Hogs were attacked within fifteen rods of the house. The first season that Mr. Chandler mowed the little prairie which formed part of his land, there were killed over two hundred massasauger or black rattlesnakes. In mowing they would often encounter a snake on an average of every rod of their progress. It was the custom of those whose business called them to the meadows or other places where snakes congregated in considerable numbers, to protect their feet and legs by wrapping them with bandages of hay or straw.

Loss of Clement V. Dorland.

This child, an account of whose loss will be found elsewhere, was found about one and a half miles northeast of Mr. Chandler's, by Jonathan Hayes, and was brought, nearly lifeless from fatigue and hunger, to Mr. Chandler's mother, who bathed it in warm water, fed it with sweetened cream, and otherwise tenderly cared for the little fellow so judiciously that his restoration was effected. It was in the morning when the child was found, and Mr. Hayes brought it to Mrs. Chandler wrapped in the coat which he had taken from his own person, in order to protect it from the chill, and prolong life until more effectual restoratives could be obtained.

About Esquire Newell.

It was an oft-repeated dogma of Esquire Newell that "a man should always be a man—living or dying—fearless of all consequences." It occurred, however, that the strong man became prostrated upon what he and his friends supposed would prove his dying bed. Among the sorrowing group who took the old man's threatened dissolution much to heart, was his son Zachariah. His demonstrations of grief, on beholding the glazed eyes and other indications of rapidly approaching death, which had settled upon the features of his father, were given forth in very audible sobs and groans. The sufferer, with great effort, reached his hands to his face, and adjusted the lids over his own eyes. At this movement, Zachariah's grief became yet more uncontrolable, and the room was filled with his wails. The old 'squire, reviving somewhat by the noise, opened his eyes, and, turning his angry face upon Zachariah, commanded, in a husky but stern voice, that he cease his howling, and show himself "a man—living or dying!" This proved not to be the 'squire's "last illness," and he lived to narrate the story himself.

AARON CORY.

Aaron Cory immigrated to the county that subsequently became Tuscarawas, in the spring of 1802, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and during the war of 1812 entered the southwest quarter of section 29, in Perry Township, and the quarter section in Montgomery Township, recently owned and occupied by Henry Andress. On the 17th of May, 1817, he, with his son John, commenced improvements upon the land in Perry Township. At this time his family consisted of his wife and eight children, the eldest of whom was John. Mr. Cory died in Crawford County during the year 1834, at the age of sixty-two years.

John Cory, Esq., the present owner of the land above described in Perry, erected "a camp" upon the place in the summer of 1817, and during that and the two following seasons occupied this place alone, prosecuting improvements, and at the close of the summer of 1818 had ten acres partially cleared, five of which were sown in wheat. The camp above mentioned was made of small logs, covering a space of about eight by nine feet, and five and seven feet in height, containing three sides and a "shed roof" falling back from an open front. The structure had no floor or fireplace, and of course a window was unnecessary. The interstices between the logs were filled with moss. The "furniture" of his camp consisted of his rifle, axe, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and two iron cooking vessels. His lodging place, when not upon the ground adjoining the burning brush and log heaps on the land he was clearing, was upon the ground floor of his camp. In this house, and thus employed, he spent a portion of the year 1817 and the summers of 1818 and 1819. During this period he exchanged work occasionally with Joshua Carr, of Montgomery Township, but with this exception his life was one of profound solitude, rarely meeting a human being.

Dangers of the "Fat in the Fire."

One evening while engaged in cooking supper for Mr. Carr (who was then at work for him) and himself, the vessel containing his meat capsized, pouring its whole contents into the blazing fire. No sound from wolves had been heard before this, according to Mr. Cory's recollection, but they evidently snuffed the good living afar off, as within twenty minutes after the accident the beasts appeared to be approaching from all directions, making the earth almost tremble with their fierce howls, and the men were glad to betake themselves to their camp supperless. The wolves serenaded the occupants of the camp with their hideous voices till dawn of day, but their dread of the fire which blazed in front of the camp deterred them from an attack.

Rattlesnake Den.

It is supposed, from the large number that were discovered and killed in the vicinity, that a rattlesnake den existed in a ledge of rocks near the northwest corner of the quarter owned by Mr. Cory. On one occasion, in this neighborhood, Isaac Johnson and David Scott encountered and killed seven, when the men became sick, and discontinued the slaughter, although others were yet in view.

George Hamilton.

This Indian was well known to Mr. Cory during his residence in Tuscarawas County. He was of unmixed blood, but not, as is supposed by some, a chief. He had fought against Wayne during the Indian war, but in the last war with England acted as spy under Gen. Harrison.

Phillip Ignatius.

This noted Indian was also an acquaintance of Mr. Cory. He, with another wild and savage-looking Indian, are the same who are referred to in the statement of Hugh Carr and Thomas Newman as having visited the cabins of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Collyer, on their route from the Huron River country to Tuscarawas County. He has often listened to the description by Phillip of the fight on the Black Fork.

Probably the Oldest Bible in the County.

Mr. Cory has in his possession a duodecimo copy of the Bible, printed in Oxford, England, 1727, which was originally the property of his father's grandfather, Joseph Freeman, as appears by his name, written on a blank leaf, bearing date November 30th, 1729. The volume is remarkably well printed and bound, gilt-edged, and silver clasps, and in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The First Sermon and First Prayer.

The first sermon and first prayer ever heard by Mr. Cory, were from the lips of Rev. James B. Finley, in Tuscarawas County. He was, at this time, ten years of age. This sermon is thus referred to by Mr. Finley in his autobiography, page 196: "At one time I made an appointment on Sugar Creek, but when I came to it there was no house for me to preach in. Accordingly I called the people together under a large oak in a small prairie. The people, however, would not come near me, but stood in the plum bushes around, and I preached to them, in their hiding-places, Jesus Christ and the resurrection. At my second appointment they seemed less fearful, and I gained so much on their confidence that I ventured to make an appointment for my next round at Mr. Cory's house."

In the immediate vicinity of where Mr. Cory resided, Mr. Finley was the first preacher who had appeared in the neighborhood. The Moravian missionaries had confined their labors exclusively to the Indian towns, some miles distant.

JAMES DICKASON.

James Dickason immigrated, with his wife, to Perry Township on the 17th of May, 1817. He was an emigrant from Pennsylvania. He leased and occupied for five years a part of section 16, and subsequently purchased of Edward Gallagher the southwest quarter of section 4, Perry Township, upon which he continues to reside.

CORNELIUS DORLAND.

Cornelius Dorland emigrated from Green County, Pennsylvania, to Columbiana County, in 1805; from thence he immigrated to Salt Creek Township, Wayne County, in April, 1811; from thence to the blockhouse in Wooster, during the fall of 1812; from the latter place to the land in Perry Township upon which now stands a part of the town of Rowsburg, where he arrived March 1st, 1814.

When he came to Perry Township his family consisted of his wife and the following children, namely, John, James, Garrett, Margara, Samuel, and Clement N. Subsequently, in the year 1815, David and Cornelius (twins sons) were born in Perry Township.

He entered the southeast quarter in section 15, upon which he resided about three months, and then sold to John Raver. [The latter-named person, when he removed to the place he purchased of Mr. Dorland, was regarded as one of the most wealthy and enterprising citizens of the township, but subsequently lost all his property, and died in the Ashland County Infirmary during the year 1861. Such is life!]

In June, 1814, Mr. Dorland purchased of Messrs. Hunter and O'Harra, residents of Pennsylvania, the north half of section 10, Perry Township, which was the place of his residence at the time of his decease, which occurred March 6th, 1816, aged forty-one years.

Loss of Clement N. Dorland.

On a Thursday morning in June, 1816, John Dorland, aged sixteen years, (whose mind had been considerably impaired in consequence of bodily disease,) left home with his little brother Clement, aged two years and seven months, on an excursion in the woods, and after a few hours the two became separated, John returning home alone. The country at this time was very wild and the settlement sparse. The alarm, however, was immediately given, and a search commenced by the whole neighborhood, engaging in the work people from Wooster, twelve miles distant.

The first, second, and third days passed without any reward for the labor of the two hundred men who had been anxiously enlisted in the generous and humane work; and, as the forests were alive with wild beasts, the painful conclusion began to take possession of the minds of the family and friends of the little boy that he had fallen a victim to their savage hunger. On Monday morning, however, the fourth day after his disappearance, Jonathan Hayes, whose own illness had prevented him from participating with his neighbors in the search, discovered the boy under the following circumstances: he was out looking for his horse, and, just as he had found him, and while engaged in putting on the bridle, he heard a strange but subdued sound, among some fallen timber near him. He concluded that it proceeded from a wild beast, and not being physically able to grapple with a savage animal, he determined to first mount his horse, and then reconnoiter the vicinity whence the sound had proceeded. In putting this design into execution he soon discovered the lost child, the life of which, owing to hunger and exposure, was almost extinct. Although in the month of June, there was a frost, as there had been every morning since the loss of the child. Mr. Hayes took it up, wrapped it in his own coat, and conveyed it to Mrs. Chandler, the nearest neighbor, as related in another place. Nicholas Carr was the bearer of the glad tidings of the discovery of the boy to his parents and friends. The distance from the child's home to where he was found was about five miles.

Killed of Fright.

Daniel, aged eight years, son of John Raver, during the year 1815 was killed of fright under these circumstances: he was engaged at play with other children, when a mouse darted up the inside of his pantaloons, causing such fright as to produce convulsions and his death within a few hours.

The War of 1812 *Predicted by an Indian.*

While Mr. Dorland was residing upon Salt Creek, twelve miles south of Wooster, he was visited by an Indian acquaintance named Lyons. This was in the fall of 1811. He expressed to Mr. Dorland the opinion that within a few months Great Britain and the United States would be engaged in a war, and in case this should occur, that the Indians generally would take sides with England. He, however, gave his voluntary pledge to Mr. Dorland to protect him and his family to the full extent of his power, warning him at the proper time of his danger, etc.

ABRAHAM ECKER.

The Ashland Times of November 24, 1859, contained the following:—

After an illness of twenty days, died at his residence, near Rowsburg, November eleventh, Dr. Abraham Ecker, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a faithful brother in the church for more than forty years, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. He emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1818, and was known as a physician upwards of thirty years. He leaves a kind and loving companion, ten children, seventy-five grandchildren, and twenty great-grandchildren, to mourn his loss. But they need not sorrow as those who have no hope:—

> "Friend after friend departs:
> Who has not lost a friend?
> There is no union here of hearts,
> That find not here an end."

His family have lost an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father. He has been called away by the "grim bailiff of the grave," but his precepts linger still. He has been called to lie down in the narrow tomb, but the memory of one so dear cannot perish. The example he has given cannot pass unnoticed; the pattern he laid down cannot be forgotten; and we would not be human could we remain unmoved and not startle at the announcement. We would not be human could we restrain our grief—restrain our tears. Oh, no! but we sorrow not as those without hope. We believe he died in the Lord, and now sweetly sleeps in Jesus, and, in the morning of the resurrection, will arise to immortality and eternal life. His seat is now vacant, his gentle footsteps are no longer heard, his faltering voice no longer greets our ears, his aching eyes are forever closed to terrestrial objects, his throbbing heart has ceased to beat, his weary head is now at rest, his suffering and attenuated form is now part and parcel of the cold, damp earth, and reposes by the side of those who preceded him to the "silent city of the dead." May the Lord whom he served be our comfort and support. May he sanctify this solemn and trying bereavement to our present and eternal good. We hope to meet again, "when the day of life is fled," where sorrows and separations will be forever unknown. Oh! I would not live alway!

> "A few short years—and then,
> Impatient of its bliss,
> The weary soul shall seek on high
> A better home than this."

BENJAMIN EMMONS.

Benjamin Emmons entered a quarter section of land in Perry Township, in 1810; and from thence removed, in 1819, to Montgomery Township, on the farm recently occupied by his sons, (now owned by Matthias Boffenmire,) about one and a half miles north of Ashland.

CONRAD FRIDLINE.

Conrad Fridline emigrated from Pennsylvania to Perry Township, during the spring of 1821. His family consisted of his wife and two children, David and Ludwig. He purchased of David Smith the land upon which he has since resided.

JOHN FRY.

John Fry emigrated from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Plain Township, Wayne County, in May, 1824. He removed to the southeast quarter of section 16, Perry Township, in April, 1826; which tract, when it came into market, was purchased by his family, and is now occupied by his widow and son, Andrew J. Fry. He resided upon this place until his death, which occurred on June 10th, 1827. The widow and two sons, Rev. Jacob Fry and Rev. Andrew J. Fry, are the only survivors of his family.

HENRY GRINDLE.

Henry Grindle emigrated from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to Perry Township, in April, 1825. He died in December, 1832, aged forty-six years.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

William Hamilton emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Perry Township, in the fall of 1820—having previously purchased, of his brother Hugh, the northeast quarter of section 3, in said township. His family were composed of his wife and seven children—the only survivor of whom, now residing in Perry Township, is Mrs. Mary J., wife of John A. Campbell.

Mrs. Hamilton died in October, 1850, at the age of seventy-three years. Hugh Hamilton, Esq., of Lafayette, born September, 1821, in Perry, is the only son of William Hamilton, now a resident of the township.

Ancient Fortifications and Mounds in Jackson and Perry Townships.

Upon the land in Jackson Township, now owned by John M. Livingston and John Ramsey, about a mile northeast of Lafayette, are the remains of what is supposed to have been an ancient fortification. This work is located on the western side of an elevated ridge, but its eastern line reaches the summit. Its shape is quadrangular. Before the timber was cleared by the race now occupying it, its outlines could be distinctly traced, but the plow has nearly obliterated them. The oak timber which was found growing upon its sides was equal in dimensions to any in the surrounding forests. When the ground was yet in its wild state, only twelve years since, the embankment was about eight feet at its base and eighteen inches in height, these dimensions being very regular. The area was about one and a half acres. Within the inclosure of the fort, about twenty-five years since, John H. Hamilton found a hard flint stone, highly polished surface, five inches in length, two inches at the base, and one and a half inches at the point. The center was encircled by a groove, in which he could bury the point of his finger.

Two ancient mounds also existed in Perry Township, on the farm originally entered by Hugh Hamilton. They were about thirty feet distant from each other, and occupied the summit of a hill. The largest was eighteen feet in diameter at its base, and rises four feet above the natural surface. This one still remains undisturbed, with the exception of having been cleared of its timbers. The smaller one was about twelve feet in diameter at its base, and was elevated about three feet above the natural surface. There were no indications that the earth of which these mounds were composed had been taken from the immediate vicinity of their location.

Some thirty years ago, when William Hamilton was excavating the earth for his cellar, the western side embraced the ground occupied by about one-half of the smaller mound. After the earth had been removed down to the natural surface, the remains of some wood, supposed to be a root, were discovered; continuing, however, the excavation, it proved to be a shaft of timber that had been placed perpendicularly below the surface. Following down the decayed wood, the men reached a quantity of coarse but pure sand, and a few inches below this a human skeleton; and yet below this two other skeletons, also imbedded in sand. The wood, from the point where it entered the sand, was found to be in a good condition of preservation. The bones of the skeleton were remarkably well preserved, including the teeth and the most delicate portions of those belonging to the fingers and toes. A few hours' exposure to the atmosphere dissolved all except the larger bones. One of the skeletons indicated that it had belonged to a person of immense size. James McMeeken, the largest man in the neighborhood, weighing over two hundred pounds, and having a remarkably full face, would pass the lower jaw of this skeleton over his own countenance without any difficulty. The end of the shaft referred to terminated at the depth of the lower part of the last skeleton. It had been dressed so as to present three sides, and the marks of the edged instrument used in dressing it were clearly visible. There were also imbedded in the sand, about a pint of a powdered substance, resembling Spanish brown paint; also a polished stone, about six inches in length, one inch in width, and half an inch in thickness—the sides and ends being rounded off. This stone was afterward used to sharpen a Dutch scythe, by Mr. Oner, a revolutionary soldier, and a resident, up to the time of his death, on the farm now owned by William Patterson.

JOHN HELLMAN.

John Hellman emigrated from Centre County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Perry Township, June 17th, 1818. He purchased of Elijah Charles the southwest quarter of section 3, which land he improved, and has, up to the present date, made his home. His family, at the time of emigration, consisted of his wife and three children, viz.: David, Mary, and Catherine. The first mentioned is now a resident of Jackson Township; Mary is the wife of Daniel Eshelman, of Lafayette, and Catherine is the wife of George Walkey, of Perry Township.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Thomas Johnson immigrated to Perry Township in 1814. He had several years previously resided in Jefferson County. His family at this date consisted of his wife, and sons Henry, Isaac, Jacob, and Benjamin, and six daughters. He died in 1826. Benjamin Johnson, now a resident of Vermillion Township, is the only surviving male member of the family.

RUDOLPH KAUFMAN.

Rudolph Kaufman immigrated to Perry Township from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1822, and purchased of Jacob Baker the two hundred and thirty-three acres in section 27, upon which he resided until the time of decease, which occurred March 11th, 1825, at the age of twenty-seven years six months and five days.

The surviving members of his family were his widow and one son. Emanuel, son of Rudolph Kaufman, was born upon the place above described July 31st, 1824, and now resides at the old homestead.

JACOB KLINGAMAN.

Jacob Klingaman emigrated from Berks County, Pennsylvania, with his wife, to Perry Township, in May, 1817, and entered the northwest quarter, section 8, in said township. The east half of this section he subsequently surrendered, and retained the west half. Himself and wife yet occupy the last-named place.

JOHN KRÆMER.

John Kræmer immigrated to Perry Township from Pennsylvania, October, 1829, and purchased of John Gorsuch the farm which is now owned and occupied by Samuel Buchanan. During the last three years Mr. Kræmer has been a resident of Rowsburg.

JACOB LASH.

Jacob Lash emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and arrived in Perry Township in the early part of the spring of 1824. Jacob Onstott and himself jointly purchased the southeast quarter of section 8, which they subsequently divided. Mr. Onstott resided upon his half quarter until his death, and Mr. Lash still continues to occupy his half. When he removed to this county his household consisted of his wife and two children, and a brother-in-law, Uriah Ackley.

PETER LASH.

Peter Lash immigrated to Perry Township, and leased the farm now owned and occupied by Peter Mang, in the fall of 1823. His family at this time consisted of his wife and five children, namely, Elizabeth, William, Susannah, Peter, and Charity A.

Mr. Lash died in July, 1838, at the age of seventy-eight years. He had served in the war of the American Revolution, and during the last years of his life received a pension for his services. Of his children above mentioned, William and Susannah (the latter the wife of Robert Nelson) are the only survivors who now (January, 1862,) reside in Perry Township.

PHILIP MANG.

Philip Mang, in 1816, entered seven quarters of land in Perry Township. Upon one of these quarters resides his son Samuel, upon another Peter.

He was an emigrant from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and when he visited the county he made his home with Jerome.

JOHN MAURER.

John Maurer removed to Plain Township, Wayne County, in November, 1821. He was an emigrant from Pennsylvania. In April, 1825, he purchased and removed to the land in Perry Township, now occupied by William Adams. His family, at this time, consisted of his wife and eight children, the only survivors of whom, now residing in Perry Township, are his widow, his son William, and widowed daughter, Mrs. Ann Jackson. Mrs. Maurer, if she lives until the 18th of August, 1862, will be eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Maurer died January 13th, 1860, aged eighty-three years and eight months.

ADAM REICHARD.

Adam Reichard emigrated from Centre County, Pennsylvania, and removed to the east half of the northwest quarter of section 8, (which he had previously entered,) in April, 1829. His family, at this time, consisted of his wife and an infant son, Jacob. Mr. Reichard is among the very few in Perry Township who reside upon the place they originally entered.

JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott removed, when a boy of seventeen years of age, with the family of his brother-in-law, Isaac Smalley, from Columbiana County, Ohio, to Perry Township, in November, 1816. With the exception of about two years, (which were spent in Wooster,) he has resided in Perry Township since the date named. He has, since 1825, owned and occupied the farm upon which he at present resides, and which land was first improved by him.

JOHN SHISSLER.

John Shissler was born in New Jersey, but while a young man, removed to Pennsylvania, where he remained about five years; thence removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1823 immigrated to Perry Township, where he married, and purchased of William Morgan the land which he now occupies. When he settled upon his land the country was very little improved, and, between Ashland and Rowsburg, was almost a wilderness. As supervisor of roads, he aided in clearing the timber from the Northern State road, between Wooster and Mansfield.

The nearest market for wheat was at Sandusky City, where it would command, at the outside, 50 cents per bushel; at Wooster, hogs were sold, weighing two hundred pounds, for $1.50 to $2.00. Taxes, however, were low—the highest tax-payer in the township not paying, probably, more than $3.00.

JOHN SMALLEY.

John Smalley immigrated to Perry Township, and purchased the land that now constitutes the farm of Jacob Geackley, in the spring of 1818. He subsequently purchased of Edward Gallagher the farm upon which he died, and which is now owned by his sons, Richard and John P. The last named is now

(January, 1862) residing in the house in which he was born.

RICHARD SMALLEY.

Richard Smalley removed from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Perry Township, in the year 1815. Previous to the war of 1812 he had entered a half section adjoining the present town of Rowsburg—being the land now owned by his son, Richard Smalley, Jr. Mr. Smalley died in 1850, at the age of eighty-four years. The surviving male members of his family now residing in the county are, John Smalley, of Orange Township; Benjamin Smalley, of Vermillion Township; and Richard Smalley, Jr., who occupies the old homestead above mentioned, in Perry Township.

JOHN SWARTS.

John Swarts immigrated to the northwestern territory, from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, during the Indian campaign of General Wayne. He first selected his home in what is now Harrison County, Ohio. In 1813 he removed to that part of Mohican which afterward became Chester Township, Wayne County. His family, at this time, consisted of his wife and the following named children: John, Henry, David, Elizabeth, Jacob, Daniel, Catherine, and Mary. Of these, the only one now residing in Ashland County is David Swarts, who owns and occupies the farm on the north line of Perry Township, one and a quarter miles northeast of Jeromeville—a farm widely known for its elegant and commodious outhouses, having a barn upon it which alone cost $3000.

JOHN TANYER.

John Tanyer, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, settled in Perry Township in 1824. He is now a resident of Montgomery Township, about one mile north of Ashland.

FREDERICK WISE.

Frederick Wise removed from Centre County, Pennsylvania, to Perry Township, in May, 1822. His family consisted of his wife and seven children. He had entered his land, being the southeast quarter of section 18, in the year 1815. While exploring the country for the purpose of making his selection, he made his home with Baptiste Jerome. Mr. Wise yet resides upon the land he originally entered.

HENRY WORST.

Henry Worst, in the year 1814, entered the northeast quarter of section 14. This quarter was regarded as a choice one, and several persons who had been exploring the country had selected it, and sat out for the Canton Land Office, within a few hours of each other, to make the entry. In this instance, "the race was to the swift." In company with William McMullen, who had selected the adjacent quarter, Mr. Worst had reached Wooster, traveling on foot, and had called at the tavern of that little place for refreshments. While their food was being prepared, information reached them that they would be soon followed by two men on horseback, known to be after the same land. Without waiting for their refreshments, they immediately pushed forward and reached Canton in advance of their pursuers, and made the entries they had shown. On March 20th, 1815, Mr. Worst and family removed to his land. He had emigrated from Pennsylvania. His household consisted of his wife and eight children, the only survivors of whom, now residents of Ashland County, are Samuel Worst, who occupies the old homestead, and Mrs. Margaret, wife of John Keener, of Jackson Township. Mr. Worst is now (February, 1862) in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN.

Henry Zimmerman emigrated from Centre County, Pennsylvania, to Jackson Township, during June, 1823. Within the same year he purchased, of Daniel Goodwin, eighty acres in section 3, Perry Township, which he improved, and upon which he now resides. When he removed to this place his wife and five children constituted his family.

CHAPTER XVI.

Jackson Township.

This township was surveyed in 1807, by Mansfield Ludlow, and organized on the 12th of February, 1819, out of the territory of Perry.

Population in 1820	236
" " 1830	882
" " 1840	1645
" " 1850 less east tier sections	1532
" " 1860 " " " "	1511

Voters at the October Election of 1827.

The following is a list of the persons voting at the October election, 1827, as copied from the original poll-book, and certified to by Jesse Matthews, John Bryan, and Jacob Kiplinger, Judges; and Thomas McBride and Shadrach Bryan, clerks. Those to whose names is attached the asterisk (*) are deceased; and those with the dagger (†) are removed from the township. Those to which no sign is attached continue residents of the township.

Martin Shaffer,† Michael Morkle,† Thomas McBride,* George Long,† John Bryan,* Jacob Kiplinger,* Jesse Matthews, John Kiplinger,† Adam Keny,* Shadrach Bryan, Joseph Chilcoat,† Daniel Bryan,† Michael Kiplinger, Lawrence Swope, Peter Kiplinger,† John Tanyer,† William Brosser,† John Meason,* Isaac Lyons,* John A. Smiley,† Robert Smilie,* Wm. Harris,† Moses Kitchen,* Jacob Hellman,* Jacob Berry, Peter Kane, John Kelley,† Hanson Hamilton, Nicholas Shaffer, Tate Brooks,* Philip Brown,† Daniel Goodwin,* Amos McBride,† Jonas H. Gierhart,† Samuel Chacy,† John Johnsonbaugh,† Adam Burge,* Noah Long,* Thomas Smith,* Solomon Mokle,† James George,* Nathaniel Lyons,* William Smith, John Duncan,* Henry Kiplinger,† Benjamin Drodge,† Martin Fast,* Josiah Lee, Samuel McConahey,† Peter Henry,† Matthias Rickle, Henry Kiplinger,† John Harbaugh,* John Nelson,† Thomas Cole, John Rickle,* John Laflor,* James Fulton,* Peter Berk,† William Anderson,† John Vavalman, Charles Hay, Michael Rickle, Henry Shissler, Hankey Priest, James Durfy,* Stephen Cole.*

Whole number of voters, 67; of whom 26 have removed, 24 are deceased, and 17 continue residents of the township.

There are three towns in the township, namely: Perrysburg, Albany, and Polk.

PERRYSBURG.

This town was laid out October 13, 1830, by Josiah Lee and David Buchanan, and was surveyed by Robert Buchanan. Its population, in 1860, amounted to one hundred and fifteen. In the census of former years its population had not been taken separately, but had been merged in that of the township. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church building in the village, and a good school-house. There is also 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grocery, 4 boot and shoe shops, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 wagon and carriage shop. The name of the post-office is *Albion.*

ALBANY

Was laid out April 23, 1832, by Jacob Kiplinger.

POLK

Was laid out May 12, 1849, by John Kuhn. Its population, in 1860, was 116.

CHURCHES IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

There are two in the township—one at Perrysburg and one at Polk.

The church building at Perrysburg was erected about the year 1839, as appears by the deed of Robert Buchanan to the trustees, which bears date May 11, 1839. Rev. Leonard B. Gurley was presiding elder, and Rev. John Mitchell preacher in charge. The officers of the church, when the building was dedicated, were, Henry Eldridge and Robert Buchanan, class-leaders; John Hazard, John Montgomery, John S. Bryan, Henry Eldridge, Thomas Cole, Alexander Smith, Belding Kellogg, and Ezra W. Reed, trustees; Thomas Cole, circuit steward. There were at this time about thirty-eight members. The present preachers in charge are, Rev. Philip R.

Roseberry and the Rev. J. R. Wood. *Class-Leaders:* A. C. Reed, Henry Berry, and Samuel Berry. *Circuit Steward:* Stephen Cole. *Trustees:* Henry Berry, William Spencer, Abner C. Reed, Chester Matthews, Jonas Wiltrout, Samuel Berry, and Stephen Cole. There are at present sixty members.

The present church building, at Polk, was erected in the fall of 1839.

The deed of John Bryan and wife to John Bryan, Shadrach Bryan, Elisha Chilcote, Leonard Richard, Joseph High, David Proudfit, and Peter Bowman, trustees, is dated the 23d day of January, 1840. The preacher in charge was Rev. George Howe, of Ashland. The building was not formally dedicated, but the first sermon was preached by Rev. George McClure. John Bryan was class-leader, and William Millington, of Ashland, circuit steward. When the church building was erected there were about sixty members. The trustees, in 1862, are, Samuel T. Urie, Shadrach Bryan, William Ruffcorn, Daniel Brown, John Chilcote, John Gordon, and Stephen Barrack. The class-leaders are, William Ruffcorn, Stephen Barrack, and John Howman. Circuit steward, Shadrach Bryan. The membership for 1862 amounts to fifty.

The church, at Polk, when the building was erected, was attached to the Ashland circuit, Mansfield District; and the church at Perrysburg belonged to the Congress Circuit, Wooster District.

GERMAN REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This union society, composed of members from Orange and Jackson Townships, was organized in the winter of 1829–30. The original trustees of the church were, John Keen, Sr., and John Kuhn. Rev. Henry Sonedecker was the pastor. The membership amounted to about forty. The first church building, constructed where Polk now stands, was commenced in 1827, and the first services were held in the building in the summer of the following year, although the society at this time was not formally organized. The members from Orange Township subsequently withdrew and formed a distinct society; and, in 1840, the Jackson Township Church erected the present house for public worship, half a mile west of Perrysburg. The building is 35 by 40 feet, and contains seats for three hundred persons. The German Reformed pastor is Rev. E. T. H. Whaler; Michael Bower, elder; and Jacob Kiplinger and Jacob Hines, deacons. The number of members is about fifty. The Lutheran pastor is the Rev. Mr. Voglesang; Samuel Bennage, elder; and Abram Bennage and David Holmes, deacons. The membership amounts to about fifty-five.

SNOWBARGER'S MEETING-HOUSE

Is situated on the south line of Jackson Township, about half a mile west of Lafayette, upon land purchased for the purpose by John Snowbarger. The building had been some years previously erected by the "seceders" as a house of worship; but was abandoned by them, and afterward occupied as a dwelling. Mr. Snowbarger donated the building for the use of the German Baptists, of the Ashland and Mohican Districts, on the 29th of September, 1856. Both the Mohican and Ashland Districts held meetings in this house. The building will seat two hundred persons. [Further information relating to this church will be found under the head of "German Baptists, or Tunkers."]

UNITED BRETHREN.

This denomination organized its first "class" in Jackson Township, in September, 1860. In 1861, under the name of "Otterheim Chapel," a church building was erected near the southwest corner of the township. The size of the building is 30 by 36 feet, and will accommodate with seats about two hundred and fifty persons. The preacher in charge is Rev. Mr. Crubaugh, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dillon.

GERMAN REFORMED.

This church was organized March 30, 1851, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Joseph M. Dixon. Original trustees, Jacob Kiplinger, Adam Lover, and Daniel Stick. *Elder:* Henry Kiplinger. *Deacons:* John Kauffman and Peter Frantz. Number of members, twenty-nine. The church building, 35 by 45 feet, was erected in the summer of 1851.

Rev. D. R. Moor is the present pastor; John Heifner, elder; and Samuel Fluke and Henry Wicks, deacons; William Davidson, Samuel Fluke, and Henry Wicks, trustees. Number of members, fifty-two.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1862.

Clerk, Isaac Holt—*Trustees,* William Berry, J. Wicks, and John Russell—*Assessor,* John C. Horn—*Treasurer,* John Keen, Jr.—*Constables,* Jonathan Buzzard and Joshua Rickel.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP SINCE 1831.

1831. John Keene, elected.
1831. Michael Debolt, elected.
1834. Michael Debolt, re-elected.
1834. Thomas Smith, elected.

1835. Philip Shutt, elected.
1835. Robert Buchanan, elected.
1837. John Keene, re-elected.
1838. Robert Buchanan, re-elected.
1840. James Culbertson, elected.
1841. James McCoy, elected.
1842. David Young, elected.
1844. James McCoy, re-elected.
1845. James McCoy, re-elected.
1846. Christian Fast, elected.
1846. John Keene, Jr., elected.
1848. James Stephenson, elected.
1849. Philip Shutt, re-elected.
1851. Joseph C. Bolles, elected.
1851. Charles Hoy, elected.
1852. Jacob Fast, elected.
1854. Joseph C. Bolles, re-elected.
1855. Jacob Fast, re-elected.
1857. Joseph Bolles, re-elected.
1857. Jacob Fast, re-elected.
1860. Edward McFadden, elected.
1860. Jacob Fast, re-elected.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BERRY.

Jacob Berry emigrated from Pennsylvania, in 1819, and resided two years with his brother, Peter Berry, who had leased the land in section 16, Perry Township, now owned and occupied by Isaac Cahill, Esq. In 1821 he leased the northwest quarter of section 16, Jackson Township, and subsequently entered at the Wooster Land Office the land upon which he now resides. His wife and nine children composed his family when he removed to Jackson Township. Of these, all except three are now living in said township—Jacob and Peter being residents of Illinois, and Margaret, wife of Eli Fast, being a resident of Ruggles Township.

JOHN BRYAN.

John Bryan removed from Fairfield County, Ohio, to Mohican Township, in April, 1815. His family at this time consisted of his wife and sons, Shadrach, John J., Silas A., and Caleb, and daughter Ruth, (the latter the widow of the late William Millington, Esq., of Ashland.) In 1824 Mr. Bryan removed his family to the southeast quarter of section 18, Jackson Township—being the same land upon which now stands the greater part of the town of Polk. Mr. Bryan died on the 7th of February, 1848, at the age of seventy years.

Shadrach (eldest son of John Bryan) married in 1829, and since 1830 has owned and occupied a portion of the quarter originally entered by his father.

Reminiscences of the Early Settlement of Mohican Township.

The intelligence of the murder of the Seymour and Ruffner families by the Indians having reached the neighborhood, Benjamin Bunn concluded it prudent to look to his means of defense. Accordingly, he took his rifle from the hooks, stepped to his cabin door, and discharged its contents in the air. The report was heard by Vachel Metcalf, (who had not, at the time, received the murder news,) and he seized and instantly discharged his gun. Bunn then fired the second shot, and so they replied back and forth until thirteen guns were fired. Thus the few helpless families in the neighborhood became aroused and panic-stricken. East of Jeromeville, two miles, a few families had settled, namely: William Bryan, James Conly, and Elisha Chilcote. The men, women, and children all collected at the cabin of William Bryan. Their whole warlike resources consisted of one old gun, one axe, and a butcher-knife. Thus armed, they awaited in agony the fate they feared was in store for them. In the neighborhood of Bunn and Metcalf, there were the families of James Slater and James Bryan. They learned the facts in the case, and began the erection of a fort. Still farther down the Mohican was another small settlement of the Collier's and others. They also heard the guns, and became desperately alarmed. J. Collier and family betook themselves to the cornfield. The dog of Collier did not seem to understand the necessity of silence, and commenced making some noise in trying to get over the fence; upon which his master seized him, and determined to cut his throat. Fearing, however, that his knife might not do prompt and effectual execution, and that the howls of the dog might be increased during the process of throat-cutting, he stayed his hand, and quietly laying the fence down, succeeded in secreting the family among the tall corn. Leaving them here, he started for Wooster; and, when near the town, he heard the morning gun fired by the soldiers in camp at Wooster. Concluding that the firing must proceed from an army of British and Indians, he instantly changed his course, and started in double-quick for the south, and was not heard of for months afterward.

Early on the next morning after the receipt of intelligence of the murders on the Black Fork, the men of the settlement met in council and determined to build immediately a fort for the protection of the families of the neighborhood. So, without wasting a week or two in efforts to elect a chairman or speaker of their body, they at once proceeded to the erection of the fort, which was built after the usual style of the day. Trees of the proper size were felled by some, while others with their ox-teams dragged them to their proper places. The building was of two stories, the walls enlarging from the base, so that the upper story projected two feet beyond the lower story on all sides. In the lower room the women and children were quartered, while the men occupied the upper one, in which port-holes were cut, through which to fire their trusty rifles. After the erection of the building, the space of one acre of ground was surveyed off and inclosed with a palisade twelve or fourteen feet high. This was constructed by digging a trench four feet deep and then setting in logs of the proper height, split once in two, and set close together, the flat side out—thus presenting a wall which could not readily be scaled. But one place of ingress or egress was made; which, after the horses and cattle of the settlement were driven inside, was firmly closed, and in this inclosure they remained the greater part of one year. The fort was erected on land owned by Vachel Metcalf, on an elevation that overlooked all the immediate vicinity. The occupants of the fort would go out during the day, and try to raise corn and other vegetables—always being armed and guarded.

THOMAS COLE.

Thomas Cole immigrated to Jackson Township from Fairfield County, Ohio, in August, 1819. His father had previously entered for him the southeast quarter of section 8, being the same land upon which he now resides. His family at this time consisted of his wife and one son, (Stephen Cole, who now resides upon a portion of the quarter above mentioned.)

Roughing it in the Bush.

The first night of their arrival upon their land was passed by the family in their wagon. On the second day a linen tent was erected to afford shelter for the family until a cabin could be constructed. His mare (the only one he had) broke loose, and, after a two-mile chase, Mr. Cole drove her into an angle formed by a tree top and the fence of Martin Fast, and from which she could not extricate herself. In order to relieve her, he let down the fence, when she passed into the field and again eluded his efforts to secure her. There was blazed timber leading to the house of Jonas H. Gierhart, and these blazes he followed, and procured another horse for the purpose of tolling his own into a stack yard, and thus enabling him to secure her. This plan, after considerable delay, was successful. By the time he had returned the borrowed horse to Mr. Gierhart, however, and reached home with his mare, the second day of his experience in wilderness life was nearly closed. The third day was Sunday, and was passed beneath their linen tent. With the night came a heavy rain, and to add to their discomfort, their child became ill. To secure the little one from the rain which beat through the canvas, Mr. Cole sat upright in bed, with the covering resting upon his head, his body thus forming a "center pole," and making a more secure tent within the tent, until the storm had abated. On the following morning, his child was convalescent. The succeeding days of the week, until Saturday, were spent chiefly in collecting materials for his cabin. On that day, by the aid of neighbors from his own and adjacent townships, he had his cabin raised. Several days elapsed, however, before the house was sufficiently completed to afford shelter. The family of his brother, Stephen Cole, occupied the cabin with him during the first year.

About the commencement of October, Mr. Cole made a visit, on horseback, to the house of Mordecai Chilcote, in Orange Township, seven miles distant, to procure a bag of oats for his horse. While there his neighbor insisted upon Mr. Cole visiting his potato field, and taking home a bag partly filled. The detention thus caused prevented his reaching home, as night overtook him in the woods, and he found it impossible to proceed. He had dismounted, and while engaged in searching out the path, leading his horse meanwhile, the saddle turned, unobserved by him, and the bag of oats slid off. When he discovered his loss, he made his beast fast to a tree, and returned to look for his bag of oats, but his search was fruitless. Taking his saddle from his horse, he placed it beside a tree and used it as a pillow for his head, until about midnight, as he supposed, when a rain commenced falling, and, being thinly clad, he turned the flaps of the saddle into a covering. When day appeared, he recovered his lost bag of oats, and pursued his travel homeward.

In the year 1840, Mr. Cole was licensed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a local preacher, and his license has been renewed annually since. Before being licensed as a preacher, he had been for many years an exhorter in the church.

JOHN DAVOULT.

John Davoult removed with his wife from Harrison County to what is now Jackson Township, in March, 1816. His father had previously entered the quarter upon which Philip Glessner now resides. At this date there were only six houses upon Muddy Fork, which were occupied by the families of Messrs. David Noggle, Thomas Johnson, Cornelius Dorland, Isaac Matthews, Benjamin Emmons, and Noah Long.

JAMES A. DINSMORE.

James A. Dinsmore, then of York County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1814, entered the south half of section 26, in Jackson Township, where he now resides. He had previously traveled from Wooster, in company with Cornelius Dorland, who was moving a family into Perry Township.

JONAS H. GIERHART.

Jonas H. Gierhart, an immigrant from Maryland, removed to Jackson Township on the quarter section upon a part of which is now situated the town of Polk, in July, 1817. The township was then unorganized, and formed a part of Perry. At the first election after the organization of the township, Charles Hoy and himself were elected justices of the peace. During the first year of his residence in the township, he traveled three days in search of his estray horses, without meeting a human being or habitation. This place, and the country around it for several miles, was without a white inhabitant—his nearest neighbor being William Bryan, residing about two miles south of him; while on the same range of townships north, he believes there was not a single white family between him and the lake. When he came to the country with his wife and child, he placed the two latter in temporary charge of the family of Martin Hester, (being the place owned by David and Henry Fluke,) in Orange Township, about three miles distant from the tract he owned. The land above mentioned was in its wild condition, not a tree or shrub being cut, and of course without a cabin to afford him and his little family shelter. On the first day he made a small clearing, and preparation for raising a cabin. This work he done himself, although utterly inexperienced in the use of the woodman's axe, as he had never in his life chopped a cord of wood, made a fence rail, or cut down or even deadened a tree, having previously worked only upon farms long cultivated. On the second day his wife requested to visit the home her husband was engaged in preparing, and accompany him to it with their child. They accordingly sat out on horseback, and in due time reached the place, when he proceeded with his work, and Mrs. Gierhart employed herself with her needle and the care of their little child. One of the mares had been belled and hobbled, and, with her mate, was permitted to range for such food as the woods afforded. Thus the day nearly passed, and toward evening the sound of the bell had disappeared, and Mr. Gierhart, taking in his arms his little child, and leaving his wife under the shelter of a tree, started in search of his beasts. His animals had wandered a much greater distance than he had supposed; but he finally recovered the one that had been hobbled, and, mounting it with his child, sat out on his return to his wife. He had not traveled far before he discovered that he was unable to find the blazed timber; and concluded it the safer way to make for the Jerome Fork, where he would be enabled to intersect the trail that led from Martin Hester's to his land. On his way he met an old hunter, named John McConnell, to whom he explained his situation, and asked aid in finding his way back to his wife. Mr. McConnell gave it as his opinion that he could not that night reach the place, but proposed that he remain at the house of Mr. Hester, then not far distant, until morning. On their way to Hester's, they struck the blazes which led to the place where he had parted with his wife; and, committing his child to the care of Mr. McConnell, with directions to leave it with Mrs. Hester, he determined, against the protest of Mr. McConnell, who assured him of the impossibility of success, (as night was then rapidly approaching,) to go to the relief of his desolate wife. He accordingly pressed forward on his way, guided by the blazed trees, and continued until the darkness rendered the marks upon the trees undistinguishable. Here was before him a "night of terror" indeed—such a one as he had never passed, and never dreamed that he would be called upon to pass. The thought of a helpless wife, in the depth of a wilderness of which the savage beast was the almost undisputed monarch, and no possible hope of affording any relief before the dawn of another day, was enough to wring any soul with agony. Despite the darkness, he plunged blindly forward a few rods in what he supposed might be the right direction, and then, impressed with the utter hopelessness of proceeding farther, halted; and, raising a voice, the power of which was made terrible by his agony, called to his wife.

Its echoes reached her, and were recognized. She sent forth her answer, but her voice having so much less compass than that of her husband, the sound did not reach his ear. In his despair he laid himself down beside a tree, and maintained his sleepless vigils until the return of the morning, when he resumed his search, and finally came upon the trail he was seeking. Pursuing it rapidly, he soon reached Mrs. Gierhart, who had wisely maintained her position throughout the night, notwithstanding the distraction of mind which her anxiety for the safety of her husband and child, her own lonely situation, and the distant howling of the wolves, were all calculated to inspire. Some time after their joyful meeting, and while they were yet recounting to each other the experience of the preceding night, their ears were saluted by the blowing of horns, and soon they were met by neighbors, who had been alarmed by Mr. McConnell, and who had started forth at the first dawn of day in pursuit of the lost husband and wife.

HANSON HAMILTON.

Hanson Hamilton entered the southeast quarter of section 32, Jackson Township, in the year 1816, and removed to it with his family in April, 1820. When he removed to the township he had no family other than his wife. The township, although it had been inhabited by a few white families four or five years, and had been organized about a year, was yet sparsely settled. Although his neighbors were few in number, he refers to them as equal, in morality, virtue, and hospitality, to any among whom he ever lived. In this respect the country has not improved in the ratio of increase of population and wealth.

FREDERICK A. HINE.

Frederick A. Hine emigrated from Butler County, Pennsylvania, and removed to the land in Jackson Township, which he had previously entered, being the southeast quarter of section 11, in the year 1829. His family consisted of himself and nine children. Mr. Hine and his sons Charles and John are the only surviving members of the original family who now reside in Jackson Township—the others being dead or removed.

CHARLES HOY.

Charles Hoy removed with his family to Jackson Township in May, 1817, and, in company with John Meason, entered the southwest quarter of section 2, and the northwest quarter of section 11, in Jackson Township. His family at this time consisted of his wife and one child, (Joseph Hoy, late of New Orleans.) He had previously resided in Stark County.

Salt Works in Jackson Township.

During the years 1817, '18, and '19, evidences of salt water having been discovered on the land above described, Messrs. Hoy and Meason sunk a well about four hundred and sixty feet in depth, and made other preparations for the manufacture of salt. The enterprise, after a large expenditure of money and time, proved unsuccessful, as the quantity of water procured, although of a good quality, was insufficient to justify a continuance in the business; and, in 1819, Mr. Hoy disposed of his interest in the land and salt works to Marshall & Morton, and purchased of Abram Shock the southeast quarter of section 27, Jackson Township, being the land now owned by Henry Myers. In 1822 he purchased of the heirs of John Smith the northwest quarter of section 34, upon which he has since resided, and to which he has since added seventy-five and a half acres.

Population of Jackson Township in 1817.

At the date of the arrival of Mr. Hoy in the township, the following-named persons were the heads of the families that constituted its population, viz.: Isaac Lyons, John Jackson, Daniel and John Davoult, and Noah Long. The family of either Isaac Lyons or Noah Long were the first inhabitants. Of the heads of families above named, not one is now a resident of the township. All excepting two, namely, John Jackson and John Davoult, are known to be deceased. About one year since, Mr. Jackson was a resident of Knoxville, Illinois, and is probably yet alive.

A Fatiguing Night's March.

In March, 1819, after his purchase of the quarter in section 27, (which was in a wilderness condition,) at the close of the day he had raised his cabin, (hands to obtain which were procured from neighborhoods as far distant as where Rowsburg now stands,) he undertook to return to his family, a distance of five miles. He had only blazed trees to guide him. When he had accomplished about half the distance, a violent snow-storm and darkness suddenly arrested his progress. He undertook to find the blazed trees by feeling with his hands; but soon found this impracticable, and came to the conclusion that he would be either compelled to spend the inclement night in the forest or search out the bed of Wolf Run, and follow its course to the Muddy Fork, and then up the latter stream to his home, which stood upon its banks. By the devious course of these streams, the distance was nine or ten miles, over fallen timber and brush, and encountering the whole route a violent storm; and, when he finally reached home, it was between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. He found Mrs. Hoy sitting up, unable to sleep, and terrified with the fear that her husband might fall a victim to the inclement weather or savage beasts. Mr. Hoy had seen service in the war of 1812, and had endured some other hardships; but he says that never, before or since, has he performed a more exhausting march.

Character of the Indians.

During the first three or four years the Indians camped annually in the neighborhood of Mr. Hoy's residence—frequently within sight of his house. It would be during the season of hunting and trapping. To him and his family they were always kind, hospitable, and scrupulously honest. Mr. Hoy had once lost in the woods a pocket-handkerchief. It was found by an Indian, who at once sought the owner and restored it to him. This, he thinks, was a characteristic instance of Indian integrity. They were of immense service to such of the white settlers as were not practiced in the use of the rifle, in furnishing them with wild game. Their cunning and quickness at repartee were often amusing. An instance is given of an Indian who had been making a purchase of flour at Stibbs's mill. It was in the year 1818, during a time when considerable quantities of fraudulent paper money were in circulation. The Indian had placed in the hands of the miller a note on a solvent bank in payment of his flour, and received, among other small notes, a dollar issued by the Owl Creek Bank, at Mt. Vernon—an institution which was then exploded. Upon the note was a vignette of an owl. The Indian retained all the notes except the one upon the Owl Creek institution, and this he promptly returned to the miller. The latter affecting surprise, inquired what was the objection to *that* note? To which the Indian, pointing to the picture of the owl, promptly replied, "Too much t'hoo! t'hoo! t'hoo!"

In the spring of 1819, the family of Mr. Hoy removed to their new cabin, on section 27. It was then without a floor, and otherwise unfinished, and a snow, which fell a few days after their arrival, was forced by the wind through the open doorway and large crevices between the logs, freely into the building. Three poles were driven into the ground and a temporary tent constructed inside the building for the shelter of the two children, while Mr. Hoy employed himself in preparing the floor puncheons, the weight of which was such as to require the assistance of Mrs. Hoy to aid in conveying to the house and adjusting to their places. The woods, during the first years, abounded with savage beasts and the dreaded rattlesnake; but with all these and other drawbacks, there were substantial joys which compensated for all sorrows.

JOHN KEEN, SR.

John Keen, Sr., immigrated to Jackson Township from Centre County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1828, and selected for his future home the northwest quarter of section 16. In 1830 or 1831 he purchased the northeast quarter of the same section, upon which he resided until the time of his decease, which occurred on the 8th of March, 1862, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. When he removed to the township, his family consisted of his wife and six children—two sons (John and Daniel) and four daughters. The *Ashland Union*, of March 19, 1862, contains an obituary, from which the following is extracted:—

"The deceased was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, 1776, and experienced in his infancy the hardships of the revolution, as in his old age he saw the perils of his country in dissolution. His father, Jacob Keen, had emigrated westward from the older settlements, but was compelled to flee with his family from the pursuit of the savages. In February, 1798, the deceased joined in wedlock with his surviving widow, whose maiden name was Catharine Derscham. The two lived and kept house together for a period of sixty-four years, during which time (excepting the last few weeks) they were both able to perform the ordinary duties of their household. In the fall of 1828 the deceased left his residence in Centre County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his family to this township, where he has ever since resided. His neighbors several times bestowed upon him the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served with honesty of purpose and independence of judgment. He left behind a large family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. In early infancy he was baptized and became, upon arriving at the years of discretion, a member of the German Reformed Church. He was very steadfast in his purpose upon matters appertaining to the church or congregation of which he was a member, and although he had to smite his breast and exclaim, 'Have mercy, Lord, upon me, poor sinner,' he yet died in the full enjoyment of the hope of everlasting life through Christ his Redeemer."

MICHAEL KIPLINGER.

Michael Kiplinger emigrated from Pennsylvania to Perry Township in the spring of 1823, where he remained until the spring of the year following, when he purchased the southeast quarter of section 26, in Jackson Township, which land he entered upon and improved, and has since made his home.

JOSIAH LEE.

Josiah Lee immigrated to Jackson Township, from Ontario County, New York, in July, 1819. He entered, during the same month and year, the southwest quarter of section 3, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 4. His family at this time consisted of his wife and one child. John Meason, who had removed to the township the year previous, was his nearest neighbor.

Condition of the Country in 1819.

The families of Mr. Lee and John Lafler were conveyed from the State of New York to Jackson Township by two ox teams. From Cleveland, southwest, the road was not cut out—the travelers being guided most of their way by the "blazed" trees. The journey from Cleveland to Jackson Township was made in five and a half days—three of which were occupied between Medina and the place of their destination. Much of their delays were caused by timber fallen across their track, which they were compelled to cut and roll away. One night overtook the party at a point within what they supposed to be about a mile of Medina. Not being able to proceed with their wagon, they removed the yokes from their cattle and turned them loose, and then undertook to make their way on foot to "the town." The night was so black—the heavens being covered with masses of heavy clouds—that it soon became impossible to find the trail, and there was every probability that the families would be compelled to remain in the woods. The women divested their feet of their shoes and stockings, and traced the path by the sense of feeling in their bare feet. After two hours of patient and anxious toil, they found brush and other obstacles which indicated that they were in the vicinity of a "clearing." The men raised repeated shouts, hoping that the inmates of some cabin might be within the sound of their voices and come to their relief. At length one of the women raised her voice, and it was answered. They were soon within *the only house* (made of hewn logs) of the town of Medina, and within five minutes a rain commenced falling, which continued throughout the night. About midway between Medina and Harrisville, a bolt of their wagon broke, and they were compelled to come to a halt. They turned their cattle loose, giving them some salt near their wagon, and the two men, each with a child in his arms, pushed forward, on foot, to Harrisville, where they had hoped to find a blacksmith shop—but none being there, they were compelled to seek one in Congress Township, a distance of about four miles farther. The two families finally reached Mr. Meason's place, where they obtained leave to occupy a shanty of about ten feet square, until they could erect cabins of their own. When they had their timber on the ground, ready to raise, such was the scarcity of hands by reason of the sparseness of the settlement, that between three and four days were occupied in raising the walls.

Mode of Travel.

There were very few horses in the country, and comparatively little use for them, as there was no surplus produce for market, and no attainable markets, even had there been horses, wagons, and roads, suitable for transportation. Religious meetings (which, there being no church buildings, were always held at private houses) and social visits were made on foot—men and women often traveling a distance of five or six miles (carrying children in their arms) for these purposes. The family of Mr. Lee frequently exchanged visits with friends at Harrisville, a distance of ten miles. Mr. Lee has often traveled from his home to Wooster and back, a distance of forty miles, within a single day. In two instances, himself, Mr. Lafler, and Mr. Meason, were required to attend "militia musters" on the Big (Blachleyville) Prairie, a distance of twenty miles. They were ordered to be at the place of rendezvous at ten o'clock A.M., and would be dismissed at four o'clock P.M. This travel of forty miles, and at least five hours' drill, were accomplished on foot within the same day and night. The men of the present generation who occupy this country often complain of hardship and privation. Are their complaints well founded?

Loss of the Son of James Durfee.

The body of this child, an account of whose loss is mentioned by Mr. Slocum and Captain Parmely, in another part of this work, was found upon the premises of Mr. Lee, about a quarter of a mile north of the present town of Perrysburg, and near the farm now owned by Job King. The farm upon which Mr. Durfee resided is in Jackson Township, and is now owned by John Buchanan, and occupied by John Vanosdell, Jr. Stephen Souls, the uncle of the child, was at that time an unmarried man, and made his home with Mr. Durfee. The latter became a Mormon, and died among that people while they occupied Nauvoo, Illinois.

On the evening of the day the boy was lost, two girls, daughters of a neighbor in Sullivan Township, on their return home from Thomas Greer's, heard, on their way, what appeared to be the hoarse moans of a child; but fearing that it might proceed from a wild animal, they continued on their way. Mr. Durfee's house lay in their path, and calling there, they were for the first time informed of the loss of the child. Their conclusion at once was that the voice they had heard proceeded from the lost boy; and the father immediately started for the spot indicated—heard distinctly the sound, but his agitation and bewilderment finally traced it to the tree tops, and the voice becoming undistinguishable from the noise of the rain falling upon the dry leaves, he abandoned his search in despair, and returned home.

JESSE MATTHEWS.

Jesse Matthews immigrated to Jackson Township, from Trumbull County, in March, 1818. His wife and six children then constituted his family. He purchased of Joseph Alexander the west part of the southwest quarter of section 21, upon which he has continued to reside.

Mr. Matthews was chosen captain of the first military company that was organized in the township.

MICHAEL RICKEL.

Michael Rickel emigrated from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1817, and, purchased of his brother Matthias, the sixty acres in the northwest quarter of section 26, which he improved; and upon which he has since resided. His family consisted of his wife and three children, viz., Jacob, Sophia, and Michael. His eldest son, Jacob, was killed by the fall of a tree, during a storm, in the year 1832.

There were few of the early settlers who encountered more adverse fortune than Mr. Rickel during the first years of his residence in Jackson Township. His health had been much impaired by protracted illness, and he had but a small portion of this world's goods. His health, however, became renewed by the coarse diet which necessity compelled him to use, (composed principally of corn bread and sassafras tea,) and by his hard labor. To his regular and temperate habits, he attributes his prolonged life and present vigor of body and mind. He is now (March, 1862) in his seventy-sixth year.

MATTHIAS RICKEL.

Matthias Rickel emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Jackson Township, in March, 1818, having entered the northwest quarter of section 26. His family at this time consisted of his wife and three children, namely, Samuel, George, and Michael. The land above described he improved, and has continued to make it his home.

Mr. Rickle purchased corn for his first year's supply five miles east of Wooster, and paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, although the corn was soft and mouldy. It was, however, the best the country afforded at that time. After the first year he raised his own supplies. He cut the road from Cornelius Dorland's to his place, when he removed his family.

ROBERT SMILIE.

Robert Smilie emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Jackson Township, and purchased of Mr. Moury the quarter section now owned by the heirs of John Baker. His family at this time consisted of his wife and the following-named children: John A., Nancy, Jane, William, George V., and Robert. On the 29th of March, 1829, Mr. Smilie died at the age of sixty-five years. The only surviving member of the family now residing in Ashland County is John A. Smilie, of Perry Township.

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Smith emigrated from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, to Jackson Township, in May, 1824. His business is that of a boot and shoemaker, which he has prosecuted since his residence in the township. He now resides on the Perrysburg and Polk Road, about midway between those places.

HENRY SHISSLER.

Henry Shissler emigrated, with his father's family, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Perry, and from thence removed with his wife to Jackson Township, in November, 1829. He settled upon the east part of the southwest quarter of section 21—land which he had previously purchased of Joseph Alexander. Upon this land he continues to reside with his family.

The first Pioneer of Jackson Township.

Mrs. Shissler, who is the daughter of the late Noah Long, is of the opinion that John Chilcote was the first white inhabitant of Jackson Township. He resided upon the place recently owned by the late Jacob Oxenrider. Her father's, she believes, was the second family in the township. Mr. Long entered and resided upon the quarter section now owned by Frederick Ritter.

MICHAEL SPRINKLE.

Michael Sprinkle emigrated from Maryland to Jackson Township, in April, 1828, and purchased of Michael Sugars one hundred and ten acres in section 18—being the same land which he improved and made his home until the day of his death, the 6th of March, 1849, at the age of seventy-four years and ten months. When Mr. Sprinkle removed to the township his family consisted of his wife and eight children, the only one of whom now surviving in Ashland County is William H. Sprinkle, who owns and occupies the old homestead.

Markets in the year 1830.

Prior to 1830 there were no markets at the lake for grain or other farm produce. During this year, however, a demand was created, by a large immigration to Michigan, for produce, and wheat at the lake ports this year sold at 56 cents per bushel; oats 22 cents. Charleston, at the mouth of Black River, was regarded as the most favorable point for reaching the lake, for the reason that the streams were less difficult to cross than those which intervened between here and Cleveland. The farmers were greatly elated in consequence of the prices of this year, and as the demand was expected to continue another season, an unusually large breadth of ground was sown in wheat during the fall of 1830; but the expectations of farmers were not realized, as in 1831 wheat fell to 40 cents per bushel, and for oats there was no demand.

The first Fruit.

Mr. Sprinkle had been six or seven years in Jackson before he had seen an apple the product of the township. Johnny Appleseed's nurseries were the main reliance of the country, but he was capable of supplying but a small portion of the demands made upon him.

CHAPTER XVII.

Orange Township.

THIS township was surveyed in 1807, by Maxfield Ludlow. Settled in 1814.

Population in 1820	440
" " 1830	1024
" " 1840	1840
" " 1850	2088
" " 1860	1739

Orange is among the best agricultural townships in the county, and abundantly supplied with good water.

The Jerome Fork and several tributaries, while they afford very little water power, are living streams, and flow through a majority of the farms in the township, rendering the land particularly valuable for stock growing.

In addition to remains of ancient works found near the town, and which is noticed in the succeeding pages, a discovery was made, about forty years since, by some men engaged in working upon the Wooster and Norwalk Road, which, added to other similar relics found in Mohican and Hanover Townships, would lead to the conclusion that among the aboriginal race there were giants. The workmen, in excavating a hill upon the farm of the late Patrick Murray, and on the road above mentioned, disinterred two skeletons, one of which measured nearly seven feet in length. The lower point of the femur, or thigh-bone, being placed at the knee-joint of Colonel Oldshoe, (the largest man then living in the neighborhood,) its upper part reached four or five inches above his hip-joint. The lower jaw-bone would readily pass over the largest face upon which it was tried.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.

German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran.—The house where these congregations worship is situated on section 16, about a mile and a half west of north of Orange. The building is 38 by 50, and was erected in June, 1859.

The German Reformed Church was organized about 1832. The present pastor is Rev. D. R. Moore. *Deacons:* David Fluke and Solomon Markle—*Elder:* Philip Fluke.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1861—Rev. Mr. Gilbraith, pastor. *Elders:* John Finger and John Sharick—*Deacons:* Martin Mason and Mr. Shopbell.

North Orange Methodist Episcopal Church.—The building was erected and the church organized about the year 1848, with about eleven members. The present class-leaders are, J. B. Smith, Alex. M. Phillips, and Daniel McLaughlin. Total number in the three classes, 69. The building is 25 by 30, and will accommodate a congregation of 200 persons.

Canaan Church.—This church building, upon the farm of Mr. Maxheimer, was erected in the summer of 1850. It is the joint property of the Evangelical Lutherans and the German Reformers. The original trustees were Jacob Ambrose and William Boots, of the Lutheran, and John Jacoby and John Heifner, of the German Reformed; Jacob Ambrose, elder, and Samuel Maxheimer and William Boots, deacons of the Lutheran, and John Heifner and John Jacoby formed the Church Council of the German Reformers. There is at present no church organization—clergymen of various denominations occasionally occupying the pulpit. The building is 30 by 45 feet.

German Reformed and Methodist Episcopal Church.—A small church building, on the north line of Orange Township, was erected about twenty-three years ago, and a congregation organized under the auspices of Rev. John Siebert, and continued until within a few years, when the organization ceased. Clergymen of different denominations occasionally conducted services in the building, but the Methodist Episcopal are the only denomination who hold stated meetings. They have a class organized under the leadership of David Spencer. The church belongs to the Sullivan Circuit, and Rev. Mr. Jones preaches every four weeks.

THE VILLAGE OF ORANGE.

This town was laid out on the 22d of April, 1828, by Amos Norris and J. Chilcoat. It is located in the midst of a fine farming region, and, for health and pleasantness of situation, is not surpassed by any town in the county. The census of previous years has not been taken separate from the township, and hence there are no official means of ascertaining the advance or decline of the town. Its population, however, is supposed to be about two hundred. There are 4 churches in the town, 2 physicians, 1 hotel, 1 dry goods and 1 hardware and grocery store, 1 cabinet shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 wagon maker shop, 1 harness shop, 4 boot and shoe shops, 2 cooper shops, 1 brewery, 2 tanneries, 1 tailor shop, 1 weaver shop, and 1 grocery. The name of the post-office is Nankin.

Remains of one of the most interesting mounds of an ancient race adjoins the town, and is situated upon the land owned by William Norris. The track of the old State road leading from Orange to Ashland cut through a margin of the work. The size at the top was about thirty feet in diameter; at the base fifty or sixty feet, and its height from five to six feet above the natural surface. The mound was built upon a natural elevation. In cutting down its side for the purpose of affording a proper roadway, relics of human skeletons, earthen vessels, and supposed war implements, were exhumed by Amassa Bowman and other workmen engaged upon the road. Within a few years, Dr. J. Deal, of Orange, in making excavations in the mound, discovered, at the depth of eighteen inches below the surface, remains of human skeletons much decayed, and, on exposure to the atmosphere, soon turned dark and decomposed. An upper jaw tooth of a skeleton attracted attention, and after the conclusion of his investigation, determined to take this home and preserve it—but after traveling a few rods it perished and fell from his hand.

ORANGE VILLAGE CHURCHES.

There are four—one Old School Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one United Brethren, and one German Reformed.

Old School Presbyterian.—Orange was organized as a church in the early part of the year 1834. In 1837 Orange was fixed upon to be the place for public worship. To this church Rev. Nathaniel Cobb was acting as stated supply in 1835. In the year 1841, by the request of Orange Church, Rev. F. A. Shearer was permitted by Presbytery to be its stated supply the one-third of his time for one year. In November, 1843, the Rev. Samuel Moody became the pastor of this church for one-half his ministerial labors, and he continued to minister to it until the latter part of the year 1856, when the Head of the Church unexpectedly called upon him to come up higher. To this church, for the last three or four years, Rev. A. Scott has been a stated supply.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church building at Orange was commenced in 1830, and completed in 1831. The present building, 40 by

60 feet, was erected in 1853. This is the oldest church organization in the township. When the building was erected, the membership amounted to one hundred and twenty-nine. Rev. Russell Bigelow was the first presiding elder, and Revs. Elmer Yocum and John Jaynes were circuit preachers. The trustees were Vachel Metcalf, John Sloan, (and others whose names cannot be attained.) *Class-Leader:* Vachel Metcalf.

Rev. Nathan S. Worden is the clergyman who supplies the pulpit for the current year. *Class-Leaders:* Jacob Fluke, John Mason, Wesley Richards, and Henry McGill. The present membership amounts to about one hundred. Thomas W. Richards, circuit steward, and John Fluke, steward of the church. *Trustees:* Jacob Fluke, Isaac Gordon, Thomas W. Richards, Henry McGill, and Wesley Richards.

United Brethren.—The building was erected in 1854, and will seat about one hundred and fifty persons. The present pastors are Revs. Jonathan Crubaugh and William Dillon. *Class-Leader:* Robert Barnhill—*Trustees:* Robert Barnhill, Joseph Hartman, and William Culberson—*Steward:* Joseph Hartman. There are thirteen members in the class.

St. Jacob's German Reformed Church.—The present church edifice was erected in the year 1853. Its dimensions are 24 by 36, and will seat two hundred and fifty persons. Mr. Jacob Hiffner was among the most active and liberal in efforts to secure the construction of the building. Rev. E. T. H. Whaler is the pastor; Henry Hinckle, elder; John Gier and George Reele, deacons; John Will and Charles Melchim, trustees; John Milheim, treasurer. There are forty members.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP BIDDINGER.

Philip Biddinger immigrated, with his family, consisting of his wife and one child, to Orange Township, in February, 1823. He had several years previous emigrated from Virginia to Harrison County. He now resides in Troy Township.

JOHN BISHOP.

John Bishop, in February, 1814, adopted Orange Township as his future home. He was without wife, children, or money, and relied solely upon industrious and economical habits, and a vigorous constitution, for future success in life. In 1817 he had accumulated sufficient to enable him to purchase the southeast quarter of section 21, now owned by John Finger. This quarter he improved and occupied seven years, and, in 1824, purchased the farm now owned by Enos Rowley, and subsequently the farm upon which he at present resides, being two hundred acres, formerly owned by the late Daniel Campbell. In 1819 Mr. Bishop married Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Jacob Hiffner, Sr.

The three white families residing in the township, in 1814, were those of Jacob Young, Amos Norris, and Vachel Metcalf. There had not been a surveyed road in the township. He carried the chain for the surveyor who established the first road, which led from Sheets's saw-mill, on the east line of Montgomery Township, *via* of Jacob Young's and Leidigh's mill to Savannah—although at that time there was no Sheets's or Leidigh's mills or town of Savannah. Mr. Bishop was elected, at the first election held in Orange, constable for the township. Where the town of Orange now stands, at a log-rolling he saw a span of horses, which had started for a runaway, arrested by the end of the chain, which was thrown into the air, striking a sapling so as instantly to enwrap its body and bring the team to "a dead halt."

JAMES CAMPBELL.

James Campbell was among the early pioneers of Ohio, who, previous to his decease, had resided many years in Orange Township. His wife, with whom he had lived upwards of seventy years, had died on the 22d of December, 1860; and his death occurred at the residence of his son, Thomas Campbell, on the 8th of December, 1860, at the age of eighty-nine years eleven months and twenty-four days. "The deceased," says an obituary notice in the *Ashland Union*, "was one of the oldest men in the community, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends; having, at the time of his death, more than a hundred grandchildren. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church sixty years, and now that he has been gathered to his fathers, his friends 'weep, though not in bitterness; their tears are not tears of gloom.'"

JAMES CLARK.

James Clark emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1818, having entered two hundred and six acres in the northwest part of section 2, Orange Township, being the place upon which he has since resided.

The place of trade for himself and neighbors was Elyria, where purchases of salt, leather, and other goods were generally made.

The principal crops raised in his immediate neighborhood were wheat, rye, and corn. These grains were rarely marketed, and, except such as were required for family use, were fed to hogs, which were driven to the Pittsburg market.

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

Robert Culbertson removed to Orange Township in September, 1825. He had been a resident of Belmont County many years previous. His family, when he removed to the township, consisted of his wife and two children, Thomas Culbertson and Mrs. James Hamilton, all of whom are yet residents of Orange Township. His land, when he removed to it, had not been disturbed by the axe or plow, and the walls of the first cabin erected by him are yet standing upon his place.

An Indian creates a Panic.

During the first year Mr. Culbertson removed to the township, a controversy had arisen between Peter Biddinger, a gunsmith, and an Indian named "Jim Jerk," about the pay for the repair of the Indian's gun. Jim had refused to meet the cost of the repairs, and on Mr. Biddinger's refusal to deliver it to him without pay, he made threats of vengeance. The following year the Indian was discovered lurking about the neighborhood, and his conduct was such as excited suspicion. A company of thirteen men at once organized to scour the country, and if possible capture him and obtain an explanation of his conduct. A diligent search, commencing at daybreak and ending at a late hour of the night, proved fruitless, and all returned home except John McConnell, who continued his pursuit about three days, when he reappeared and notified Mr. Biddinger and the neighborhood that he had made a satisfactory and final settlement with Jim Jerk. The Indian was never seen or heard of again.

WILLIAM FAST.

William Fast, in company with his eldest brother, Martin, (late of Jackson Township,) visited the country with a view of selecting and entering land for their father, Christian Fast, Sr., in the fall of 1814. The families were yet residents of Green County, Pennsylvania. While viewing the country, they made their home with the family of Jacob Mason—being the farm now owned by Henry Myers.

Price and quality of Breadstuffs.

During this fall (1814) he accompanied Jacob Young and Martin Mason to Fealty Smith's, five miles east of Wooster, where they purchased frost-bitten corn at $1.25 per bushel, and took it to Stibbs's mill, and had it *mashed.* The musty odor of the corn-meal was offensive at the distance of a yard; yet it being the best and only breadstuffs that could be obtained in the country, it was highly prized.

A Race for the Land Office.

These races were not uncommon. William Fast had received intimation that Mr. Cuppy, in behalf of some relatives, contemplated making an entry of the very tract which had been chosen by his brother and himself. The contest would be decided by the relative speed of the horses of the contending parties. The brothers Fast were "on time," and just as they had concluded their business at Canton, Mr. Cuppy and friends were discovered making their entrance into the town. The land then purchased was the west half of section 18—being since subdivided, and now owned and occupied by William Mohler, George Fast, and himself.

Christian Fast, Sr.—his Captivity by the Indians, and his Escape.

Christian Fast, Sr., when a boy of about sixteen years of age, was taken captive by a party of Delaware Indians, near the Falls of the Ohio. He had enlisted in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, as a member of a small military expedition of about two hundred men, organized for the purpose of chastising the Indians for depredations committed upon the frontier settlements. The force descended the river in boats, and, some distance above the Falls of the Ohio, had become separated into two parties—Mr. Fast being among those in the rear. The advance party had driven posts in the river, upon the top of which they placed written directions addressed to those who were following them, indicating the point where they would find the anchorage of the party, who would be in waiting for them. These written directions, it was supposed, fell into the hands of the Indians, who had whites among them competent to read, and who thus became informed of the movements of their foes. Before the latter could form a junction of their forces, the rear party, a short distance above the falls, was attacked by parties of Indians on both sides the river, while the men in the boats were making toward the shore to cook a heifer which they had killed. The largest boat of the fleet, in which was Mr. Fast, had landed, and the others were making preparations to do so, when the attack commenced. The smaller boats immediately put up stream; but the larger one was hard aground, and could not get off. Of the one hundred, all except thirty were killed. Mr. Fast jumped into the water, receiving at the same instant a flesh wound in the hip, and swam to the opposite shore, where he was met by three Indians, who demanded that he should surrender, assuring him of friendly treatment. He declined their request, and again plunged into the current—the three Indians firing at him as he swam, one of the balls grazing his cheek, momentarily stunning him. Reaching the middle of the river, he took observations to determine the course of safety, and concluded to strike the shore several rods below where the large boat was grounded; but on approaching the shore, he again encountered the bullets of the Indians, and again made for the center of the river. Some distance below he discovered a horse-boat belonging to his party, and at once resolved to reach and board it. Just as he had succeeded in getting aboard, the captain received a wound in the arm, and waved his hand to the Indians in token of surrender. The boat was immediately boarded by the enemy, and the whites taken prisoners. An old Indian took charge of Mr. Fast, by whom he was taken to Upper Sandusky. All the prisoners were divested of their clothing, and, as their way led through a rank growth of nettle-weeds, their march was indescribably painful. Mr. Fast, becoming maddened with pain, at length refused to go forward, and bowing his head toward the old Indian, demanded that he would tomahawk him, and thus put an end to his miseries. The Indian took compassion upon him, and restored to the captive his clothes. From that time forward he was treated with marked kindness, during the remainder of the journey. Arriving at Upper Sandusky, he was not compelled, as was usual with the prisoners, to run the gantlet, but was adopted into a distinguished family of the tribe. He visited the lamented Colonel Crawford, after the miserable failure of the expedition and during his imprisonment, and was within hearing of his cries during the horrid cruelties he suffered at the stake.

About eighteen months after Mr. Fast's capture, an expedition left Upper Sandusky for the purpose of attacking the white settlement and fortifications at Wheeling, Virginia. Connected with this expedition was the notorious James Girty. Mr. Fast, who now possessed the full confidence of the Indians, was also of the party. The expedition reached its destination, and had besieged the fort at Wheeling three days and two nights. On the third night Mr. Fast determined upon an attempt to effect his escape. Approaching his adopted brother at a late hour of the night, he awoke him, complaining of thirst, and urging his brother to accompany him to a place where they could procure a drink of water. The Indian pleaded weariness, and urged his "brother" to go alone—insisting that no harm would befall him. Thereupon Mr. Fast, taking his camp kettle, steered directly for his father's house, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles distant by land; but the night being excessively dark, he made slow progress, and at daylight he was yet within hearing of the guns of the besiegers and the besieged. As soon as daylight appeared, he pushed forward, and soon discovered, by a fresh trail, that about thirty Indians were in advance of him, making for the white settlements in Washington County, Pennsylvania. On reaching the spur of a ridge, he discovered that the trails separated, and that the Indians had formed two parties, each pursuing parallel lines through the valleys. He hoped, by vigorously pursuing the middle and straighter course, to get in advance of the Indians; and in this effort he was successful. Before night he reached the margin of the settlement of Washington County—the Indians being but a short distance in his rear. A few rods in advance of him, and approaching on his own trail, he discovered a white man, with a couple of bridles on his arm, evidently in search of horses. Placing himself behind a tree, Mr. Fast waited until the white man was within a few feet of him, when he suddenly placed himself in his path, and gave a hurried explanation of his name, object, and the immediate danger that threatened the white settlement. The man was paralyzed with fear; he could not believe that the savage-looking person before him, with his painted face, his ears and nose filled with brooches, his hair (all except a tuft in front, which was passed through a silver tube) nearly plucked from his skull, was anything else than a veritable Indian. Mechanically, however, the man obeyed his directions—and each seizing and mounting horses which were near at hand, made for the settlements with all practicable speed. They gave the alarm to all the families in the neighborhood, and succeeded in securing all in the fort except one boy, who was killed at the instant he reached the gate, which was thrown open for his ingress.

After the beleagured fort was relieved by the retirement of the Indians, he sought his father's house; but was so completely metamorphosed by his Indian costume that his parents could not, for a considerable length of time, recognize him. At length his mother, recalling some peculiar spots near the pupils of his eyes, gave a scrutinizing look, and at once identified her son. She sprang forward to embrace him, and would have fainted in his arms, but he repulsed her, exclaiming that his person, as was the case with all the Indians, was covered with vermin. He retired from the house, committed his Indian clothes to a fire which he made, purified his body as best he could, and then clothed himself in garments furnished by his father.

On the very day of his arrival in Orange Township, in 1815, he met with Tom Lyons, a chief, and one of his original captors, and a party of Indians, by whom he was recognized. The Indians, who had not suspected that he had deserted, but who believed that he had been drowned in the river, evinced much joy at the discovery of their lost "brother," and ever afterward offered numerous tokens of their friendship.

An Indian Feast.

In the summer of 1819, a party of Indians were encamped at the foot of Vermillion Lake. Tom Lyons invited his "brother," Christian Fast, Sr., and his children, to partake of a feast which they had proposed. The only members of the family who found it convenient to accept the invitation were Nicholas and Francis. Lyons, after painting himself for the occasion, insisted that the boys should also be painted—to which proposition, "for the fun of the thing," they readily assented. Old Tom put the paint on the face of Frank, who was a mischievous lad, "so thick," that it remained indelible for a period of more than a year; and to the present day he is known to his old friends by the soubriquet of "Indian Frank." At the feast, one of the dishes was a bear's head boiled with the hair precisely as it was cut from the body of the animal. The entrails of the bear formed a distinct dish, and the other pieces made separate dishes. Venison, also, formed part of the repast.

The Mills of the First Settlers.

The first meal-making establishments, of which nearly every family had one, were hominy blocks—a hole burned in a stump, with a sweep so fixed that two men could pound corn into meal; the sieve was a deerskin stretched over a hoop, with small holes made therein by the point of a hot iron.

JACOB FAST.

Jacob Fast, an emigrant from Green County, Pennsylvania, settled upon the farm he has since owned and occupied in Orange Township, in April, 1817—being the southeast half of the southwest quarter of section 21. His family, at this date, consisted of his wife, son Martin M., daughter Mary, and son Eli R. Fast.

NICHOLAS FAST.

Nicholas Fast, in May, 1815, having previously entered at the Land Office, at Canton, the quarter section in Orange Township upon which Abram C. Fast now resides, emigrated from Pennsylvania to said place with his family, consisting then of his wife and three sons, namely, Christian, Henry, and John B.

In 1823 he sold this place to his cousin, Joseph Fast, the father of the present owner and occupant. Subsequently he removed to Elyria, where he remained one year; and, in 1832, purchased of Mr. Sage the three hundred and twenty-five acres, upon a part of which now resides Jesse Simmons, in Troy Township. About seven years since he became the owner of the seventy acres adjoining Troy Centre, upon which he has since resided.

In the spring of 1815 he embarked with his family, household furniture, provisions, etc., on a keel-boat, at the mouth of Cheat River, where that stream enters the Monongahela, and proceeded down the latter to the Ohio; thence up the Muskingum, White Woman, Mohican, and Jerome Fork, to Finley's Landing, five miles below Jeromeville. In addition to his own family, above named, his brothers, William and David Fast, and brother-in-law, Henry Hampton, and his wife, were also of the party.

The stock, in charge of his father, Christian Fast, Sr., and brothers, Christian, Jr., Francis, George, and John, were driven overland, from Dunker Township, Green County, Pennsylvania, to the land of Christian Fast, Sr., in Orange Township.

The portion of the families who adopted the river route had a long and hazardous passage—being seven weeks and three days on the water—their delays and dangers being in consequence of the high stage of the water. When they reached the mouth of the Muskingum, that river was so swollen, the current so strong, and the "drift-wood," which covered nearly its whole surface, offered such obstructions, that in the effort to make their way against these obstacles, they only made, during one afternoon and part of a night, about one mile. On the next day they ascended about fifty rods higher to a house, the lower part of which was submerged, and here they continued during the remainder of that day and the whole of the following night. On several succeeding days their boat passed over fields and orchards and through the woods.

The parts of families who had traveled overland were three weeks in advance of those who had taken the river route, and suffered much anxiety of mind regarding the safety of their friends who had committed themselves to the waters. They all had a reunion, however, in May, 1815, on the land of Christian Fast, Sr., in Orange Township. Here rude cabins and camps were hastily constructed, and the work of improvement commenced with vigor.

Mr. Fast believes that his was the second white family that settled in Troy Township—the name of the first not being recollected by him. He is now seventy-five years of age, and suffering much on account of physical infirmities.

JOHN FINGER.

John Finger emigrated from Frederick County, Maryland, to Orange Township, in May, 1829. His father had, five years previously, purchased of John Bishop the eighty acres upon which he at present resides.

PHILIP FLUKE.

Philip Fluke emigrated from Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and on the twenty-first of October, of that year, removed to the house of Martin Hester. His family consisted of his wife and sons, Henry, Lewis, Samuel, and Philip. He had two years previously purchased of William Bryan the southeast quarter of section 15, and upon this place he proceeded at once to erect a cabin for his family. On account of inclement weather, he only succeeded in raising his cabin on the third day. Upon the farm above mentioned he yet resides.

Life in the New Country.

Although Mr. Fluke had previously resided in an old settled country, he recurs to his experience in the wilderness of Orange Township as embracing the happiest period of his life. The health of himself and family, with the exception of ague attacks during the first year, was good. He realized from his first year's tillage sufficient wheat and corn to subsist his family and stock, and to supply, to a limited extent, new neighbors that came in. Prosperity attended all his efforts, and the accumulations of this world's goods, and the exchange of his old cabin home for the fine brick dwelling in which he has for many years resided, has not, according to his own testimony, added to his stock of happiness.

JACOB HIFFNER, JR.

Jacob Hiffner, Jr., emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Orange Township, in November, 1817, and during the same year purchased of John Mackerell the southwest quarter of section 14—being the land upon which he yet resides. Four families from Pennsylvania traveled in company, and settled in Orange Township at the same time, namely, those of his father, Jacob Hiffner, Sr., of his brother, Frederick Hiffner, and of his brother-in-law, Ridenour.

His First Year's Experience.

Mr. Hiffner erected a temporary cabin upon the land of his father, which afforded shelter for his family during the winter of 1817–18. In the mean time he had constructed a rude cabin upon his own place, and in April, 1818, removed his family and scanty stock of household effects into it, and engaged in the improvement of his land. When he commenced housekeeping, his cabin was without a door, chimney, or floor—the fire being made upon the ground in the center of the cabin, and the smoke finding its way out chiefly through an open place in one end of the roof designed for the future chimney of the cabin. Mr. Hiffner avers that the best pone he ever eat was made of soft and rotten corn, purchased at Stibbs's mill, and eaten with an appetite sharpened by a long fast and severe bodily toil. Being skilled in the use of the rifle, his family never suffered for want of venison or other wild meat. Good breadstuffs, however, were not in the country, and the most miserable quality, which the swine of this day would reject, could only be obtained at a great distance, and at one dollar per bushel. His severest trials passed away with the first year. Since that time his industry has been amply rewarded, as has been the case with most of the pioneers who yet survive in

Orange Township; he now approaches the close of his seventy-seventh year, in vigorous health and blessed in all the comforts that belong to an earthly home.

JOHN KREBS.

John Krebs, with his family, removed from Columbiana County to the land upon which he at present resides, in Orange Township, in May, 1829. Although he settled in Orange Township at a comparatively late period, his neighbors were few in number—his own land was yet a wilderness, and his own were the only family in the northwest part of the township. The nearest east and west road was one mile south of him; and the most convenient north and south road was three miles west of his place.

About the second year after he came, he was successful, through the aid of Jacob Mason, in obtaining from the Commissioners of Richland County a grant for the present State road, leading from Ashland to Troy Centre, and which road passes along his western line. About one hundred days gratuitous labor were given by those interested to aid in opening the road—Mr. Krebs and Mr. Joseph Fast each giving twenty days. The original survey of the road was made by Esq. Gallup, of Ashland.

The people during the first settlement of the country not only performed the road labor assessed upon them by law with cheerfulness, but many added tenfold of voluntary labor. Supervisors made no charge for their services. The same personal sacrifices, if continued, would have McAdamized all our leading roads.

A History of the First Settlement of Orange and Montgomery Townships. By ANDREW MASON.

Vachel Metcalf and Amos Norris were the first settlers in Orange. They removed into it from Bunns's Settlement, in Mohican Township, in the spring of 1814. Jacob Young and Jacob Crouse emigrated from Columbiana County, during the same spring, without their families. Young built a camp-house within a few rods of where the bridge crosses the Jerome Fork of the Mohican, on the road now leading from Ashland to Orange. The red frame house, at present owned by James Sloan, stands upon the site originally occupied by his cabin. Mr. Crouse built a camp-house in Montgomery Township on the quarter section where the present Crouse's School-house stands. Daniel Mickey came the same spring, and built a shanty near the spot where Andrew Mason's barn now stands. Patrick Murray also built a shanty, about the same time, on the land now occupied by the widow of his son, George Murray. Mr. Murray did not, however, remove his family until the following year In August, 1814, Martin and Jacob Mason, Jacob Young, Jacob Crouse, Martin Hester, and Lott Todd, all built cabin houses for the reception of their families, having each gathered prairie hay in sufficient quantities to subsist their stock during the following winter. Of those just named, Jacob Mason was the only one who had his whole family with him. The others all returned to their former homes for their families. Mr. Todd, however, never returned to the country, and Mr. Hester, with his family, returned in the spring of 1815. The Messrs. Mason, Young, Crouse, and Joseph Bishop all appeared with their families in October, 1814.

Population of Orange Township in 1814–15.

The total number of white families in Orange Township, during the winter commencing December, 1814, amounted to five. In addition to these, however, Solomon Urie and his two sons, Samuel and Thomas, were in the township.

In the spring of 1815, Thomas Green, Mordecai Chilcote, Martin Hester, Patrick Murray, Christian and Nicholas Fast, and Henry Hampson removed to the township with their families. During the same year, John Bishop, an unmarried man, came into the township.

The First Mill in Orange Township.

In the fall of 1815 Martin Mason commenced the erection of a mill on the site of the one now owned by Samuel Leidigh, two miles west of the present village of Orange. The stones were "hard-heads," and would grind sixty bushels per day. The mill commenced operations in March, 1816. That the settlers in Orange and adjacent townships appreciated the advantages of this mill, may be understood when it is stated that, prior to its erection, the nearest mill was that of Stibbs, one mile east of Wooster. In 1814–15, no corn could be obtained more convenient than Wooster, and along Apple and Short Creeks. The prices at these places were $1.25 per bushel; and wheat could not be obtained nearer than the vicinity of the present town of Massillon, where it sold for $2 per bushel.

Previous to the erection of Mason's mill, corn was prepared for use, by many of the inhabitants, on hominy blocks, of which nearly every cabin had one. Martin Mason, having a large family; had a couple of hard-heads made into millstones. This hand-mill (a good one of its kind) would, by the aid of six persons, vigorously employed, produce half a bushel of meal in two hours. While the millwrights were engaged in the erection of the water-mill, they would employ their evenings in aiding Mr. Mason's family to work the hand-mill in producing the necessary supplies for the following day.

Population of Montgomery Township in 1814.

Benjamin Cuppy, Robert Newell, Daniel Carter, Sr., the widow Trickle, Daniel Mickey, and David Markley, with their families, constituted the population of Montgomery Township during the winter which commenced December, 1814.

Hard Times in 1814–15.

During this winter, the families of Martin and Jacob Mason, having exhausted their supplies of breadstuffs, availed themselves of a deep snow that had fallen, and left home on sleds for Stibbs's mill. The only road to Wooster led by way of the old Indian village called Jerometown, near where Jeromeville now stands. On arriving at the mill, they were grievously disappointed to find its operations suspended by the ice. This winter, it may be here observed, was one of remarkable rigor—the snow, during a period of forty days, remaining upon the ground to the depth of at least a foot. Realizing the necessity of immediately supplying their families with something in the form of breadstuffs, they procured a few bushels of shelled corn and started on their way home. The families were without meat, butter, milk, or potatoes. Their only cow, a noble animal, and which had been the main reliance of the family of Martin Mason for food, had died a short time previously from "browsing" upon Buckeye buds. The sole dependence of the families, therefore, was upon their corn. Of this they made hominy, and with the single exception of salt, and the meat of a raccoon, the two families subsisted upon this food a period of two weeks. They were indebted for the 'coon mentioned, to an Indian named James Lyons, who had tracked and treed the animal, and offered the meat to his white friends if they would secure it and give him the skin. His offer was gladly accepted—the tree (an immense one) cut down—the animal killed and dressed, and its meat divided between the two families. A few days after this, two other Indians, Jim Jerk and Billy Mature, came into the house of Martin Mason with a bear, for the meat of which he paid them eight silver dollars. This meat Mr. Mason divided with his brother's family—and the hominy being cooked in bear's oil, made sumptuous fare, and in a few days the weather relaxed so that they were enabled to procure corn-meal from Stibbs's, and venison and other wild meats from the Indians. During the spring some bacon was purchased of Robert Newell, for which twenty-five cents per pound was paid.

Martin Mason first visited the country in January, 1814, and entered for his brother-in-law, Jacob Young, the quarter section in Orange Township, which the latter improved, and upon which he now resides.* Mr. Mason was at this time a resident of Columbiana County. In June following (in the mean time having sold his farm in the last-named county) he returned and entered the lands in Orange Township, upon one quarter of which now reside Samuel Leidigh and John Fulmer, and upon the other, Jacob Shopbell. When he removed to the township, his family consisted of his wife and seven children, namely, Andrew, John, Charles, Margaret, Mary, Martin, and Anna.

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* Since deceased.

One of the Old Jokes.

It was the custom in the pioneer days, when a man killed an animal, to divide it among his neighbors. One who had often received the benefit of this generous custom, but who was rather noted for his parsimony, had, in his turn, killed a hog, and meeting a friend informed him of the circumstance, and expressed to him his fear that he would not have sufficient to distribute among his neighbors, and retain what he considered necessary for his own use. His friend, after considering the case, proposed that he could relieve himself of his dilemma by permitting the hog to remain suspended outdoors, where it had been dressed, during the night, and before daylight take it in and conceal it in his house, and then give out that it had been stolen during the night. The suggestion received the approval of the hog owner; and on the next morning he met his friend, and, with a rueful countenance, informed him that, sure enough, his pork *had* been stolen! The friend addressed, complimented the hog man upon his skill in lying, and impressed upon his mind that he had only to repeat the story with equally skillful address to all whom he would meet, and there would be no doubt that the lie, "well stuck to," would be successful. The other swore terribly that his tale was neither lie nor joke, and that his pork had indeed been stolen. In response to his vehement protestations, his friend would the more compliment his skill in "playing off," and would urge him to put on a bold front and maintain his position in the face of everybody. The truth of the matter was, that the disinterested and facetious "friend" who had advised the plan was the one who had all the time possession of the pork!

A Buckskin Joke.

In 1817, Jacob Mason, being summoned on the jury of the Court of Common Pleas, donned his best suit of buckskin pants and moccasins, and set out on foot to Mansfield. On his return home, after the jury were discharged, he encountered a rain-storm, which thoroughly saturated his moccasins, and soon increased their dimensions to such an extent that at every step the extremities which had originally covered his toes, would be thrown up half way to his knees. He found a night's shelter at the house of Mr. Andrews, near the Black Fork. Thinking it hardly genteel to wear his ill-looking moccasins in the house, he left them at the door, and crossed the threshold in his bare feet. In the morning it was discovered that the dogs had devoured his moccasins, and he was compelled to make his way home, through a forest of nettle-weeds, in his bare feet.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

James McLaughlin, a Pennsylvanian by birth, adopted Milton Township as his home in 1816. He subsequently resided in Montgomery, and, in 1830, having in the mean time married, repaired to his present residence in Orange Township.

JAMES MEDOWELL.

James Medowell removed to Orange Township from Stark County, in November, 1823. His son William entered in his name the southwest quarter of section 26. It had been previously entered by Michael Koontz, and forfeited by him for nonpayment. The family of James Medowell at this time consisted of his wife and five children, namely, William, Harriet, (now Mrs. Speekman, of Stark County,) John, James, and Henry. Of these, William and John continue to reside in Orange Township—the former being the owner of the old homestead.

EDWARD MURRAY.

Edward Murray immigrated to Orange Township, with his family, in 1820. He died on the 4th of November, 1862, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the last male survivor of the family of the late Patrick Murray, who, with his wife and ten children, removed to Orange Township in the year 1815.

JOHN STULL.

John Stull removed from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Orange Township, in December, 1820. His family then consisted of his wife and three children—the only survivor of whom, now residing in the county, is Isaac Stull.

AMOS NORRIS.

Amos Norris and wife emigrated from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1809. They resided in Lancaster until 1810, when they immigrated to Mohican Township. Mr. Norris and William Eagle jointly entered a quarter section in said township. Mrs. Mary, widow of Amos Norris, (who died in the summer of 1862, at the age of seventy-four years, and who furnished this memorandum a few weeks previous to her decease,) states that during the first and second years of their residence in Mohican the Indians were numerous, and visited and traded with them almost daily. "In August, 1812, my husband and myself went on a visit to Pennsylvania. We did not know that war was declared when we left home, but when we reached the Pennsylvania settlements, we found the people greatly excited, and the men volunteering and drilling. In our absence Hull had surrendered his army to the British, and when we returned home we found our panic-stricken neighbors forted. The Indians had been removed from their villages to Delaware by the Federal troops.

Mills and Markets.

"Our milling was done at Beam's, on the Black Fork, and down on the White Woman. The trip to the last-named mills was made in canoes. It generally required thirteen days to make it, and, in the first years of immigration, very little corn being raised, it was purchased at the mills at one dollar per bushel. In later years our purchases of salt, leather, iron, etc. were made at Sandusky City, or Portland, as it was then called. Coffee sold for fifty cents, in *specie*, per pound.

"In the fort, on the 22d day of April, 1813, my first child was born. We had no physician nearer than Mt. Vernon.

"In April, 1814, we removed to Orange, and camped in the woods on the quarter section of land upon which I now reside with my son."

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

William Patterson made his first visit to Orange Township in the spring of 1815, and entered at the Federal Land Office the northeast quarter of section 7, Orange Township. During the same year, he returned to his native place, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in 1818 revisited the country with a view of making the land he had entered the place of his future residence. In that year he "tomahawked," to use a current phrase of the country at that time, ten acres of his land. By this term "tomahawked," the unsophisticated of this time will understand to mean, that he cut down, with his axe, from that number of acres, the timber of eighteen inches in circumference and under, and arranged the brush around the base of the trees that were above that size.

On the 20th of May, 1819, he married Miss Jane Freeborn, and the two commenced life upon the land he has since made his home.

Mr. Patterson served several years as justice of the peace in Orange Township.

CHRISTOPHER RICKETT.

Christopher Rickett erected a cabin, upon the place he at present occupies, in March, 1822. In the following June he removed his family from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to their new home. The land had been entered for him by his father-in-law, John Horn, in the year 1814. His family consisted of his wife and five children.

DANIEL SUMMERS.

Daniel Summers, with his wife and two children, emigrated from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, to Orange Township, and settled upon the land which he had the previous year, 1817, entered—said land being the northeast quarter of section 10, and the same upon which he now resides.

JOHN TILTON.

John Tilton removed to Stark County from Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1812; in 1814 he removed to Wayne County, and in 1831 purchased the east half of section 35, in Orange Township. His family at this time consisted of his wife, and sons Samuel and James A. Mr. Tilton enlisted in the American army during the war of the revolution, when he was only fifteen years of age, and served five years. In addition to less important engagements, he was in the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. He also served three months in an expedition against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. Mr. Tilton died on the 12th of August, 1849, at the age of eighty-nine years nine months and sixteen days—leaving, as the surviving members of that portion of his family who removed with him to the county, his sons Samuel and James A., who now occupy, with their families, the half section originally purchased. His wife had died on the 7th of May, 1849, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton had kept house over sixty-five years, and within that period had removed thirty-two times. At the date of his death he had had one hundred and sixty-seven grand and great-grandchildren.

"Sick Wheat."

This quality of wheat was often produced in the early attempts at cultivation. Mr. James A. Tilton cannot account for it. The berry would be as plump and attractive in appearance as the best quality ever grown, and the flour would be as white as the best specimens now produced; and when manufactured into bread it would be palatable except that it would have a sweet taste; but when eaten by man or beast it produces a distressing sickness, and only remains upon the stomach a few moments. This was the only disease that then attacked the wheat—neither the weevil, rust, or smut then being known.

SOLOMON URIE.

Solomon Urie immigrated to Orange Township in the spring of 1814. In 1813 he entered two quarters of land—one in Orange Township, the northeast quarter of section 34, and another in Montgomery Township, the northeast quarter of section 4.

He commenced his improvement in Orange Township by the erection of a cabin and the imperfect clearing of a few acres, during the season of 1814. He was an emigrant from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Murder of Thomas Urie.

Two or three years prior to the entry of the lands above described, Mr. Urie and his brother Thomas were on a hunting excursion through the eastern part of Ohio, and established their camp between New Philadelphia and Cadiz. The brothers, in pursuit of their game, had become separated during the day. Thomas had succeeded in killing a bear, the skin of which he was conveying, toward evening, to the camp, which he had nearly reached. Solomon was also making his way in the direction of the camp, driving before him his horses, which had been belled and spancelled. When within hearing-distance of the camp, his ears were greeted with a sound similar to that of a double crack of rifles, or of the falling of two trees. Knowing that hostile Indians were in their neighborhood, as they had unmistakable evidence during the night before, he considered it prudent to lead his horses and reach his camp by another route. On approaching, he discovered two Indians in his camp, plundering it of its contents, while a third one stood upon the outside as sentinel. He raised his rifle with the intention of shooting the Indian on the outside; but before he could fire, his brother's dog commenced barking and his position and attitude were discovered by his enemy.

In the rear of Solomon was a swamp, but comprehending that it would be an unsafe retreat, he boldly pushed forward to the assault of the sentinel. The latter ran, dodging behind trees, with the view of protecting himself and gaining an opportunity for shooting his antagonist. Mr. Urie pressed forward, and in his course discovered the dead body of his brother. The three Indians pursued him about three miles to the brink of a precipice, down which, without a moment's hesitation, he descended; and, on reaching solid ground, discovered that the breech of his rifle was broken—the trigger of the lock, however, being uninjured. The Indians, on reaching the margin of the precipice, were so appalled at the height that they gave up the pursuit. Mr. Urie continued his journey, in the direction of the Ohio River, five miles, when he came to an encampment which, much to his agreeable surprise, contained, among its inmates, several of the Brady's and other Pennsylvania friends. He remained, during the night, with his friends, and on the following morning the entire party returned with him to the late camp of himself and brother, and found the body of the latter covered with the skin of the bear he had killed on the day previous. One of his legs was stripped of its "leggin" and moccasin, and on the posterior part of his neck was a cross, indicating that this mode of warfare against the whites was to be continued. His body had been pierced by two bullets, doubtless fired by the rifles the sound of which Solomon had heard the evening before. The body was deposited in a grave made with wooden shovels, and in a coffin made of puncheons. The Indians had taken their two horses, forty deer, ten bear, and ten beaver skins, together with their entire stock of provisions and traps. Mr. Solomon Urie offered his friends the full property of which he had been despoiled, and an equal amount in addition, if they would aid him in their pursuit and infliction of summary punishment upon the murderers of his brother. They regarded the undertaking, however, as too hazardous, and declined the offer of Mr. Urie.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Urie and his son Samuel served in the army as volunteers, and in the fall of 1815 removed to the land above described, in Orange Township, and upon which land he had previously made some improvements. His family, at this time, consisted of his wife and the following named children: Samuel, Thomas, Susan, David, Solomon, John, Elizabeth, George, W., and James.

A Homesick but Sagacious Dog.

Mr. Urie brought with him to the country a couple of dogs, one of which, taking a dislike to the "home of his adoption," made his way back to the old homestead, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a distance of about one hundred and forty miles. This journey he performed, traversing the wilderness and swimming the rivers, in less than *twenty-four hours*.

John McConnell.

This backwoodsman, who may be called an Indian as well as a beast-hunter, for the reason that his kindred had suffered more from the murderous assaults of Indians than from the wild beasts of the forests, had an encounter with a couple of Indians on the Wabash which is worthy of record. At an Indian camp he was visiting, his hunter's knife had attracted their attention, and he was importuned to sell it. When he positively declined their propositions, his wary eye detected mischief in their looks. He took his leave of them, and had not traveled many miles, before he became convinced that he was being pursued by the Indians. To confirm his suspicions, he suddenly quit the trail after crossing a prairie, and took observations from behind a tree—the result being to fully establish in his mind that their designs were against him. This was in the afternoon of the day, and he resumed the trail and pushed forward rapidly until the shades of night began to gather, and he had left his pursuers some distance in the rear. Again quitting the trail he hastily kindled a fire a few rods distant. Within a few feet of the fire, he arranged an effigy on a log by adjusting his blanket in such manner as would lead one to suppose that it covered its owner; and then concealing himself at a proper distance, awaited the progress of events. He had not long remained in this situation before a rifle ball from a concealed foe entered his blanket, and soon the two Indians were hurrying toward the effigy with uplifted tomahawks. The progress of the larger Indian was instantly arrested by a ball from McConnell's unerring rifle; and the smaller Indian reversed his movement and escaped in the woods before McConnell could reload his gun.

EPHRAIM WELCH.

Ephraim Welch, an emigrant from Washington County, Pennsylvania, removed to Orange Township, on the 8th of February, 1828, and purchased of his father the southeast quarter of section 2, which land he improved, and has since occupied. Himself and wife then constituted his family.

JACOB YOUNG.

Jacob Young (originally from Pennsylvania) settled in Orange Township in the year 1814. He reached his ninetieth year on the 1st day of January, 1862.

Mr. Young raised a family of twelve children, and never employed a physician. He was never defendant in a law suit, and never sued but one man. He never had a quarrel with any man. Born under a monarchy, in the reign of George III., he lived to see the origin, progress, and decline of the great American Union. He so arranged his worldly matters that, although he had been the largest landholder in Orange Township, his estate was all equitably and satisfactorily divided among his numerous descendants.

(From the Ashland Union, April 9, 1862.)

Another Old Pioneer Gone.

Jacob Young, an old citizen of this township, died on the third instant, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and three months. He was born in Hardy County, Virginia, the 1st day of January, 1773. He emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and to this county in 1814. He lived with his companion (who still survives him) sixty-eight years. He was the father of twelve children, and when he died had one hundred and seventeen grandchildren, one hundred and seventy-six great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. Father Young was a pious, devoted man, and, like a ripe shock of corn, has been gathered into the garner above.

Election of Officers of the Township for 1862.

Trustees, David Biddinger, Henry Worts, and Thomas Culbertson—*Clerk*, J. Deal—*Treasurer*, Jacob Smurr—*Assessor*, Emanuel Finger—*Constables*, Daniel Summers and Henry Ricketts.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mifflin Township.

SURVEYED in 1807, and settled in the spring of 1809. While it remained in Richland County, Mifflin was a full township; but when Ashland was erected, it was divided—less than one-half the territory and population falling within the boundaries of the new county. The western limit is for the most part the center of the Black Fork.

While Mifflin was a full township, it presented at three decennial periods the populations herewith named:—

In 1820	467
" 1830	1118
" 1840	1800

Since the division of the township, the census returns of the Ashland portion exhibits the populations given below:—

In 1850	891
" 1860	829

The surface is generally broken and hilly; but the soil yields a rich reward to its tillers. The township is abundantly watered by the Black Fork, which runs along its western margin, and by other streams originating in numerous springs.

The date of the formation of Mifflin cannot be ascertained, either by the records at Mansfield or by those remaining in either portion of the old township. From the best information derived from the early settlers, it is supposed that the organization occurred in about 1814. Prior to that date its territory had been embraced in Madison Township.

In Norton's "History of Knox County," p. 137, occurs the following paragraph:—

"Upon the tax duplicate of Madison Township, for the year 1811, is found the names of 'James Copus, 4 cattle, 40 cents;' 'Phillip Zeamore, [Seymour,] 1 horse, 30 cents;' and 'Frederick Zeamore, [Seymour,] 2 horses and 2 cattle, 80 cents;' as returned to the commissioners of our county."

Circumstances occurred in this township during the last war with Great Britain, which invest its history with more than ordinary interest. Effort has been made to obtain the true history of these events; but statements from different persons of equal candor and intelligence are found in conflict. Mr. Home, in his *Historical Collections* of Ohio, adopts, with evident hesitation, one of three versions of the Copus tragedy, each differing in some essential particulars, which he accompanies with the following note of explanation:—

"We have three different accounts of this affair: one from Wyat Hutchinson, of Guernsey, then a lieutenant in the Guernsey militia; one from Henry Vail, who was with some of the wounded men the night following; and the last from a gentleman living in Mansfield at the time. Each differs in some essential particulars. Much experience has taught us that it is almost impossible to get perfectly accurate verbal narrations of events that have taken place years since, and which live only in memory."

The opportunities of the writer of this for obtaining the true history of the matter have been more ample than those of Mr. Home, and although some discrepancies in his authorities also occur, he does not feel warranted in making the attempt to reconcile such discrepancies by modifications of the narrations as furnished him. Many facts throwing light upon these transactions will be found among the reminiscences of the pioneers of Green and other townships. Subjoined is the statement of Wesley Copus, who, at the date of the murder of his father, was a boy of nine years of age:—

James Copus immigrated to Mifflin Township, from Green County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1809. His family consisted of his wife and seven children, namely, Henry, Nancy, Sarah, James, Wesley, Nelson, and Anna. Mr. Copus was murdered in September, 1812, by a band of Indians. His widow subsequently became the wife of John Vail; is again a widow, and continues to reside in Mifflin Township. She is in the eighty-eighth year of her age. James and Wesley Copus are the only male survivors of the family now residing in Ashland County, the former occupying the old homestead, the scene of his father's murder.

Some time in the month of August, 1812, a party of soldiers were stationed at the block-house, at Beam's Mill, for the purpose of protecting the settlements within their jurisdiction. After the arrival of the officer and his soldiers at the block-house, the officer was informed that an Indian village, called Greentown, stood about nine miles distant, on the banks of the Black Fort; and fearing that Tecumseh might influence them to take up arms against the government, and murder the defenseless settlers, conceived the idea of removing them and putting them under the eye of the government. Accordingly, at the head of a party of soldiers he made his way through the wilderness to the cabin of James Copus, which was located about two miles and a half north of the village of Greentown.

The officer (whose name is not now remembered) called upon Mr. Copus personally, and informed him of the object of his mission. He stated that as a war now existed between Great Britain and the United States, and as the Indian tribes generally were rising up against the whites, he deemed it most prudent to secure those inhabiting the village.

Mr. Copus and the officer entered into a long conversation respecting the justness of his mission. Mr. Copus had on two or three occasions preached to these people, and enjoyed their full confidence; and since he had been with them, a period of nearly three years, he had seen no signs of hostility in any of them. All these considerations were laid before the officer, but to no purpose.

The officer told Mr. Copus that his mission was not one of blood; but that he merely intended to persuade them to throw themselves under the protection of the United States government; and that he only wanted him (Mr. Copus) to use his influence in a peaceable manner to press the importance of a peaceable surrender to the government, and their rights, lives, and property should be protected.

With this understanding, Mr. Copus consented to accompany the officer to the village. Accordingly, taking his little son Wesley, then about nine years of age, they and the officer and his soldiers left the cabin and proceeded to the village, where a council was held and the agreement made, in which it was stated that their village should be protected during their absence, or until they were permitted to return.

Accordingly their property was invoiced, and the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the officer and his soldiers, and commenced their line of march for some place in the western part of the State. They were first brought to the place where Mansfield now stands, and there placed under guard.

After the Indians had been gone some distance from their village, the soldiers left behind to guard their goods until they could be conveyed away, set fire to the village and burned it to the ground. On casting their eyes behind them, the banished villagers saw, to their horror and astonishment, the smoke of their ruined wigwams, the sight of which aroused in them a spirit of vengeance.

In a few days after the burning of Greentown, a bound boy belonging to Martin Ruffner, who resided near the present town of Petersburg on the Black Fork of Mohican, discovered a party of five Indians in the woods, who interrogated him concerning the Seymour family, and then left him. The boy hastened home with this intelligence to his master, whereupon Ruffner took down his rifle and proceeded in search of them.

Martin Ruffner was a bold and fearless backwoodsman, and an uncompromising enemy to the Indians, having had several of his friends and relatives murdered by them. Ruffner followed after the Indians and arrived at the cabin of Mr. Seymour as soon as the Indians. He rightly concluded that the savages were on no friendly mission; he detected in their countenances tokens of bloody hostility, and he expressed his fears to the family. After a short consultation between Ruffner and Philip, it was agreed that the latter should start off immediately, and with all possible speed, in search of aid to take the Indians prisoners.

Shortly after Philip had left the cabin in search of aid, the Indians commenced the attack. Ruffner made a desperate resistance. He clubbed his rifle, and broke the stock to pieces in defending himself and the Seymour family.

As soon as they had dispatched Ruffner, they commenced their attack upon the old people, who were also killed and scalped.

Kate begged the savages to spare her life, but all to no purpose. They first constrained her to deliver up her father's money, and then buried the tomahawk in her brains.

Some time after nightfall of the same evening in which Philip had left the cabin for aid, he returned to the cabin in company with James Copus and a Mr. Lambright. This little party halted a short distance from the cabin, when it was agreed that Mr. Copus should creep slyly to the cabin and ascertain the condition of affairs therein; as they had judged that all was not right on discovering no light in the cabin. Accordingly Mr. Copus stole slyly up to the cabin, and looking in at the back window found all dark and silent within, and he rightly concluded that the whole family were murdered. He then groped his way round to the front door, and on endeavoring to open it found it offered a slight resistance. The door, however, was partially open, and on endeavoring to open it still further, so as to introduce his hand to feel if the floor was saturated with blood, which he found was the case, a slight resistance was offered. Mr. Copus, after finding blood upon the floor, felt confident that the whole family were murdered, and supposing that the Indians were yet in the house awaiting the return of young Seymour, did not think it prudent to enter. He communicated his discovery to the young man, who became insane with rage, and would have bounded to the cabin in one leap, if possible, had he not been prevented by his companions, who forcibly retained him.

After a short consultation, it was agreed that the party should return to Mr. Copus's cabin, and take his family, and proceed with all possible haste to the cabins of Mr. Hill and Mr. Lambright, and taking their families, convey them all to the block-house for safety, where a reinforcement could be obtained to march in pursuit of the murderers.

The party then started back through the dark woods, and after coming to the cabin of Mr. Hill, situated where the village of Lucas now stands, it was agreed to proceed no farther till morning.

Morning dawned, and as the first beams of daylight broke in upon the forest, the little party set out for the block-house, where they arrived in safety with the sad intelligence of the murder of the Seymour family.

A company of soldiers immediately volunteered to accompany Mr. Copus and the young man back to the cabin, where they found the family all murdered. The old gentleman, lady, and daughter, lay in the house, and the heroic Ruffner in the yard. They were all tomahawked and scalped. Ruffner had two rifle balls through him, and was otherwise dreadfully mangled. Upon inspection it was found that he had fought desperately.

Miss Seymour, as stated, was the last one which suffered death; according to the confession of Kanotchy, as he advanced upon her with his tomahawk, she raised up her arm to defend herself, and the blow taking effect upon her arm nearly severed it; the savage then dealt another, and the hatchet was buried in her brains—one quiver and all was over.

The party then buried the dead and returned to the block-house, and communicated the affair, after having pursued the Indians without any success.

The news of the murder spread like wildfire all over the country, and aroused the fears of the settlers, causing some to leave the country entirely, while others flocked to the different block-houses.

Mr. Copus and his family remained at the block-house some few days after this affair; but hearing of no further depredations, and supposing that quiet had been restored, and the Indians had all left the country, he concluded to return to his cabin and again commence his farming operations.

But before starting back, he prevailed upon a party of some eight or nine soldiers to accompany him. Besides, one of the officers of the block-house promised him to call at his house that same evening, as he intended starting that morning with a party of soldiers in search of marauding Indians. With this consideration, he and his family and the small party of soldiers left the block-house and returned to the cabin, where he found everything as he had left it.

The spot where the cabin stood was at this time wildly romantic, and even now presents a picturesque appearance. The cabin stood at the foot of a high bluff and on the west side. The side of the bluff next the cabin was somewhat precipitous and rocky, and at its foot, and a short distance (three or four rods) from the cabin door, there gushes forth from the hill one of the best springs of water in the State. The barn stood a short distance to the left of the spring, a new cut-out road ran parallel with the base of the hill. In fact, this locality was just such a one as was calculated to inspire the soldiers with fun and frolic, and, indeed, they seemed to enjoy themselves most agreeably, as they spent the day in various kinds of sporting exercises.

The day was drawing to a close and the gloomy shades of night were settling down upon the forest. Anxious eyes were turned up the road in expectation of seeing the officer and his party of soldiers. Night came, but the officer was not yet to be seen. Nine, ten, eleven o'clock, and yet no signs of the officer and his party.

As the shades of night drew near, the feelings of Mr. Copus became strangely agitated, and he communicated his apprehensions to the soldiers, who only smiled at his fears. Mr. Copus was no coward; he had often faced danger; but on this evening he was under the influence of some unaccountable feelings.

It was a sultry September evening, and the soldiers proposed to spend the night in the barn. To this proposition Mr. Copus objected, alleging that there was impending danger. "Men," said he, "I feel a strange presentiment this evening, and I would rather see you all in the cabin." But the soldiers persisted in their proposition, and Mr. Copus reluctantly consented, with the provision that they would return to the cabin before daylight in the morning, which they agreed to, and immediately left for the barn.

Before daylight in the morning, the soldiers returned to the cabin, whereupon Mr. Copus, who was yet in bed, again communicated his fears to them, stating that during the night he had slept but little, as his dogs had kept up a constant barking; that such a continuous barking was unusual, and that it was his solemn opinion that a fearful storm awaited his cabin. Again the soldiers made light of Mr. Copus's apprehensions, telling him that they were all imaginary, and that the Indians had left the country. But Mr. Copus protested that before daylight would fairly dawn upon his cabin it would be attacked.

Daylight had just began to make its appearance, when the soldiers proposed to go out to the spring to wash themselves, when Mr. Copus again remonstrated, telling them not to act so incautiously, and unnecessarily expose themselves till after daylight. But this warning was all in vain—they persisted in going. "Well," said Mr. Copus, "if I cannot influence you to remain in the cabin till day has fully dawned, I hope you will at least take your rifles with you to the spring." They promised, but did not comply with this request. As soon as they had closed the door after them, they set their rifles against the cabin wall and proceeded to the spring without them, and while in the act of washing themselves, the mingled yells of forty-five painted savages broke in upon the ears of the terrified soldiers; who, on hearing these yells, and seeing the cabin surrounded by the savages, attempted to make their escape.

Two of the soldiers were caught, in running about eighty yards, and murdered on the spot; a third being fleet, distanced his pursuers, who, finding it impossible to overtake him, fired upon him; one ball passed through his bowels, and another through his foot. He ran about half a mile; when he was found, about eight weeks afterward, his body resting against a tree, with his handkerchief stuffed in his bowels.

The fourth man, Mr. George Dye, from Leatherwood, Guernsey County, wheeled, and, like a chafed lion, he rushed through the infuriated savages and escaped into the house, with one ball through his thigh. The names of the two who were caught and scalped were George Shipley and John Fedrick; and the name of the one who was found dead in the woods was Mr. Warnock.

As soon as the attack was made upon the soldiers at the spring, the firing commenced upon the cabin. Mr. Copus, on hearing the alarm, sprung from his bed, and, seizing his rifle, partially opened the door, just as Dye entered, when he, Mr. Copus, received a fatal wound. A rifle ball passed through the center of his bosom, and, staggering backward, he fell across the table, exclaiming, "Soldiers, I am a dead man, but do not be discouraged; fight like men, and save yourselves and my family." He said no more; his affrighted wife and daughter helped him upon his bed, from which but a moment before he had arisen in health, but upon which he was now carried a dying man. He breathed his last about one hour afterward.

Whether Mr. Copus discharged his rifle or not cannot now be positively stated; but it is thought he did, as a few moments afterward, an Indian was seen lying in a dying condition in the yard, immediately before the door, a ball having passed through his bowels, which were seen protruding through the abdomen; and it is thought that Mr. Copus and the Indian both fired at the same instant, and in that instant both received a mortal wound.

Several balls had penetrated the door, and the soldiers seeing it tore up the plank floor and placed the planks against it. The firing now was incessant. Volley after volley was poured in upon the cabin, and at every volley more than forty horrible yells greeted the ears of the terrified inmates. But the fire was returned with unerring precision, and the impertinent savages kept themselves at a respectable distance from the cabin after the first fire.

Finding it impossible to effect an entrance, the Indians retreated to the side of the bluff, already described, where for some time they continued to pour their leaden messengers of death upon the cabin roof; one or two balls took effect through the roof. Miss Copus was shot in the thigh, and George Launtz had his arm broken, in removing a piece of chunking to fire through.

Mr. Launtz had watched the Indian for some time who fired upon him and broke his arm. He was secreted behind a stump on the brow of the hill, and from this position, which was a commanding one, he kept up a constant firing as fast as he could load and shoot. At length, the fellow's pate came peering in full view; Launtz was ready with his broken arm, and, discharging his rifle, the stalwart savage bounded into the air, and tumbling from rock to rock, he was precipitated to the bottom of the hill, where he lay full six feet long, taking his last rest.

The savage who was wounded in the bowels at the commencement of the attack had crawled toward the fence, and, although moaning and dying, he attempted several times to elevate his rifle in order to discharge it upon the cabin; but his strength failed him, as death was fast closing his mortal career. A soldier seeing him attempting to shoot while dying, sent a friendly messenger to ease him of all his cares and anxieties. He was shot through the head.

The battle lasted from daylight till about ten o'clock A.M., when the savages, finding that they could not succeed in their undertaking, raised the retreating yell, and gathering up their dead and wounded—nine in number—retreated from the cabin, firing upon a flock of sheep, which, during that eventful morning, had huddled together upon the brow of the hill, looking down in strange bewilderment upon this scene of bloodshed. The poor affrighted animals tumbled down that hill one after the other, until they lay in one heap at the bottom.

After the Indians had left the hill, it was proposed that one of the inmates of the cabin should escape through the roof of the building, and with all possible haste make for the block-house for help. Accordingly one of the number left for this purpose. The rest were to remain inside the cabin till he returned. It was thought that the Indians had only gone off a short distance, and would again return, if not before, after nightfall.

About one o'clock, a soldier on looking up the road, in the direction of the Black Fork, discovered, as he thought, the same party of Indians stealthily advancing upon the cabin under cover of woods and bushes.

The inmates now gave themselves up for lost, but determined to sell their lives at the dearest possible rate. Death stared each one in the face, and excited in the bosoms of that handful of heroes a spirit of unfaltering courage. "Boys," cried the intrepid Dye, though smarting under the horrible wound he had received in his thigh, "each one of you charge home with unerring precision upon these skulking devils."

"Hold, hold!" cried a voice just as they were about to give the advancing party a greeting salute, which would, in all possibility, have left one-half dozen dead in their tracks—"hold! this is a party of white soldiers!"

And so it was. The same party too, who had promised to encamp at Mr. Copus's on the preceding evening, but from some unknown cause had failed so to do. Great was the joy of the terrified inmates on beholding this unexpected deliverance. The soldiers, not knowing that anything had happened, had concluded to steal upon the cabin under disguise in order to frighten the soldiers, whom they knew to be there; but they had well-nigh carried the joke too far. But if the inmates of the cabin were overjoyed in beholding a party of friends, the officer and his party were no little astonished on beholding the work of death and destruction around them. Three whites lay murdered, and three wounded, while the cabin was perfectly bullet-riddled.

During the night the Indians lay concealed behind the cornfield, each having made himself a little fire where he roasted his corn. It was by noticing these fire-places after the battle, that the soldiers were enabled to tell how many savages were engaged in the contest.

Some time in the afternoon preceding the morning of the attack, a little girl of Mr. Copus had perceived an Indian leap behind a small brush-heap, which somewhat frightened her; but strange to say, she never mentioned the circumstance to any one till after the attack.

The coolness and fortitude with which the besieged maintained their position, and defended themselves, was very remarkable.

During the battle the utmost good order prevailed, and, considering numbers—six or seven against forty-five—this battle stands, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of modern times.

The cabin and the barn are torn down; but that spring is yet pouring forth its jet of pure cold water, marking the spot as one ever memorable in the annals of Ohio.

Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, resided near the road to Mansfield, one mile south of Jeromeville. He was the chief of the Jeromeville Indians. He had a beautiful daughter; she refused the hand of a young warrior, whereupon he poisoned himself with the may-apple. Captain Pipe was a great warrior, and the implacable foe of the whites; he was in St. Clair's defeat. He and his tribe left Jeromeville some short time before the Seymour murder and Copus battle.

MIFFLIN.

The town of Petersburg (now Mifflin) was laid out June 28, 1816, by William B James, Peter Deardorf, and Samuel Lewis. The census return of 1830 showed a population in the town of 35. This was the only instance in which the census of the town was taken separately from the township. It never had a corporate existence.

The town now contains two churches, (one Lutheran and one Union,) two physicians, two taverns, one drygoods store, three boot and shoe shops, one cabinet shop, two blacksmith shops, and one grocery.

CHURCHES.

There was a Presbyterian Church organized under the name of "Mifflin," in the summer of 1851, and Petersburg agreed upon as the place of public worship. Immediately after its organization, Rev. W. T. Adams became its stated supply for a year or two, and Rev. James Rowland succeeding him, acted in the same capacity for one year. This church, small at the time it was organized, became less, and has dwindled until it is now numbered with the things that were, but now are not. The worship was held in the "Union" church building.

This "Union Church" was organized in March, 1851—John Lemon, Luke Selby, and Jonas Bolyeat, trustees. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists have generally occupied the church building, although it has been open to *all* denominations. The Baptists and Albrights used the house at stated intervals during the last year.

The Evangelical Lutherans—whose church building was destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th of February, 1863—are the most numerous religious denomination in the vicinity of Petersburg. The expenses of the church have been mainly sustained through the munificence of Messrs. Culler. Rev. Mr. Ruth is the present pastor of the church.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1862.

Clerk, Henry B. Hershey—*Trustees*, Peter Gongaway, John Peterson, and John Clugston—*Treasurer*, John M. Weaver.

SUCCESSIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1838. William Gardner, elected.
1838. James Doty, elected.
1839. John Fleming, re-elected.
1841. James Doty, re-elected.
1842. Isaac Gates, elected.
1844. James Doty, re-elected.
1845. Isaac Gates, re-elected.
1846. George Roberts, elected.
1846. Charles Boals, elected.
1847. Samuel Culler, elected.
1848. Isaac Gates, re-elected.
1848. Elijah Hart, elected.
1850. Samuel Culler, re-elected.
1851. Elijah Hart, re-elected.
1853. Samuel Culler, re-elected.
1856. John Charles, elected.
1856. Samuel Culler, re-elected.
1859. John Charles, re-elected.
1859. Samuel Culler, re-elected.
1862. Henry Blust, elected.
1862. Joseph Doty, elected.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PIONEERS IN MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

DAVID BRADEN.

David Braden, an emigrant from Washington County, Pennsylvania, removed to Mifflin Township in the fall of 1815, and died the year following, at the age of 52. His son, Solomon Braden, now resides in Green Township.

LEONARD CRONINGER.

Leonard Croninger, originally from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, removed from Trumbull County, Ohio, to Mifflin Township, in April, 1815, and died in December, 1833, at the age of 52. Benjamin Croninger, son of the deceased, now occupying the old homestead, is the oldest survivor of the settlers in the north part of the township.

MICHAEL CULLER.

Michael Culler, in 1816, purchased of Philip Seymour, Jr., the farm upon which the tragedy described in the preceding pages was enacted. The cabin which was the scene of the strife was occupied by Mr. Culler about a year. The bodies of the slain are deposited within a few rods of his present residence. He had visited the country in 1815, but commenced his residence in 1816.

DANIEL HARLAN, SEN.

Daniel Harlan, Sen., an emigrant from Virginia, removed to Mifflin Township, with his family, in April, 1815. Died in 1824, at the age of 53.

Samuel Harlan, of Vermillion Township, and Daniel Harlan, Jr., of Green Township, and the wife of Solomon Braden, also of Green Township, are the only surviving children of the late Daniel Harlan, Sen., now residing in Ashland County.

BENJAMIN HENSHEY.

Benjamin Henshey emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1825, and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 31, Montgomery Township; being land that he had purchased the year previous. A year or two subsequent he purchased, of Andrew Newman, the mill property on the Black Fork, in Mifflin Township, which he subsequently sold to its present owners, the Messrs. Stayman.

THOMAS SELBY.

Thomas Selby settled in Mohican Township, in April, 1813. Since April, 1855, he has resided in Mifflin Township. Many incidents connected with the early experience of Mr. Selby, in Mohican Township, would be of much public interest; but his absence in the West, during most of the time this work has been in preparation, has placed it beyond the power of the writer to obtain his valuable contribution.

JACOB STAMAN.

Jacob Staman emigrated with his family, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Mifflin Township, in October, 1825. Of his sons, Benjamin and Jacob are the only two who composed his family at the time he settled in the country, who now reside in the county.

A portion of the farm upon which Benjamin Staman now resides was owned by Martin Ruffner, when the latter, with others, was murdered by the Indians in 1812. The stream which propels Mr. Staman's saw-mill is known as "Ruffner's Run."

Johnny Appleseed had a nursery on the Ruffner quarter section, which is not enumerated among those mentioned in the proper place. Apple trees of a gnarled appearance, and bearing marks of age, were scattered among those of the natural forest, and remained there until the land was cleared about twelve years since.

CHAPTER XIX.

Milton Township.

SURVEYED in 1807; organized in 1816.

Population in 1820	544
" " 1830	1156
" " 1840	1861
" " 1850*	1432
" " 1860*	1300

We are enabled to exhibit the increase of wealth, by reference to the taxable valuation at two periods:—

In 1861 the value of lands in Milton Township amounted to	$345,585
Chattels	102,626
Total real and personal valuation in 1861	$448,211
Total real and personal valuation in 1826	35,753
Increase in thirty-five years	$412,458

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* The two western tiers of sections, including the town of Olivesburg, were excluded when the county was erected.

The system of appraisement in 1826 did not, it is true, approximate as near the actual value as that now established; but it must also be remembered that the area of the township has been diminished one-third.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

Organization of Milton Township.

Now it came to pass when men began to multiply on this side the river westward toward the lake, even the great Lake Erie, and the inhabitants of Milton Township became numerous and strong, that they said one to another, Go to, let us separate ourselves from Mifflin Township, to which they aforetime had been attached; for why should we be oppressed by our brethren, and costs multiplied on us in carrying us before strangers? Let us select a goodly number from among our brethren that shall bear rule over us. And they prayed the court at Mansfield, and their request was granted. Milton was organized, and became a free and independent township. This happened in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

[Signed] Robert Nelson.

ELECTION OF APRIL 7, 1862.

Trustees, John Nelson, James Wharton, and Elisha Barton—*Clerk*, Henry Piper—*Treasurer*, Scott Nelson—*Assessor*, Abner Mercer—*Constables*, Charles McCready and Wm. Ohl.

SUCCESSIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF MILTON TOWNSHIP.

1816. Robert McBeth, elected.
1816. Benjamin Montgomery, elected.
1819. Robert Nelson, elected.
1819. Samuel King, elected.
1822. Benjamin Montgomery, re-elected.
1825. Jos. Arnold, elected.

1828. Jos. Arnold, re-elected.
1828. Isaac Charles, elected.
1831. Isaac Charles, re-elected.
1831. Thomas Smith, elected.
1834. William Taggart, elected.
1834. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1837. James Andrews, elected.
1837. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1840. Jas. Andrews, re-elected.
1840. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1843. Jas. Andrews, re-elected.
1843. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1846. Amos Hilborn, elected.
1846. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1849. Benj. Grosscup, elected.
1849. Thos. Smith, re-elected.
1852. Samuel Smith, elected.
1852. Andw. Burns, Jr., elected.
1853. Jas. Andrews, re-elected.
1855. Samuel Smith, re-elected.
1856. Jas. Andrews, re-elected.
1858. Samuel Smith, re-elected.
1859. Daniel Grosscup, elected.
1861. Samuel Smith, re-elected.
1862. Daniel W. Whitmore, elected.

PIONEERS OF MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Among the pioneers of this township, are the following :—

JAMES ANDREWS.

James Andrews immigrated to the eastern division of the territory of the United States, within the limits of what is now Columbiana County, about the year 1800. In 1816 he purchased and removed to the farm upon which he now resides. Mr. Andrews served in the war of 1812, as captain in a company of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, Ohio Militia, and subsequently as brigade inspector. He served twenty-seven years as justice of the peace of Milton Township.

ABRAHAM DOTY.

Abraham Doty removed from Virginia to Milton Township, in October, 1816. He died on the 28th of February, 1843. Of his sons, two are residents of the county, namely, John Doty, of Orange, and Joseph Doty, Esq., of Mifflin.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

William Lockart emigrated from Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to Milton Township, in December, 1818.

ALEXANDER REED.

Alexander Reed immigrated to Milton Township, in 1814. He was the original purchaser of the land adjacent to the old Hopewell Church. The body of his wife, who died November 17th, 1820, was the eleventh that was interred in the old Hopewell churchyard. In 1821 Mr. Reed sold to Joseph Marklay his farm above mentioned, containing eighty acres, of which thirty were cleared, for 550 gallons of whisky. He was also the owner, at different times, of town lots in Uniontown, (now Ashland,) among which are some of the most valuable of any now in the town, which he sold at from $12 to $14 per lot—payment mostly "in trade." Mr. Reed was an emigrant from Pennsylvania.

JOHN WOODBURN.

John Woodburn removed to Milton Township, in September, 1825, from Pennsylvania. Captain Woodburn served in the war of 1812.

ADDITIONAL PIONEERS.

In addition to the above, Peter Brubaker, Joseph Bechtel, Joseph Charles, John Clay, John Hazlett, Henry Keever, John Neal, and Michael Smeltzer, were among the early settlers of Milton Township.

CHAPTER XX.

Ruggles Township.

This township, when organized in 1826, and until the erection of Ashland County, twenty years later, belonged to the County of Huron. It probably derived its name from Almon Ruggles, who settled in that county in 1808, and who, in 1815, laid out the town of Norwalk.

In 1820 its territory was included in Bethel Township, which had a population that year of 164.

Population of Ruggles in		1830	271
"	"	1840	1244
"	"	1850	1084
"	"	1860	918

Ruggles Township, as well as the whole of the original territory of Huron County, was within the "Fire Land" district. These fire lands embraced a tract of country containing seven hundred and eighty-one [781] square miles, or nearly five hundred thousand [500,000] acres, in the western part of the Western Reserve. The name originated from the circumstance that the State of Connecticut had made a grant of these lands in 1792, as a donation to certain sufferers by fire, occasioned by the invading English during the revolutionary war, particularly at New London, Fairfield, and Norwalk. This tract was surveyed into townships of about *five miles square* each; and these townships are then subdivided into four equal quarters, No. 1 being the southeast, No. 2 the northeast, No. 3 the northwest, and No. 4 the southwest. And for individual convenience, these are again subdivided, by private surveys, into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres each, to suit individual purchasers. The surveys were made in 1808.

In 1820 there existed in Huron County a township named Bethel, with which it is supposed the territory of Ruggles was associated for civil purposes. Whether this township of Bethel embraced the present townships of Greenwich, Fitchville, or New London, or all of them, cannot be clearly ascertained by the writer of this.

The population of Bethel in 1820, was	164
" of Ruggles in 1830	271
" " 1840	1244
" " 1850	1084
" " 1860	918

In addition to those causes which have operated, during the last several years, to diminish population in other townships of the county, is the fact that there existed, at the time of the opening of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, a flourishing town known as "Ruggles Corners." The construction of the railroad caused the business and population to rapidly decline, until it is now without a single business or mechanical establishment. The post-office, which was formerly here, is now removed to the center of the township.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF RUGGLES TOWNSHIP.

FIRST ELECTION—1826.

Names of the electors who voted at the first election held in Ruggles Township, on the 2d day of January, 1826:—

1. Perry Durfee.
2. Harvey Sackett.
3. Norman Carter.
4. Truman Bates.
5. Justus Barnes.
6. Daniel Beach.
7. Reuben Fox.
8. Bradford Sturtevant.
9. Jacob Roorback.
10. Abraham Ferris.
11. E. D. Smith.
12. Aldrich Carver.

At this election, the following officers were chosen, namely:—

Township Clerk, Ezra D. Smith—*Trustees*, Jacob Roorback, Daniel Beach, and Aldrich Carver—*Overseers of the Poor*, Bradford Sturtevant and Harvey Sackett—*Fence Viewers*, Justus Barnes and Abraham Ferris—*Appraisers of Property*, Reuben Fox and Perry Durfee—*Constable*, Norman Carter—*Supervisor*, Truman Bates—*Township Treasurer*, Harvey Sackett.

COMMISSIONS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A commission of Daniel Beach, as justice of the peace, bears date the 20th of February, A.D. 1840.

A commission of Albert G. Buel, as justice of the peace, bears date the 13th of April, 1840.

The commission of D. W. Brown, as justice of the peace, bears date the 9th of November, 1840.

PIONEERS OF RUGGLES TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL BEACH.

Daniel Beach immigrated to Ruggles Township on the 2d of August, 1823. He died in 1862. His was the first family that settled in the township. He was born in Connecticut.

NORMAN CARTER.

Norman Carter and wife removed to Ruggles in 1824.

ALDRICH CARVER.

Aldrich Carver and family, consisting of three persons, settled in Ruggles, in 1825. His was the fourth family then in the township. He had emigrated from Cayuga County, New York. Mr. Carver (to whom the editor of this work is indebted for much valuable information relating to the early history of this township) states that the township took its name from Alman Ruggles. He settled in Vermillion Township, Huron County, and became judge of the court. Before the organization of Ruggles, it was attached to New London.

JAMES POAG.

James Poag settled in Clearcreek Township, in 1825, upon the land which is now the farm of James Heanst. About 1827 he purchased the farm in Ruggles, upon which his widow and son, Washington I. Poag, now reside in Ruggles Township. He died April 9, 1854, at the age of seventy-one years.

HARVEY SACKETT.

Harvey Sackett and family removed from Talmadge, Summit County, to Ruggles Township, in April, 1825. Mr. Sackett now resides near Ashland.

BRADFORD STURTEVANT.

Bradford Sturtevant and family immigrated to Ruggles Township, in September, 1823; being the second pioneer of the township. He had removed to Medina County, from Connecticut, in 1816. The lands of the township, Mr. Sturtevant says, were monopolized by non-resident speculators—the principal land-owners being Joseph & Wakeman, of Fairfield County, Connecticut. Martha E., daughter of Bradford Sturtevant, was born 17th of May, 1825—being the first white female child born in the township. She is now the wife of Rev. Horace Taylor, a missionary in Southern India.

SALMON WESTON.

Salmon Weston immigrated to Ruggles Township, on the 17th of June, 1828. He removed from Connecticut, and occupied one month in traveling from his old to his new home. The journey was performed from Warren, Connecticut, to Albany, New York, in wagons; from Albany to Buffalo, on the Erie Canal; from the latter place to Sandusky City, on the schooner Superior; and from Sandusky City to Ruggles, in wagons. Mr. Weston was the first settler in the eastern portion of the township.

Churches in Ruggles Township.

There are two—the LUTHERAN, situated in the southeast part of the township, which was organized in 1852. The house, 26 by 30 feet, was erected the same year, at a cost of $360.

The CONGREGATIONAL, at the "Centre," was organized in 1827, with eleven members—four males and seven females. The building is a very comfortable one, and will accommodate a congregation of 400 persons.

CHAPTER XXI.

Troy Township.

THIS is a comparatively new township, having been organized in 1835.

Population in 1840	289
" " 1850	849
" " 1860	931

For many years the settlement of Troy was retarded to a greater degree than even the adjacent townships on the north, east, and west, in consequence of the ownership of the soil by Eastern speculators. Some years prior to 1845, a system of legislation prevailed in Ohio, the effect and probably the design of which was to practically confiscate the lands of non-resident owners. For some years the wild lands were valued for taxation the same as improved farms. The roads were made and improved by a tax of a certain amount per acre upon lands—the wilderness acres of the speculator being subject to the same burdens as the best and improved acres of the settler. The taxes for the erection of schoolhouses and for the support of schools were also especially burdensome upon the non-resident. This legislative policy soon brought the lands of non-residents into market, and during its continuance the principal portion of the soil of Troy Township passed into the hands of those who purchased for cultivation.

TROY CENTRE.

The official census of this village has never been taken separate from the township. It contains a population of about 200; and two church buildings and three congregations, 2 physicians, 2 lawyers, 1 clergyman, 1 dry goods store, 1 tavern, 1 tin and stove shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 3 wagon manufactories, 3 boot and shoe shops, 1 harness shop, 1 paint shop, 1 tailor shop, 1 steam grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 cabinet shop, and 2 groceries.

CHURCHES.

There are two church buildings in the village—the Methodist, built in the spring of 1850 or 1851, and the United Brethren, completed in 1859. These buildings will each seat a congregation of about 300 persons. Formerly the Free Will Baptists had a church building, made of logs, one mile west of the village; but this has been abandoned, and the congregation now worship in the house of the United Brethren.

PIONEERS OF TROY TOWNSHIP.

NATHANIEL CLARK.

Nathaniel Clark and family settled in the township in 1834.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

Benjamin Moore emigrated from Monroe County, New York, and settled in Troy Township in 1833. At the first election, in 1835, he was chosen justice of the peace. At this election twelve or fourteen votes were given.

JOSEPH S. PARKER.

Joseph S. Parker is the oldest settler now residing in the township. He removed to it in 1832. Between Sullivan and the place to which he removed, there were only two cabins—one of which, belonging to Ralph Phelps, had only been erected a few days previous.

Township Officers for 1862.

Clerk, J. D. Skilling—*Trustees,* C. E. Parker, and C. P. Ogden—*Treasurer,* Henry Summers—*Assessor,* Daniel Fulk—*Constable,* Jerome Potter.

CHAPTER XXII.

Sullivan Township.

Medina County, formed in 1812, and attached to Portage County until organized in 1818, embraced Sullivan Township within its limits. Upon the formation of Lorain, in December, 1822, the township became included in that county. The township was organized on the 27th of May, 1819.

Population in 1820	137
" " 1830	206
" " 1840	782
" " 1850	1101
" " 1860	1056

Thus it will be observed that Sullivan is one of the few townships in the county the population of which increased during the last decade.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

BY S. PARMELY.

Very few have any idea of the privations and hardships the pioneers endured in the early settlements of these now populous towns. These large, well-cultivated fields were, a few years since, (not half a century,) covered with forest trees. The majestic oak, the beautiful poplar, the graceful elm, the hardy beech, black walnut, chestnut, and the delectable maple, interlaced with iron-wood, dog-wood, boxwood, crab-apple, wild cherry and plum, covered these beautiful fields; and the deer, the wolf, and the bear were its inhabitants. Herds of these wild animals roamed fearlessly through the thick forest unmolested.

Where, but a few years since, nothing was to be seen but the wild woods stretching far and wide in rude magnificence, unbroken by the hand of man, and naught was heard but the songs of winged choristers hymning notes of praise to their Creator, mingled with the howlings of wild animals, and the fierce yells of the savage, may now be seen—

> "The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
> The never-failing brook with busy mill,
> The decent church, that tops the neighboring hill!"

While the busy hum of cheerful industry echoes in every direction. The songs of grateful praise and adoration ascend from many a hearth-stone, and pleasing converse bespeaks the intelligence, virtue, and happiness of the people. What, indeed, hath not the hand of toil wrought! What may not patient, persevering industry accomplish! Nor is this all; as the footsteps of civilization have advanced, the mists and vapors of ignorance have been dispelled, and the brilliant rays of truth have broken upon the mind with power, illuminating our path with knowledge, and guiding us through the intricate labyrinths of science.

SULLIVAN.

This township was surveyed in 1816 by Esq. Baldwin, of Newburg, Cuyahoga County, assisted by myself and others. We commenced the survey in the month of October—camped in the woods two weeks, there being no settlement nearer than Harrisville east, and Elyria north; no road but a line of marked trees. A road was laid out in the time of the war of 1812, nearly parallel with the present, but had never been marked. Game was very plenty. Business of importance recalled Mr. Baldwin to Newburg; being absent longer than was expected, the county not having very comfortable quarters, I started after him, there being no mode of communication but by messengers. I traveled on foot the whole distance by the aid of marked trees and trail not very well defined after I left Harrisville.

On the eighth of November, a very heavy fall of snow obstructed my walking very much; it was about a foot deep in the woods, but I went through. After all this fatigue and delay, I was obliged to return without him. On my return night overtook me, and I was unable to follow the trail; but, nothing disheartened, I sat down on a log and waited for the moon to rise. It was still very difficult to follow the trail, and I could only do so by feeling the marked trees. As good fortune would have it, I was not very far from Mr. Strong's, of Strongsville; and arriving there, I tarried till morning. In a few days Mr. Baldwin came, and we again prosecuted the survey; he brought another surveyor with him, which expedited our business much, and we accomplished the survey in about a week. During this time, considerable rain fell, and from Wednesday till Friday had to wade in water in some places up to our armpits. On Saturday morning finished the survey; it was a very rainy day, the water had been so high we could not get to Harrisville for provisions, and were obliged to divide our rations, having only one-fourth of a pound of bread a piece for three days, and some beef. We finally succeeded in getting to Harrisville on Saturday night. We went to James Rogers, and, notwithstanding they had a wedding, we were received from the woods with the greatest kindness, and treated with marked attention; and surely wedding supper was never more acceptable to any one or devoured with keener relish—meats, pudding, pies, cakes, and a variety of sauce of wild fruits, cranberries, crab-apples, plums, etc. for dessert. Soon after this I returned to Vermont, having finished surveying and selecting 3000 acres of land for myself and friends.

On the sixth day of June the following year, (1817,) seven families, all living in one neighborhood, viz., John Parmely, Sen., his wife Dorothy, and his two youngest children, two married sons, viz., Sylvanus Parmely and Lois Parmely, and four children; Asahel and Fanny Parmely, and two children; Jesse Chamberlain and his wife Betsey Chamberlain; Abijah and wife; Thomas and Lucinda Rice, with nine children; and James Palmer and his wife and five children.

All had ox teams but one—Thomas Rice had a span of horses. Each had one or more cows, which afforded them plenty of milk on their journey. We had a prosperous journey to Medina, only camping out one night, and that was at Liverpool, Medina County, during our journey of six weeks. Mr. Rice lost one of his horses here. We arrived at Medina the next night; remained here three weeks; we were kindly received by the inhabitants, and hospitably entertained during our stay. Asahel Parmely buried his youngest child, Hannah Parmely, here. This was our first grief in the new country; all sympathized deeply with the bereaved and afflicted parents. T. Rice and A. Mann, concluding to stay at Medina during the winter, the rest of the party being desirous to get through with their journey, left Medina and came to Harrisville. There was no wagon road after we left Harrisville, and we were obliged to chop one as we proceeded; this retarded our progress considerably. The first day we advanced about seven miles, and camped out within three miles of our destined home. On the following day, in the afternoon of the 28th of August, 1817, we arrived at the center of township No. 1, 18th range—found the camp of the surveyors still standing unmolested, which served as a shelter till more comfortable quarters could be prepared. No other white inhabitants in town. We all camped at the center, sleeping in our wagons till we could build log shanties. To cover the camp so as to be impervious to the storms, we dug troughs, and put them on for a roof, placing two right side up, a little space between, and then inverting one, just overlapping the edges, and making them serve as conductors, thus effectually keeping out the storm; for it must be remembered that boards and other necessary materials for building were entirely out of the question in this new country. The next day after our arrival, Henry and Benjamin Close, from the State of New York, came. They selected land three and a half miles northwest from the center, on the road known as Close Street; they came every night to the center, where they were *well* cared for, till they set up for themselves. We soon found that the Indians had preceded us, and had constructed rude wigwams on Butternut Creek, northeast of the center, on land now owned by Whitney Chamberlain. They were for the most part peaceable—had occasional disturbances among themselves. Many incidents occurred which served to relieve the monotony of this new country. While at Medina, two yoke of oxen belonging to me made their escape, and started directly for Vermont. Upon missing them, I started immediately in pursuit, following their track through the tall grass till sunset, when I came into the road at Hinckley, near a dwelling, where I tarried over night. This was on Friday; commenced search early again in the morning, traveling as fast as possible, following along the banks of the Cuyahoga until I came upon them, before they had started up from their night's repose. Returned as far as Brunswick that day. It was, however, getting quite dark when I arrived there, and thought it best to stop over night. Arose very early and hurried onward, arriving at Medina just at sunrise Sunday morning; found the people alarmed at my protracted absence, collecting to go in search of me, supposing I was lost.

Soon after our arrival in Sullivan, Mr. James Palmer went out to gather nuts, of which there were a great abundance. It was on the afternoon of one very pleasant day in September; but venturing out of sight of clearing, he got lost. He wandered about till dark, without finding anything from which he could judge of his direction or distance from home. Night overtook him, and in this dilemma he was obliged to give up, and laid himself down by a log to rest till morning. He passed a restless, if not a sleepless night. At one time a huge bear came very near him; but fortunately was not hungry enough to attack him. His friends became quite alarmed at his prolonged absence, and at dark rallied out to find him; but their search was fruitless. Preparations were then made for search next day; two men were dispatched to Harrisville to raise men to assist them. They were fitted out with hickory torches, and went this whole distance and returned before daylight—making a journey of twenty miles by torchlight. Mr. Palmer, however, by the aid of the stakes set up by the surveyors, was enabled to find his way home about nine o'clock A.M. A messenger was instantly sent to Harrisville with the glad tidings that the lost was found.

Our cattle grazed in the woods, and we took turns watching them; one of our number following them through the day and bringing them up at night—fortunately we did not lose any. Each family selected 160 acres of land as near the center as possible, and then decided to draw lots, as being the best way of settling the matter satisfactorily, for all had their preferences. This being amicably disposed of, all immediately built rude huts or shanties upon their land, without chimneys, and with but part of a floor; and around these rude fire-places clustered their hearts' fondest affection, and the endearments of home in this forest wild rendered them contented and happy; and to this day they will cite you back to those times with delight and affection.

Truly, what mighty changes have taken place, and how the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose!

Thus located in the midst of a dense forest, far from any settlement, and entirely dependent upon their own resources and good luck, they saw no dark side to the picture, but hopefully gazed on the bright sunlight that streamed in upon them as the forest trees fell before the athletic arm of the pioneer, and saw, or thought they saw, in the future many blessings in store for them and their children.

Our nearest neighbors on the east were at Harrisville, ten miles distant; south, about eight miles; north, Elyria, twenty-five miles; west, New London, fifteen miles; sundry necessary articles of consumption and clothing could not be obtained this side of Cleveland. Salt was nine dollars per barrel, and cotton cloth fifty cents per yard. The nearest store was at Wooster, Wayne County. I walked through the woods to the latter place without any road, to obtain fifteen lights of glass for a window to my log house—made the sash myself with a jack-knife. This was considered quite unnecessary. The settlement progressed slowly; one reason was that government land could be obtained at the rate of $1 25 per acre, while the proprietors of this town held their land at $2 50 per acre. Notwithstanding, there were some additions to our number the following spring: Whitney Chamberlain, and his wife and four children; his mother and youngest brother came also. Mr. T. Rice concluded to locate here instead of Medina. The first child born in Sullivan was Ashley Parmely, son of Asahel Parmely. The first death was that of John Parmely, my youngest brother, who died of white swelling on his knee.

Another serious hinderance was our great distance to mill. But invention never tires; and as a substitute for a mill, we dug out the top of a large stump, in the shape of a mortar, and by the aid of a spring pole pounded our corn into meal, and for a change of diet jointed corn for pudding. This was rather a tiresome process, and we set about to build a horse-mill. Many of the inhabitants will recollect the large two-story building, nearly west of my residence, which was converted into two large rooms below and four above to rent, some twenty years ago. Frequently as many as six families lived in it.

I recollect at one time I went six miles south, to get my horse shod, through the woods, with only a foot-path, which was nearly obscured by the falling leaves. On my return it became so dark that my horse could not follow the path, and I was obliged to dismount and lead him. The only way I could keep the path was by the breaking of sticks under my feet when I got out of it. Twice in my efforts to find the old path, I turned round, and went back a quarter of a mile to a certain place I knew I had passed, and you may imagine how difficult it was to get along, when I tell you it took me all night to get home over the distance of two miles. About this time a large party of Indians came from Sandusky into town on a hunting expedition; making rather too free use of fire-water, they were quite quarrelsome, and had frequent disturbances among themselves. At one time they got into a quarrel, and in their affray killed one of their number. This affair shortened their stay, and they left, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who dreaded their presence; indeed, they were rough neighbors, and sent terror to the hearts of every family.

A child of Mr. Durfee went out just at dusk with his uncle; he sent him back while he went into the woods to hunt some hogs. On his return he found the little boy did not go home. They immediately searched for him, and continued it for several days, but found no trace of the missing child. The next spring his bones were found by the side of a log, where doubtless he had perished the first night.

Of the whole number, eighteen survive; nine are still living in town; Jesse Chamberlain, widow Thomas Rice, widow Whitney, Chamberlain and myself are living on the same farms. In 1833 there were 50 voters, now 230. The township was organized about 1818.

SULLIVAN VILLAGE.

There are 4 churches, 1 Masonic Lodge, 1 steam saw-mill, 2 taverns, 1 dry goods and grocery store, 2 shoe shops, 2 carriage shops, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 millinery shop.

CHURCHES.

There are four—Methodist, Baptist, Disciple, and Congregationalist. Of these it has only been practicable to obtain a full report of the history and present condition of but one—the Baptist—which will be published in another form. Rev. Mr. Jones is the pastor of the Methodist, Rev. Mr. Sweet of the Baptist, Rev. J. P. Mann of the Disciple, and Rev. Q. M. Bosworth of the Congregationalist.

SULLIVAN LODGE, No. 313.

This Lodge of Masons was chartered October 20, 1859. Charter members: Harlow P. Sage, George W. Kilburn, De Witt Prince, Alexander Masters, Henry Summers, James Buver, John Campbell, A. H. Palmer, Thomas Parker, Shadrach Bryan, Calvin Bryan, Leonard Brown, C. B. Houck, Daniel Campbell, and Hiram Thurston. The present number of members is thirty-five. Harlow Sage, W. M.

THE END.

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